The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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A. J. NUTTING & CO.'S.

This good-looking gent has stopped at the foot of the stairs to show you what 10 minutes in our House did for him. You wouldn't recognize the man should you see the awkward garments he came in.

A Very Little Time

AND

A Very Little Money

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Will make a heap of difference in a man's personal appearance. The fact is, you can't afford to ignore this matter. So much deference is shown to the well dressed, and indifference to the neglectful.

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Just now will help you on amazingly. Come and see ours at $7.00, $10.00, $12.00, $14.00, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, $22.00, $25.00, $27.00, &c., &c., or our

SPRING SUITS

At $10.00, $12.00, $14.00, $15.00, $17.00, $18.00, $20.00, $22.00, $24.00, $25.00, $28.00, $30.00, $33.00, $35.00.

We have the

ONLY

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

Clothing house in the heart of Chicago, consequently the only place where you can see what you are buying after sunset.

PLENTY OF SUNLIGHT ALL DAY

AT

A. J. Nutting & Co.'s.

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Manufacture the Best Goods,
Carry the Largest Stock,
Make the Lowest Prices,
And Give the Best Terms.

5 off 60 days;
6 off 30 days;
7 off 10 days.

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A POSITIVE CURE

Without medicines,

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.

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No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.
No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba, or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.
Price, $1.50. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed on receipt of price.
For further particulars send for circular.
P. O. Box 1533. J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John-st., New York.

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A very desirable Stock of General Merchandise situated in the finest manufacturing town in Kansas. Has a permanent paying trade. Apply to WM. E. LACEY, with Chas. P. Kellogg & Co.

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Rubber GOSSAMER COATS, Ladies' Circulars, etc., Wholesale and Retail. R. T. WHELPLEY, 131 and 133 Lake-st.

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We have the assurance from hundreds of customers that our Celluloid Collars (composed almost wholly of camphor) are as are preventive of Diphtheria and all throat complaints. Try them. Health, neatness, and economy. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

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Clothes Cleaning. ESTABLISHED 1845. Go to JOHN JONES, 119 Dearborn-st., and have your CLOTHES Thoroughly cleaned & neatly repaired.

SUMMER SILKS SUITS.

Special Sale

OF

COSTUMES

AND

MANTLES.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

We place on sale this day, Thursday, April 21,

Summer Silk Suits,

In all colors, well made,

At $8.50 Upwards.

BLUE, GRAY, AND BROWN FLANNEL SUITS

At $8.50, $10.00, $12.00,

And Upwards.

Ladies' Cloth, Cheviot, and Combination Suits

In great variety, at LOWER PRICES than ever offered in this market.

Our facilities to produce these goods in large quantity enable us to offer RARE BARGAINS.

Late Novelties in

MANTLES

JUST RECEIVED.

BLACK MANTLES, - - $7.50
Trim'd in Lace, Fringe, and Passementerie.
LIGHT COLORED MANTLES, $7.50
Well Trimmed.
LIGHT JACKETS, - - - $3.50

EXAMINATION SOLICITED.

CLOTHING.

SPRING OPENING!

AT

WILDE'S.

Alterations will be completed, and we take a pardonable pride in inviting all friends, patrons, and strangers to come and see how nice we look.

At the same time we will show you all the new and handsome Styles, Shapes, and Fabrics for Men, Boys, and Children.

Seeing is better than reading. Come on

SATURDAY,

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JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.

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FRANK REED, Manager

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Mammoth Colored Fashion Panorama

OF ALL THE

LATEST FASHIONS FROM PARIS,

Now ready, in the May number of

THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL.

This May number also contains a COLORED SHEET OF DESIGNS FOR DOILYS: EMBROIDERY.

Also the commencement of a new story entitled "Grant Ellison's Wife." There are also four complete stories by English writers.

THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL is for sale by all book and newsdealers.

Price, including all the supplements, 35 cents.

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We employ no traveling agents to take subscriptions.

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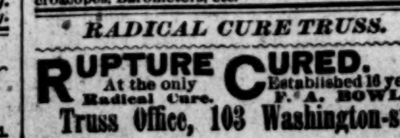

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

RADICAL CURE TRUSS.

RUPTURE CURED. At the only Radical Cure. Established 16 years. F. A. BOWLES, Truss Office, 103 Washington-st.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

"Important Concessions!"

Cloak and Suit DEPT.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

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PARISIAN PATTERN MANTLES!

NEARLY

'One-Half'

THE ORIGINAL PRICE.

$150	Garments	Marked	Down to	$100
$125	D	D	D	$ 75
$100	D	D	D	$ 65
$ 75	D	D	D	$ 50
$ 60	D	D	D	$ 35

Inspection Solicited!

Leaders of Popular Prices.

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OIL STOVE.

THE

ADAMS & WESTLAKE

WIRE GAUZE NON-EXPLOSIVE

OIL STOVE

Is the only Oil Stove made with Wire Gauze inside the Reservoir to prevent explosion, and it is also the only Oil Stove made with our Patent Perforated Air Box. This Air Box breaks the force of any sudden or strong draught of air, thus preventing the stove from smoking when a door is opened or a window lowered.

N. B.—The draught caused by the motion of a lady's dress will make the ordinary oil stove smoke. Try the "A. & W."—you will find it perfection.

A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT FOR

1881.

An Oven with double top and sides, arranged to retard the heat and still gives sufficient ventilation to preserve perfect combustion in the stove. We claim for this Oven superiority over anything yet invented for baking over an Oil Stove. It is perfection.

HEADQUARTERS, 95 Lake-st.

REMOVALS.

CARRIAGES---REMOVAL.

THOMAS H. BROWN NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS,

Nos. 333 and 335 State-st.,

Will Remove May 1 to the Spacious Store and Building Nos. 296, 298, 300, 302, and 304 Wabash-av., where, with increased facilities, he will be pleased to supply the finest class of work made IN THE WORLD. It is used by such gentlemen as the following: Robert Bonner, Hy. N. Smith, Jay Gould, of New York; S. J. Medill, M. D. Wells, H. V. Bemis, John B. Lyon, H. J. McFarlane, D. E. Corneau, J. H. McAvoy, Geo. A. Seaverns, Bryan J. Walker, W. C. Egan, J. H. Whitman, of Chicago, and many others, which is a sufficient guarantee of its quality and excellence. In his new premises he will be prepared to do Painting and Repairing promptly and at as reasonable prices as can be done by any one.

Previous to removal will close out his stock of Fine Buggies at Reduced Prices.

WANTED.

WANTED

A Barn large enough to hold 20 horses, location to be north of 12th and east of Market-sts.

MANDEL BROS., 121 and 123 State-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Real Estate and Board of Trade Men.

TAKE NOTICE.

A few more of those large fine offices in the new National Life Building, 161 La Salle-st., to rent at reduced rates. Inquire of GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., Room 9, National Life Building, 159 and 161 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT.

Part of second floor 156 Fifth-av. Very desirable for offices, merchandise sample room, or light jobbing business. Inquire of TOMLINSON, SMITH & CO., 158 Fifth-av.

SCARFS.

THE **SAXON SCARF** *And many other Novelties in Gents' Fine Neckwear, manufactured by* THOMAS & HAYDEN, *254 Madison-st.*

INSURANCE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO

VESSEL-OWNERS

AND THE

INSURANCE PUBLIC.

On the 17th day of March, 1881, a meeting was held at Buffalo of the Executive Committee appointed at the Convention of Lake Underwriters during the previous January. At that meeting Cargo Business only was considered, and they adopted a letter of recommendation to the Companies which, in effect, provided that Companies should instruct their Agents to form Local Boards for the establishment of rates which should not be deviated from, and expressly forbidding all rebates and divisions of commissions under penalty of having their authority revoked. On the following day seven gentlemen, all general agents or salaried officers of Companies, met for the purpose of considering the Hull Business; among other things, the following tariff of rates was adopted for the season of 1881:

Vessels rating above A 2............5 per cent.
Vessels rating A 2....................5½ per cent.
Do. A 2½....................6 per cent.
Do B 1....................7½ per cent.

This tariff of rates has been generally approved by Companies, and an agreement to that effect has been signed by the authorized agents of said Companies, myself among the number, and to this tariff I propose to hold myself and agents. I then endeavored to have a restriction as to the division of commissions also embodied in the agreement, knowing full well that, having declared my intention of giving my local agents but 10 per cent, they would be unable to compete in soliciting business with agents of other Companies, who, through their general agents, could, if necessary, return to the assured 10 per cent, and still make money themselves, as they were working on commission. This proposition was met with objections, that it would be inoperative, and an impossibility, that Vessel Agents' and Insurance Agents' interests were so intimately connected on the lakes that the rule, if made, would be broken; that I was attempting to do too much, and that after further experience I would know more of Western customs as regards lake insurance; so the matter of division of commissions was not acted upon. In attempting to place matters on a fair, legitimate, and business-like basis I did, indeed, attempt too much, and the prediction that after experience I would know more is also literally true. For example: I now know that five of the seven gentlemen present at that moment had in their pockets a written agreement, mutually signed, which provided for a pooling of their hull business. I know that some, or all those combining, Companies, through their agents, have offered, and are daily offering, to the assured a return of 10 per cent commission, in order to influence their business. I know that, whichever Company issued the policy, the other Companies assume their respective proportions, and I also know what those proportions are. I know that my agents, receiving but 10 per cent, cannot afford to return 10 per cent to their customers, and I finally know that in this matter I do not propose to "get left" entirely. I have therefore determined from this day to increase the percentage of commissions to Local Agents along the line of the lakes, and have no doubt that they, stimulated by the example of agents of other Companies of more extended and varied experience, will act generously with the assured in a division of commissions, and will openly offer the insurers at least equal advantages with those now offered by other Companies privately and to a few. I therefore invite all vessel-owners contemplating insurance to call upon my agents before placing their business. They have to offer policies of Companies of undoubted strength and character, statements of whose condition will be seen below. In my further pursuit of knowledge of the prevailing method of conducting Lake Insurance I should ascertain facts important for the public to know, I hold myself ever at its service.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. WHITE, Gen'l Agt.,

Representing { Boston Marine Ins. Co. / Shoe & Leather Ins. Co.

BOSTON MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL, - $1,000,000.00!

STATEMENT APRIL 1, 1881.

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and with Bankers....	$ 295,962.35
United States Bonds....	226,625.00
Railroad Bonds and Stock	269.418.75
Boston and other New England City Bonds....	131,367.50
Bank Stock....	11,350.00
Loans secured by Collateral....	427,463.83
Loans secured by Mortgage....	127,604.00
Premium notes....	398,102.05
Due on account (Boston, New York, and Montreal offices)....	150,608.86
	$2,038,502.34

LIABILITIES.

Losses due and unpaid....	None	
All known, reported and supposed losses....	$121,776.05	
Gross premium (@100 per cent) on all risks not terminated,....	500,132.31	
		$621,908.36
CAPITAL....		$1,000,000.00
NET SURPLUS....		416,593.98
		$2,038,502.34

Having recently increased its capital by $500,000 in cash additionally paid in, the Company is now writing largely increased lines on first-class risks on **Hulls, Cargoes, and Freights** on most favorable terms.

Certificates issued payable in sterling at the counting-house of BARING BROTHERS & CO., London.

R. B. FULLER, President.
T. H. LORD, Secretary.

SHOE & LEATHER

Insurance Company of Boston.

Cash Capital, - $400,000!

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1881.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank....	$ 93,787.39
Mortgages being first lien on Real Estate (worth $80,000)....	38,822.92
United States Bonds (market value)..	156,987.50
Bank Stocks (market value)....	148,967.88
City and Town Bonds (market value)	180,578.55
Railroad Bonds (market value)....	105,479.16
Marine Premium Notes....	62,854.27
Premiums uncollected, and in hands of Agents....	72,462.57
Total....	$859,939.74

LIABILITIES.

Reserve for Unearned Premiums....	$227,706.11
Reserve for Unpaid Losses, and all other claims....	44.984.11
	$272,690.22
CASH CAPITAL....	400,000.00
NET SURPLUS....	187,249.52
	$859,939.74

Certificates issued payable in sterling at the office of BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., London.

J. C. ABBOTT, President.
H. B. WHITE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AGENCY.

DREW & PATTERSON,

162 LA SALLE-ST.
135 RANDOLPH-ST.

The Tribune.

☞ Persons unable to purchase copies of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *at News Agencies and on railway trains where Chicago papers are sold will confer a favor by reporting the facts to this office, giving full particulars.*

TWO CASES of small-pox have occurred at Louisville.

FAIR weather and north to east winds for this region to-day.

THERE was another severe shock of earthquake at Scio yesterday.

THE Bothnia brought $630,000 worth of gold bullion to New York yesterday.

THERE were 123 deaths from small-pox at Honolulu during the month of March.

THE valley of the Guadalquivir is again inundated. The quays at Seville are under water.

BISMARCK has expressed great sorrow at the death of Beaconsfield, and so has the Sultan.

FIVE rabid dogs were shot at Jersey City, N. J., yesterday. Three of them had bitten children.

THE Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley held the first meeting of the session of 1881 at Evansville, Ind., yesterday.

IT is probable that Gen. Longstreet will be confirmed as United States Marshal of Georgia without opposition.

MRS. GARFIELD and party visited the public institutions of New York City yesterday morning under the escort of Mayor Grace.

THE License Committee of the Lower Branch of the State Legislature reported an Anti-Treating bill to the House yesterday.

THE mammoth Enterprise Works of Geneva, O., valued at $40,000, and insured for $15,000, were destroyed by fire yesterday.

THE British gunboat Lapwing came into collision with the Chinese steamer Hochung in Chinese waters recently, and the latter was sunk.

THE southwestern part of the city and the valley of the Desplaines River in the vicinity of Riverside continue to suffer from the floods.

THE Tories will meet at the house of a member of the last Tory Cabinet next Tuesday to take measures on the death of their great leader.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' protest was not unavailing. Gov. Long has reprieved Abbott, who was to be hanged to-morrow, till the 24th of June.

BUCK & HIRSCH'S saw-mill, on West Fourteenth street, New York, valued at $50,000 and fully insured, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

IT has been ascertained that 475 banks in thirty States and Territories hold an aggregate of $45,275,850 worth of 6s of '81 to secure circulating notes.

THE street-car conductors and drivers at Cleveland have struck for an increase in wages. The conductors demand $2.25 and the drivers $2 per day.

MAYOR HARRISON wants the West Side Railroad Company to remove the snow and mud piled along each side of their Randolph and Madison street tracks.

THE Ohio Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday. It has been in session 106 days. It is to be hoped that Ohio example will not be lost on the Illinois Solons.

FORTY-FOUR Mormon missionaries passed east yesterday en route for Wales, where they hope to make and bring back with them many converts to their peculiar belief.

A FIRE broke out in Fontenol's Hotel at New Orleans last night, and was not put out until nearly every building on Saint Denis street was destroyed. The loss was very great.

THE Bey of Tunis says he is afraid there will be a general uprising in his country if the French troops cross the frontier. If they do not, the Bey thinks he can maintain order.

THE freight-house men employed in this city threaten to strike at noon to-day unless an advance of 20 per cent on the present rate of wages is granted by the railroad companies.

THERE was a sharp decline in the price of pork on the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday. At one time it fell off $1.27½ per barrel, and closed $1 per barrel under Tuesday's closing price.

THE surplus water now causing inconvenience in many portions of the city will have one good effect at least. It will rid the sewers of much of their ancient garbage and disease-breeding filth.

THE bridge over the Rock River at Milan, on which were eight persons, was swept away last evening, and four of the eight persons were drowned. A fifth was seriously hurt and will probably die.

THE Committee on Education of the Lower Branch of the State Legislature reported yesterday in favor of submitting a constitutional amendment to the people permitting women to vote on school questions.

IN the United States District Court at Lincoln, Neb., it has been held by Judges McCrary and Dundy that an Indian who has severed his tribal relations is not entitled to vote until he becomes naturalized.

FIVE men—Al Griffin, William Comstock, Dan Anderkirk, James Anderkirk, and Al Bucklen—were drowned in the Rock River near Beloit yesterday by the capsizing of a boat. Four of the men leave families.

T. HARRISON ADREON has been appointed Postmaster at Baltimore, vice Gen. E. B. Tyler, the same person who was mulcted in $5,000 damages a few days ago for having attempted to outrage a young lady clerk.

SENOR CASTELAR has issued a manifesto which is intended to indicate the policy which should be urged by his followers in the forthcoming municipal elections in Spain. He favors universal suffrage, compulsory education, universal liability to military service, and local self-government to an extent consistent with the supremacy of the State. Castelar makes a strong appeal in favor of unity of action among the Spanish Democrats.

NEARLY 7,000 immigrants arrived at New York yesterday. The immigration this year promises to be unprecedentedly large. So far, 25,000 more immigrants have arrived than during the corresponding period of last year.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES is determined to put an end to the jobbery connected with the Star-Route Service which grew up under the incumbency of Gen. Brady, of the office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

MR. ELMER, who was yesterday nominated for Second Assistant Postmaster-General, is a personal friend of Senator Platt and of Postmaster-General James. It is thought that the appointment was made in order to placate Conkling.

THE HON. ROWLAND E. TROWBRIDGE, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, died yesterday at his home at Birmingham, Mich., in his 60th year. The deceased gentleman served in Congress from 1860 to 1862 and from 1864 to 1868.

A MOTION was made in the United States Circuit Court at Providence, R. I., yesterday to have Mr. Chafee removed from the trusteeship of the A. & W. Sprague estate. Gen. Butler and Gen. Pryor appeared in support of the motion.

PETER MCENTEE, an old man of 70, was killed near Bath, Steuben County, New York, Tuesday night by his nephew, John McEntee, a youth of 17. The young scoundrel says he killed the old man because he was cruelly treated by him.

COL. JOHN HAY says it is not true that he is to succeed Whitelaw Reid in the editorship of the New York *Tribune*. The story originated from the fact that Col. Hay will take Mr. Reid's place during the latter's absence in Europe on his wedding-trip.

LORD BEACONSFIELD corrected his speech on the assassination of the Czar during his illness, saying that he did not want to go down to posterity talking bad grammar. He suffered so keenly that he told his attendants that were he a Nihilist he would confess all.

AFTER a prolonged struggle Cook's bill giving the Governor power to appoint the South Park Commissioners passed through the Lower Branch of the State Legislature yesterday. The Republicans supported the measure and the Democrats voted against it.

JOHN M. LOVE and Mary M. Love, his wife, an aged, white-haired couple, were arrested recently in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, for attempting to defraud the Government. They were admitted to bail yesterday. It is believed that they can establish their innocence.

MR. GRIER, the Pennsylvania delegate to the Chicago Convention who cast the first vote for Gen. Garfield, and who continued to vote for him until he was nominated, was yesterday nominated for Third Assistant Postmaster-General. One good turn deserves another.

GEN. H. V. BOYNTON describes Gen. Sherman's map of the battle of Shiloh as the most glaring attempt ever made at falsification in the military history of the United States, and much more to the same effect, and all equally uncomplimentary to Gen. Sherman's reputation for truth and veracity.

THE Rev. J. W. T. McMullen, of the Ninth Street M. E. Church, of Lafayette, Ind., has resigned his pastoral charge on account of a quarrel with some members of his congregation who refuse to be bound by the rules of the church. Considerable ill-feeling exists between the supporters and the opponents of the reverend gentleman.

MAYOR MEANS, of Cincinnati, has discharged every detective connected with the police force in that city on the ground that they were no good, that they were too friendly with thieves and other bad characters, and that retrenchment was necessary. The ordinary patrolmen are expected to do the work which the detectives have so unanimously failed to do.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: Richard A. Elmer, of New York, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General, *vice* Thomas J. Brady, of Indiana, resigned; W. A. M. Grier, Pennsylvania, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, *vice* A. D. Hazen, appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department; and George B. Everett, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth District of North Carolina, *vice* W. H. Wheeler.

THE Executive Committee of the Land League has prepared a report on the Irish Land bill which they will submit to the Land-League Conference at its meeting today. The report favors the striking out of the clause giving the landlord a veto on free sale on reasonable grounds, declares the provisions of the bill relating to bequests by tenants as unjust, and those relating to intestacy inhuman. Evictions for non-payment of arrears of rent accrued in the past is vigorously condemned, and other clauses are also objected to.

THE Bourbon Senators have taken great offense at Senator Frye's bold arraignment of Southern bulldozing and fraud, and as they affect to believe that Mr. Frye represents the Administration, they threaten to oppose the confirmation of Judge Robertson and other nominees who are friends of Secretary Blaine. The latter's friends deny that Frye in any manner represents his views; on the contrary, that Frye and Blaine are not on good terms, because Blaine favored Hale's election as the successor of Senator Hamlin. Conkling is represented as being delighted at the result of Frye's speech.

THE time of the Senate was mainly occupied yesterday by a discussion between Dawes and Jonas as to whether Massachusetts or Louisiana was most free from crime; a speech from Frye, in which he arraigned the Democrats for knowingly acting contrary to the Constitution; a brief but excited discussion between Butler and Burnside, during which the latter repeatedly, excitedly, and emphatically stated that Butler's assertion that there was a corrupt bargain between Mahone and the Republicans was false; and the usual sparring between Brown and Hoar. The Senate adjourned without doing any business.

WASHINGTON.

Stalwart Speech of Senator Frye, Arraigning the Solid South.

The Bourbon Senators Greatly Enraged by Its Uncompromising Unionism.

They Are Now Ranged Against the Administration, and Will Defeat Robertson.

Burnside, the Good-Natured Senator from Rhode Island, Loses His Patience.

He Rises and Talks Squarely to "Hamburg" Butler, of South Carolina.

Exasperating Tactics Fails to Divert Him from Plain Reiterations.

Butler Promises to Show "Irrefragable Evidence" of a Bargain or Else Resign.

Gen. Sherman's Map of Shiloh Throws Gen. Boynton Into a Fit—A Sop to Conkling.

Grier, the Man Who Found Garfield, Given a Place—Revenue—Iron and Steel.

THE SENATORS.

FRYE'S SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Mr. Frye made his maiden speech as a Senator to-day. It was a speech of remarkable eloquence and power. Some of the Democrats have been referring to Mr. Frye as one of the Republicans likely to grow restive at the present contest, and as not indorsing an alliance with Mahone. The speech overcame those Democrats with surprise. There has seldom been a more powerful arraignment of the wicked practices of the bulldozing Southerners. When the new Maine Senator arose there was great interest to hear him. As he advanced the Democrats gave him the closest attention. Before he closed the Bourbon leaders fairly writhed in their seats. Mr. Frye, in his opening, paid

A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE TO MASSACHUSETTS.

He then turned the debate from the channel into which it has fallen for a week, and placed the representatives of nearly every Southern State upon the defensive. The Southern Senators, he said, are bold men to seek to divert attention from the terrible record of the South, and to charge that in Massachusetts, the most civilized of Commonwealths, a free ballot and fair count do not exist, but do exist in peaceful Mississippi and quiet South Carolina. The figures which he produced cannot be controverted. The black deeds of violence and fraud which he recited were not the hackneyed stories of a dozen campaigns. They were taken from the records of the Southern courts, from the evidence in the possession of the Government, now in the archives of the Department of Justice, and they relate, in almost every instance, to occurrences which have happened within a year. Black pages of Southern history have been published in the Northern press for years, and attributed to

PARTISAN MALICE OR PERVERSITY.

Nothing has ever been published which can surpass in infamy, in brutality, in corruption, in election frauds, the official records which Mr. Frye laid in epitome before the Senate to-day. The mouths of the Florida Senators would seem to be stopped by the proof that Massachusetts raises $5,000,000 for school purposes, and Florida only a $160,000,—$16 per capita in the former State as against 50 cents per capita in the latter. Yet Florida complains of restrictions upon Northern suffrage.

BROWN, OF GEORGIA,

with his unctuous, Mayflower, sanctimonious accent, ought to have been silenced by the production of a record showing the great discriminations between whites and blacks in Georgia, in the matter of education, 50 cents per head being voted to white children, and 15 cents only to black. With like results the roll-call of the Southern States proceeded, and as each new State was reached the Senators arose, hesitating, seeking to interrupt and to controvert, but were, in each instance, courteously refuted by the record, or remained dumbfounded in their seats. The assertion of some of the Southern men that the New England factory operatives were

SERFS

furnished Mr. Frye with an opportunity for a most eloquent passage. He challenged the Southern Senators from any and all States south of the Potomac River to select a thousand white men from their leading cities, and he agreed to match a thousand factory operatives from any of the mill-towns of New England, and declared that the latter would surpass in education, in dignity, in character, and in accumulated property, the thousand white men from the South. "New England factory serfs!" he said. "Why, the operatives of Massachusetts have money enough laid away in the savings banks to purchase the whole State of Florida at the assessed valuation, realty and personal, and

WOULD THEN HAVE FIFTY MILLIONS

left in the savings banks besides!" He produced the figures to prove it. Disclaiming any affiliation on the part of the Republicans with repudiation, he called to book the North Carolina Senators who had denied that their State had ever repudiated, and showed th[illegible] upon the admissions in their own speec[illegible] $1,000 invested in North Carolina bon[illegible] 1860, could realize to-day, without an[illegible] mediate payment of interest or [illegible] only $4.42 in cash,

A NET LOSS,

in principal and interest, of $9[illegible] original investment of $1,000 at [illegible] simple interest. Yet Mr. Ran[illegible] Senate last week, decided that a[illegible] sort, according to North Caro[illegible] was a good investment. But it [illegible] reached the question of the So[illegible] Mr. Frye most startled the [illegible] the Senate by his formidabl[illegible] and his powerful presentatio[illegible] ing each State in its orde[illegible] there had been no Pente[illegible] of the negroes to the[illegible] Southern leaders claim[illegible] solidity of the Sou[illegible]

secured by outrage, intimidation, violence, and wrong. Each instance which he cited was corroborated by evidence in the possession of the Government. Some of these cases are of

THE MOST STARTLING CHARACTER.

In one county in Texas since the last election there have been forty convictions of Democratic election officers for failing to return 1,550 Republican votes that were cast. In Mississippi United States Supervisors were driven from the polls by violence. Negroes were intimidated. In one county there have been sixty convictions of election frauds by Democratic officers under pleas of guilty. Cannon had been fired at the polls with the avowed purpose of

"DRIVING THE GARFIELD NEGROES TO THE WOODS,"

and they went there. At one place, between two anvils placed at equal distances in front of a polling booth, a leading Democrat traced in the sand a line, and announced to the assembled negroes "That is the dead-line, which no Garfield nigger will pass!" The "Garfield niggers" did not undertake to pass it. "The dead-line to the Southern negro of to day still has the terrible meaning which it once conveyed to the Union occupants of Rebel prison-pens." The atrocious frauds of the Shoestring District were exposed. The Democratic Senators will have many a day's work before them to answer this terrible arraignment.

TURNING TO MAHONE,

Mr. Frye said that the Republicans welcomed his new departure as a hopeful means for the destruction of the Solid South. There were two civilizations in this country—one founded upon the school book and the Bible, and the other upon the barbarism of slavery. The time had come, notwithstanding there had been a war, when it was to be decided which civilization should control, and he said that all Republicans in the North are united that the purpose of the Northern civilization is not accomplished until every white or black, foreign or native-born, shall have all the rights that are guaranteed him by the Constitution. Some Democratic Senators, after the speech of Mr. Frye, stated that they were convinced that Frye represented the Administration, and that, if so, they saw no reason why they should render any assistance in close contests for confirmations, and intimated plainly that they should vote against the confirmation of Robertson.

SENATOR JOE BROWN, OF GEORGIA,

is said to be very busy to-night in giving out an interview denying the reports that he abandoned the idea of being an Independent, when it seemed possible to him that he might assume the leadership in the Senate upon the retirement of McDonald and Thurman. Those who claim to know say that abundant evidence can be found to show that Brown was at first disposed to act independently, as Mahone has done, and that he subsequently changed his mind. A denial of this by Brown may lead to some curious discoveries on the Senate floor.

HOW THE SPEECH SETS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Senator Frye's speech to-day has had the effect of putting a new phase entirely upon the contest over the confirmation of Robertson. The Democratic Senators all believe that Frye was put forth as spokesman of the Administration and of Blaine. The Democrats are very indignant over Frye's speech. The Western Associated Press reporter interviewed thirteen Democratic Senators to-night, from both North and South, and all express the same opinion and purpose. They said that the Administration was evidently trying to appear more Stalwart than Conkling and his friends. One Democratic Senator said he had talked with nearly all of his colleagues, and that they were now of opinion that the Democratic policy is now to vote with Conkling to reject Robertson; that until to-day only three Democrats would have voted against Robertson, but now their policy is changed, and that they propose to help that element of the Republicans which antagonizes the Administration. A Democratic Senator this evening, in conversation, advised Senator Conkling of the sudden change among the Democrats on this question. A prominent

REPUBLICAN FRIEND OF SECRETARY BLAINE

said to-night that the Democratic assumption that Frye spoke for the Administration is erroneous. He said that Fry and Blaine are not on good terms, because Frye thought that Blaine did not treat him properly in the matter of his election to the Senate; that Blaine helped Hale to the first Senatorship in preference to Frye, and that the latter, instead of representing the Administration, was more likely to be among its opponents. This is the status of the matter to-night, and if the Robertson case were to come up to-morrow it is apparent that nearly every Democrat would vote to reject him.

THE RECORD.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate, as unfinished business, the resolution for the election of officers, and the debate immediately began, Messrs. Dawes, Jonas, Brown, and Frye participating therein.

Mr. Dawes corrected the statement made by him several days ago concerning the outrages on a Massachusetts man in Mississippi. He had the Clerk read the published statement of Heath, the victim of the outrage, which corroborated the statement except as to the locality. The circumstances transpired in Louisiana, and Mr. Dawes expressed regret that he should have attributed it to Mississippi through misinformation.

Mr. Jones (La.) replied in defense of the people of Caldwell Parish, where the outrage was said to have taken place, and said there was nothing to show that the crime alluded to had any political significance or differed from what might have occurred in any other State. Mr. Jonas had the Clerk read a published account of

THE RECENT BURGLAR-MURDER

at Andover, Mass., and remarked that Louisiana never had the name of a murder being committed to obtain means to get a theological education. He would have more to say on the subject when he could get further information in regard to the alleged outrages in the State.

Mr. Frye (Me.) made a speech, charging the Democrats with the knowledge of being in the wrong, and acting contrary to the Constitution, and admitting that they displayed remarkable bravery in their position. The Senator from Georgia was particularly brave in attacking the great Goliath of Massachusetts, since, unlike the David of Holy Writ, he knew the Lord was not on his side.

Mr. Butler said Mr. Frye made use of an old dodge of politicians and lawyers of calling "stop-thief" in order to divert public attention from the real issue. The real question here was, "Had there been disgraceful bargains in this Senate, by which the offices of the Senate were to be turned over to those to whom they do not belong?"

Mr. Burnside—Or whether the majority shall rule or not.

Mr. Butler—That has nothing to do with it.

Mr. Burnside (excitedly)—I say there has been no bargain, and any man who says there has been, says what is false.

Mr. Butler paused before making reply, which pause was taken advantage of by Mr. Burnside to repeat that the statement that there was a bargain was false.

Mr. Butler (quickly)—The Senator may [illegible]racterize it as false as much as he [illegible]. I say, inasmuch as the Senator has [illegible] to say the charge is false [after a [illegible] will not make it in this chamber.

[illegible]rnside—I say any man who says [illegible]argain

[illegible]SAYS WHAT IS FALSE,

[illegible] Senator may say what he likes. [illegible]lse! FALSE!! FALSE!!! [em[illegible] repetition of the word with a [illegible]enched hand upon the desk] in [illegible] letter, and in spirit. [Laugh[illegible]e.] I have heard this thing [illegible] do not, as an honorable man, [illegible] and listen to it, and any [illegible]re is a corrupt bargain on [illegible]amber I say tells a false-

[illegible]ly)—The Senator has a [illegible] pleases. I am not to be [illegible]xcitement.

[illegible] am not the least bit ex-cited. [Loud laughter, in which Butler joined heartily, and which was occasioned by Burnside's manner and disclaimer.] I am just giving emphasis to what I propose to say.

Mr. Butler—I say the Senator is

UNCOMMONLY EQUABLE.

Mr. Burnside—I am in perfect good humor, and perfectly calm, Mr. President. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Butler—I congratulate the Senator on keeping cool. I am delighted to see him so cool. [Laughter.]

Mr. Burnside—I do not speak as loud as the Senator, but I reiterate my statement, that any man who says there was a bargain on this side of the Chamber, says what is *false*.

Mr. Butler—Another case of coolness [alluding to the emphasis Mr. Burnside placed upon the word false.] I want to say to the Senator, and all other Senators on that side, that when they adopt the tactics he has adopted,—if he supposes by the use of such language as that he can deter me from a full, complete, unqualified discussion of a public act, the Senator is simply mistaken.

Mr. Burnside—I do not think there is a member on this floor who will say for a moment, that I desire to deter any man from anything like free discussion. I mean to meet this charge which has been so often made, and which has

STIRRED ME TO THE SOUL.

I mean merely to say that any man that makes that statement says what is false. I do not want to check discussion, but, on a little suspicion which is floating through the air, for a Senator to get up and talk about a corrupt bargain,—[with an air of disgust, Mr. Burnside left the sentence uncompleted]—Does he suppose any man on this side would indulge in a corrupt bargain? If we would not indulge in a corrupt bargain, how can there be a bargain? I say say this thing ought to stop. I will not say it must stop, because I cannot stop it, but I say it ought to stop. In all decency, in all propriety, in all honesty, in all fair dealing, that thing ought to stop. If you can bring evidence of a bargain, bring it, and I will vote to expel any member of the Senate who has been guilty of this thing. If the Senator will bring in a resolution raising a committee to investigate it, and will put every Senator on oath, I will vote for the resolution.

Mr. Butler regretted that

THE GALLANT AND KIND-HEARTED SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND

had risen in his indignation, when the Senator from Maine had been hurling anathemas and charges. He (Butler) had made no charge there was a bargain, but, if he did not demonstrate it by irrefragable testimony, he would resign his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Burnside—And if the Senator does, I will give up my Committee, and acknowledge you have a majority.

Mr. Butler then turned his attention to Mr. Frye's speech, and said that the Solid South would not be dissolved by Federal patronage. It would not be dissolved by abuse, vituperation, or misrepresentation. It would not be bullied into dissolution. That was the way, above all others, to bring the people into a solid mass for self-defense and self-protection.

Mr. Burnside rose to remind the Senator that no one was justified in saying that there was a corrupt bargain, and to him the charge was very grating. If it could be proven, it was disgraceful, and no man who had been guilty of the fraud was entitled to a seat on this floor. It was

NOT A THING TO SMILE AT.

Mr. Dawes, trusting that Mr. Butler would be ready to-morrow with his irrefragible testimony, moved to adjourn, but withdrew the motion to admit the usual discussion between Messrs. Hoar and Brown as to suffrage in Massachusetts.

Renewing the motion, he was about to refer, in a jocular manner, to Mr. Butler's testimony, when Mr. Cameron (Pa.) whispered in his ear, and he refrained.

Adjourned.

THE SIXES.

CRAZY BONDHOLDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—A question has arisen in regard to the power of an insane person holding called 6s to sign a request for their exchange to 3½s. The result may be the payment of the small amount involved. It is probable, also, that a few foreign holders of 6s will send their bonds, aggregating only a small sum, direct to the Department for payment. Beyond these exceptional cases, the opinion now prevails that none of the 6s will be offered for payment.

THE PREMIUM WHICH THE 6S NOW COMMAND

is due in part to the power of the holder to make the exchange for 3½s, which fact will, of course, prevent any from coming in for payment. No plans for meeting the outstanding 5s has been decided upon. Secretary Windom says, in regard to the report, that he will take measures to retire the small notes now in circulation; that he has not had the matter under consideration, and there is no present necessity for its consideration. There are only about 15 millions of standard silver dollars in the Treasury beyond the sum upon which the silver certificates are based, which the Secretary does not consider an amount large enough to be troublesome.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

ELMER, GRIER, AND ADREAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The President to-day nominated Richard Elmer, of New York, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General, vice Brady, who resigned early this morning, and Mr. Grier, of Pennsylvania, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General, vice A. D. Hazen, appointed Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department. The Second Assistant Postmaster General has to do with all the Star-Route contracts in the transportation of the mails. It is the position which has brought all the scandal upon the Department during the Hayes Administration, and which has been the prey of jobbers. The Star-Route sensation of last winter arose in connection with this bureau. Mr. Elmer is a New Yorker, and a special friend of Senator Platt and of Postmaster-General James. He is also, of course, a supporter of Mr. Conkling. Postmaster-General James, in making this selection, has indicated that he chooses to be responsible for the administration of all the bureaus of his Department, and does not intend that there shall be any

STAR-ROUTE OPERATIONS

about which he is not informed. He has already practically carried this policy into effect by issuing an order that the Second-Assistant Postmaster-General shall not make any renewals or extensions except by the approval of the Postmaster-General. Mr. Elmer is a banker residing at Waverly, N.Y., and is reputed to be a man of considerable wealth. He was recently a candidate before the New York Convention for State Treasurer. He undoubtedly will make a good executive officer. The appointment is understood in the Senate to be a feeler on the part of the Administration towards a restoration of good feeling with the New York Senators.

THE NOMINATION OF GRIER, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

as Third Assistant Postmaster-General, shows that the man who votes first, last, and all the time in a Presidential nominating convention, if he vote alone for the successful candidate, is not to be without his reward. Mr. Grier, it will be remembered, was the Pennsylvania delegate who cast the first vote for Garfield at Chicago, and who continued to vote for him until he was nominated. He is spoken of by the Pennsylvania Senators as a man of high character, of good ability, and as "in comfortable circumstances, not needing a Government office." He had hoped to be appointed Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and, it is said, he will be disappointed at the fact that he has been made Third Assistant. The Bureau of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General has charge of the finance accounts of the department. Mr. Grier was formerly a banker.

GEN. TYLER,

Postmaster at Baltimore, was formally relieved to-day by the appointment of Col. Adrean. The charges upon which Postmaster Tyler was removed are the same in substance, and almost the same in form, as those which were submitted by the Post Office officials to President Hayes, yet the latter retained Tyler in office. Col. Adrean, who was appointed to-day, was the candidate of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a native Baltimorean, and served with distinction in the Union army. Ex-Postmaster Tyler is now under sentence of the Court to pay $5,000 damages, awarded for improper conduct toward one of the young lady clerks in the Post-Office. He has appealed his case.

THE REASONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINTON, D. C., April 20.—It is said on good authority that the Postmaster-General, by direction of the President, to-day demanded the resignation of Thomas J. Brady, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, to take effect immediately. The statement is current to-night that no other course was open which would secure the speedy severance of Brady's connection with the Post-Office Department because of the Senate deadlock, which might indefinitly postpone the confirmation of his successor. The facts explanatory of this summary action on the part of the President and Postmaster-General will, it is said, be speedily made public.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The President nominated Richard A. Elmer, New York, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General, vice Thomas J. Brady, resigned; W. A. M. Grier, Pennsylvania, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, vice A. D. Hazen, appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-office Department; George B. Everett, North Carolina, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of North Carolina.

BOYNTON.

THE FAMOUS ENEMY OF GEN. SHERMAN AGAIN BITTERLY CRITICISES HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Gen. H. V. Boynton sends the following review of Gen. Sherman's new map of Shiloh to the Cincinnati *Gazette* to-night: "At last the real character of Gen. Sherman's revised map of the battle-field of Shiloh has become known. From the first every effort has been made to keep the details of this map secret. It only came partly before the public at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, in Cincinnati, when it was passed around for the inspection of the members as Gen. Sherman began his speech. None present at that meeting had any opportunity whatever of giving the map a critical examination. It was then filed with the officers of the Association, who have since refused to allow public examination to be made of it. The same difficulty has been encountered here, where a duplicate copy exists.

ITS MAIN FEATURES,

however, have become known through officers who have inspected it. There is no longer any doubt that it is one of the most atrocious attempts to falsify history, in the name of correcting it, that has ever been perpetrated by any officer of sound mind and recognized standing. It adopts the topography of the Government map of Shiloh, made under the direction of Col. George Thorn, Chief of Topographical Engineers for the Department of the Mississippi. The positions of the various divisions for the different days of the battle, as established on this map, were from actual measurement on the field itself. These positions have been wiped off the map by Sherman and replaced in positions which they never occupied, as scores of officers who participated in the affair of Shiloh can testify. Divisions which it is well known were stationed

MORE THAN A MILE APART,

with the roads from the enemy's position running between them, and all unguarded, are placed on this new map within supporting distance of each other. Divisions whose relative positions formed no semblance of a line of battle are so placed as to create the impression that an excellent line had been formed. The position of the Army of the Tennessee at the close of the fight on Sunday is also a forced and false position, as laid down upon this new map. The designation of the presence of Buell's troops at the close of the fight on Sunday, which appears on the Government map, has been totally erased by Gen. Sherman, and the troops which occupied the position designated as 'detachments,' and so marked as to create the impression that, instead of Buell's troops, they were detachments from the Army of the Tennessee. This action is in exact accordance with all that Gen. Sherman has said and written in regard to

THE PRESENCE OF GEN. BUELL'S ARMY

upon the field at Shiloh on the afternoon of the first day's fight. But this attempt to perpetrate his false statements in a deliberately forced map of the field, prepared under his direction and publicly indorsed by himself as accurate, is such a piece of effrontery as no officer of the United States army has ever heretofore exhibited. Worse than this, and more inaccurate still, he places Buell's entire army on the night of the first day's fight on the opposit bank of the Tennessee, a position which they never occupied either before or after the battle, since that portion of Buell's army which followed Nelson and reached the field came up on transports from Savannah, landed, and marched at once to the front. All in all, it is not too much to say that this distorted, forced, and false map constitutes the most glaring attempt ever made to falsify any portion of American military history."

REVENUE.

A FAVORABLE SHOWING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The table of receipts and expenditures of the Government for the nine months ended March 31 compare very favorably with those of the corresponding nine months of the last fiscal year. For the first two quarters of the current fiscal year the receipts for customs exceeded by $14,000,000 the receipts for the first half of the year preceding. In the third quarter there is a falling off in customs receipts to the amount of nearly $5,000,000. The net improvement in the customs revenue for the nine months is, therefore, only $9,000,000. In internal-revenue receipts there has been a uniform rate of increase, aggregating over $7,500,000. On miscellaneous receipts the increase has been $5,500,000.

THE TOTAL GAIN

in receipts is, therefore, about $22,000,000, and as associated with this there has been a decrease in expenditures—more than accounted for by the $12,000,000 saved in the interest on the debt—amounting to over $7,500,000. The surplus for the nine months is nearly $30,000,000 more than that for the first three-quarters of the last fiscal year. As the surplus for the current quarter can hardly fall short of $38,000,000, the close of the fiscal year is expected to show the very remarkable surplus of $100,000,000.

IRON AND STEEL.

APPEAL OF MANUFACTURERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Secretary Windom to-day heard a delegation of iron and steel manufacturers relative to the rate of duty imposed upon cotton ties. The delegation were D. J. Morrell, of Johnston, Pa.; James Parke, Jr., of Pittsburg; John S. Kennedy, of Pittsburg; T. H. Weld, of Youngstown, Ohio; and W. H. McCurdy, of Cleveland. D. S. Ranlett, of New Orleans, an importer of cotton ties, took an active part in the discussion. Mr. Parke, of Pennsylvania, desired to call the attention of the Secretary to the steel manufacture, but Judge French informed him that the cotton-tie question was the only one which could be heard to-day. Secretary Windom, however, promised to hear arguments on general questions relating to the manufacture of iron and steel at the earliest practicable date. He assured the delegation that the points made were clearly stated, and said that he would give the matter his attention.

A LETTER

relating to the various manufactures of iron and steel, and the questions regarding each upon which American manufacturers desire decisions in order that they may be protected against foreign manufacturers, was submitted to Secretary Windom. The letter concludes by submitting the general claim of the delegation, as follows: "Manufacturers ask that the law be enforced in its letter and spirit, and they ask for no favor the law does not grant. They insist that evasions of the law in changing the name of an article shall not be permitted to have weight in determining how the terms of law shall be construed, and when doubt arises as to the meaning of a law, they ask that the law shall be construed in favor of the American manufacturer and not in favor of the foreign manufacturer. They claim that the intent of the Tariff law is not wholly to raise revenue, but that the Treasury Department, in its construction of the Tariff law, should first aim to be fair to American labor, as the corner-stone of our tariff system is protection to home industry."

NOTES.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—No case can be heard in the Supreme Court unless six of the Justices are present. Two being now sick and one vacancy existing, there is a bare quorum of the Court. To-day, for the third time, a lawyer came from Texas to argue a case on which the Texas & Pacific Railroad was interested. He was here in March, and had to return on account of the sickness of Justice Bradley. To-day, upon calling his case, Justice Harlan discovered that he was disqualified, from former connection with the same case, to serve. This left only four Justices to sit, and the case had to be again postponed, this time to October. Before putting the case over, the Court announced that this action was through no fault of the Justices, but through the neglect of the Senate of the United States to act upon nominations to fill a vacancy upon the Court.

THE BONDS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The Controller of the Currency upon examination of the securities held by National banks finds that 475 banks in thirty States and Territories hold 6s of 1881 to secure circulating notes amounting in the aggregate to $45,275,850. Bonds for continuing the outstanding 6s of 1881 at 3½ per cent are similar to the original 6s, except that they have an indorsement of the conditions. A number of new bonds have been issued.

MACVEAGH AND CHANDLER.

Friends of Attorney-General MacVeagh say that if William E. Chandler is confirmed as Solicitor-General, the former will decline to assign him any court business, as he has authority to do, and will confine Mr. Chandler to office work. It is evident that Mr. MacVeagh is determined to prevent Chandler from becoming Solicitor-General.

LONGSTREET.

There is no opposition yet expressed to Gen. Longstreet's confirmation as United States Marshal of Georgia, and it is generally believed that he will be confirmed by a practically unanimous vote. Senator Brown says he feels very kindly towards Longstreet. Ben Hill is absent, and it is not known how he feels.

SAFE.

The frigate Constitution has arrived at Piny Point.

CANADA.

REDUCING CANAL-TOLLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, April 20.—The *Globe*, in a long editorial on the "Proposed Additional Taxation for Canal Purposes," says:

"The Dominion Government is said to be considering a proposition made by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners looking toward a reduction of the tolls on freights through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. The proposal is, that goods bound westward shall pay the St. Lawrence Canal tolls, but shall be free of the Welland tolls; and goods coming eastward shall pay the Welland but not the St. Lawrence tolls. We cannot tell precisely how much of the canal revenue would be lost by this change, but suppose that the decrease will be not far from one-half of the gross receipts.

"At present these canals about pay their working expenses. In the fiscal year 1880 the receipts from tolls, $267,701, were slightly exceeded by the expense of collection and repairs, $268,429. There was further spent in that year on enlarging these canals the sum of $1,821,—making the total cost of the through canal system up to June last $32,789,815.

"Common sense says that, having already spent nearly $33,000,000, and standing committed as we do to a further capital expenditure of many millions more, in an effort to accommodate the shipping interests and the trade of the Western States, this country is at least entitled to demand that the revenue pay the working expenses. Surely, when Canada pays the interest on $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 in order that the transport of Western crops to market may be facilitated, she may be excused if she objects to paying an additional sum for the privilege of doing the business for nothing.

"The shippers interested in the traffic of the Erie Canal and those interested in the Welland are endeavoring to involve the Governments of Canada and New York State in a mutually destructive game of brag. Neither Erie nor Welland has anything to fear from railway-competition. The Erie does all the business it is possible to carry on between its banks. The Welland could do the same if as favorable terms for ocean-freights could be obtained at Montreal as at New York. The Erie men pull a long face about the opposition to be expected from the enlarged Welland, and try to prevail upon their Legislature to abolish the tolls on west-bound freight. Straightway the Canadian shippers pull another long face about the severity of Erie competition, and ask for a substantial reduction to put them on the same terms. The Erie men have already commenced an agitation for the entire abolition of the canal-tolls; and, if they were at all likely to gain their ends, we presume the Canadian shippers would demand the same concession.

"It is cheap railway-freights that have thrown out of cultivation hundreds of thousands of acres of New England, and that have reduced the prices received by New York farmers; and it is the Erie Canal, constructed out of State funds, that is the cause of the cheap freights. If the Erie Canal could be dammed, and the St. Lawrence could be induced to run dry, what enormous prices Eastern farmers would receive. The value of New York and Ontario farms would perhaps be doubled if it were not that the deluge of cheap Western produce is constantly being poured through the State and Province, depressing prices to one dead level of lowness wherever the tide of traffic flows.

"We are quite sure that there could not be taken any step more unpopular than the contemplated one of the Government in reducing the canal-tolls. It may be the case that the canals are worth to the Canadian producers the $1,500,000, or more that is annually paid by them in respect of interest on the cost of construction. If the canals are worth this sum, there is no reason why American farmers, who paid nothing towards the cost of construction, should be invited to use the canals without paying even for the cost of keeping them in repair and collecting the tolls.

"As for the attitude of Montreal on the question, the sooner that city imports a habit of self-reliance the better. It cannot be to the advantage of the community that the city should be continually on its knees before the Government, begging for this favor or that, in order to save it from having to put its hand in its own pocket."

GENERAL NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, April 20.—The live-stock which arrived at Halifax lately have all gone into quarantine at Levis. There are fifty-five thoroughbred bulls, sixty-seven cows, and two calves for the Hon. J. C. Pope, and three stallions, seventy-one sheep, and thirteen collie dogs for Senator Cochrane. They will remain in quarantine for ninety days.

The Rev. C. E. Legare, of St. Croix, a native of St. Rock's, has been selected by the Archbishop to succeed the late Mgr. Cazeau as Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Quebec.

The lighthouses below Father Point have been lit since the 1st inst.; and those above, as far as Quebec, since the 10th.

The Government are much exercised over the stories afloat that they are again tightly squeezed financially, notwithstanding the $4,000,000 French loan. This is said to have been expended.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 20.—It is now quite certain that the Canada Pacific Syndicate have instructed their engineers to find, if possible, a shorter and more favorable route through the Rocky Mountains than by the Yellow Head Pass, which was adopted by the Government. Strong confidence is expressed that they will be able to do so. With this object in view, Mr. A. B. Rogers, Chief Engineer of the Mountain Division, has already gone to San Francisco, en route for New Westminster, from which point he will come eastward with a small exploring party, examining the several passes. Meanwhile, as soon as the spring is far enough advanced, four engineering parties will push on westward from this side, and will be joined by Mr. Rogers in May or early in June. They will afterwards, under his direction, set about finding the best possible route. It is freely stated here, by those apparently well informed, that the Syndicate engineers speak lightly of the results of the surveys made by the Government engineers, and believe a better line through the Rockies can be located for $200,000 than that which cost the country several millions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STRATFORD, April 20.—A meeting of the share and bond holders of the Stratford & Huron Railway was held here, to confirm the act of amalgamation with the Port Dover & Lake Huron Railway and the Georgian Bay & Wellington Railways,—which was unanimously agreed to. The names of those roads are now changed to the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay & Lake Erie Railway. The Directors are taking active steps to complete their railway to Wiarton this fall. Over 200 cars of steel rails have already arrived. Track-laying is to commence next week. It is expected that the road will be finished to Wiarton by the 1st of November.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, April 20.—The colored men running the wood-trains on the Great Western Railway have struck work. They want an advance of wages from $1 to $1.25. White men are now doing the work.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

ST. LOUIS STREET-CAR MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—The street-car strike continued the leading topic of conversation to-day. The fact that the street-cars have become a necessity, and that nearly everybody uses them, is clearly recognized, and every citizen feels interested in the outcome of the movement. Committees from the various lines have been going the rounds all day. Their plan of action is to wait for the cars at some point between the termini where business can be transacted without interruption. At 11 o'clock this morning a committee of nearly a dozen men from the several roads were working around the Fourth street stopping places. They soon separated into squads, and a large delegation were sent up to the Franklin avenue line. The members of the Committe stated that the movement was booming. They had visited all the lines, and had met with assurances of coöperation from the men on every road save the Franklin avenue. "I think those fellows will come out yet," said one of the speakers; "but you see a great many of them have been on the road for a great length of time, and they are not very outspoken just now." Another man stated that out of the fifty employés of the Gravois Road all but two had signed the demand asking for a reduction of working hours. The Cass avenue men are very enthusiastic. Several of them said this morning that they would abide by any decision that to-night's meeting would promulgate. The movement for the strike is said to have originated among the conductors and drivers of the yellow line on Washington avenue, and from there it spread to the People's Railway on Fourth street. The committees at down-town termini stood at their post until noon, and they managed to see every conductor and driver who was running to-day.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—Last night, after midnight, about 100 street-railroad employés, representing every road except the South Side, in the city, met in Gallagher's Hall to discuss the question of striking for higher wages. It was decided that they would ask for an advance to $2 a day for drivers and $2.25 for conductors. To-day a committee of twelve called upon the Superintendents of the different roads and presented their desires. They state that two days will be granted the roads in which to consider the matter of increasing the pay. The dissatisfied employés will hold another meeting at 12 o'clock next Saturday evening. From some of the members of the interviewing committee it is learned that with few exceptions they found the railroad authorities willing to accede to their demands, and it is expected that trouble will be avoided.

Nothing new has been developed in the molders' strike to-day, though everything is quiet in the vicinity of the manufactories.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—The strike at the railroad-platforms has about ended. It seems to have died a natural death, not for want of breath, for there was a deal of wind expended, but their combination was not disclosed to the unsympathetic ear of the public. The Ohio & Mississippi, the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, and the short line roads have raised the wages of their platform hands to $1.25 per day. The Louisville & Nashville Road has secured all the men it needs, and everything is running along smoothly at the depot yards.

COLUMBUS, O., MOLDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., April 20.—The molders in the stove works of C. Emerich struck for an advance of 15 per cent to-night. The men complained that they were receiving 25 per cent below the figures at other points. The molders were all Union men, and were ordered to remove their tools from the works.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—The Newport street railroad strike ended this morning, and all the cars started. The Company dispenses with the conductors, puts on bob-tail cars, and increases the pay of drivers as demanded. This was the only line that still remained out.

A SQUEEZE IN PORK.

St. Louis the Scene of the Operation—The Losers Take the Matter Philosophically, and Are Ready for More—The Fall Amounts to $1.20.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Mess pork to-day broke from $18.30, the opening figure, to $17.10 at a quarter past 11. The pork corner on 'Change was intensely excited as the market began to drop, for the St. Louis provision men are constitutionally bulls, and almost every man in the corner was more or less long. Consequently the shrinkage in value of the stock on hand, and the actual loss all around for the morning will go to fully $100,000 at this point alone. Those best posted believe there are in St. Louis about 12,000 barrels of mess pork, with a speculative ownership of perhaps 70,000 more, as everybody, without exception, has been buying on the Chicago market to a greater or less degree. A drop of $1.20 a barrel means, accordingly, a loss or a shrinkage of $98,400. When it touched $17.10 it began climbing slowly. The rebound was slow and unsteady, and many of the longs unloaded, which helped the downward course of the market.

But little business was done, most of the operators hurrying around the bulletin books and dismally reading the little scraps, each one of which meant so much more shrinkage. The current belief is that the McGeoch combination broke the market to get in more shorts, and that, as soon as their aim is accomplished, everything will bound upward. The chief reason for this idea is that no one doubted the power of the combination to push pork up to $20 had they wished, and this "whipsawing" break does not at all interfere with their command of the market. The fluctuations are so violent that there is no doubt of their being the result of manipulation, and no one claims that the bulls have lost their grip.

On 'Change business in provisions came to a standstill. Those who unloaded said nothing at all about it. The consumption is keeping fully abreast and is now ahead of the market. All of the houses report the demand for provisions for actual consumption heavy. One house yesterday sold half a million pounds of meat which went directly into the country, and the general feeling of the merchants, despite the feverish market, is that this will be the best year the trade has known since the War. Even those who are in a measure caught out in the rain by this fall, voice the general feeling by the statement, "Well, it is a good thing that the break comes when everybody is in a condition to stand it." Of course nobody denies the actual loss of money, but, unless pork goes down to $15, there will not be any squeezing to hurt. Everybody is more or less long, and consequently the loss is divided around with a comfortably large divisor.

Thrashing a Colombian Official—The Minister of Foreign Affairs Assaulted by the Negotiator of a Treaty with the Pope.

Correspondence New York World.

PANAMA, April 6.—Discreditable scenes are reported as having occurred recently in the Senate Chamber in Bogota. Gen. Camargo, until lately Colombian Minister in Europe, concluded a convention with the Holy See, settling definitly long pending questions between the Government and the Church. This convention was not approved by the Government, which submitted it, with various modifications, to Congress. The principal point at issue was the determination of the Executive to maintain the Federal law of 1877, concerning the inspection of public worship, which the convention in question declared should be abrogated. Gen. Camargo introduced a resolution to that effect, which, in the name of the Government, was opposed by Don Ricardo Becerra, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The resolution was lost. Camargo moved its reconsideration at a subsequent session, and was met again by Mr. Becerra, who in a few moments demolished the arguments of his adversary. This aroused Camargo's ire, and he, in a tremendous passion, invited Mr. Becerra to "come outside and have it out." The latter declined. On leaving the Senate Chamber a few minutes afterwards he was assaulted by Camargo, and but for the interference of friends would have suffered injury. Camargo was officially censured, but has refused to apologize or make reparation.

GRANT'S MISSION.

Some Startling Possibilities as to Why Grant Goes to Mexico.

Why Did Col. Fred Resign a Sinecure in the Army?

A. C. Hesing Brought to Play a Part in the Grand Act.

The Whole to Possibly Terminate in an Attempted Conquest of Mexico.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—One day early in 1880, while on the way from Indianapolis to St. Louis to report a railroad suit, I fell into conversation with a leading New York politician, who was interested in the same suit. He knew me as a railway employé, but not as a journalist. In casual conversation he used substantially these words, which I telegraphed THE TRIBUNE from St. Louis:

"Gen. Grant does not want a third term. He has traveled all over the world, has seen almost every crowned head, and has had confirmed in his mind that aristocratic idea which above all things is inculcated at West Point. He had a surfeit of such honors as this Republic of North America can bestow."

And then said I: "Gen. Grant cares nothing for the Presidency a third time,—he looks away beyond that."

"Where?"

"To Mexico. I am satisfied that

CÆSARISM

lies deep in the nature of Grant." . . .

One day last week the New York *Herald*, in commenting upon Gen. Grant's declination of the World's fair Presidency, intimated that he (Grant) had good reasons for declining the offer; that he had in this new field of Mexico an employment worthy of his character and reputation as that of the greatest of the age. This New York *Herald* paragraph is not original. It originated with Gen. Starbuck, of Watertown, N. Y., my traveling companion of a year ago. But there should be no quarrel between THE TRIBUNE and the *Herald* as to originality. The question is, Is there anything in the suspicion? I hold that there is, and a great deal.

In the first place, I desire to recite history. When Juarez was struggling to maintain a Republic in Mexico against the armies of Louis Napoleon and the ambition of Maximilian, by authority of Señor Romero, the accredited Mexican Minister at Washington,

A LOAN OF $50,000,000

was thrown upon the American market through the house of John J. Cisco & Co., of New York. By the recommendation of John D. Defrees, then Government printer, I wrote, as amanuensis for Señor Romero, the pamphlet advertising that loan. I am credibly informed that nearly $30,000,000 of that loan was taken by the American people. I recall to-day the names of Dr. E. S. Fowler, of Springfield; Franc B. Wilkie, of Chicago; Gen. Percival, of Kentucky, who to my knowledge are large holders of these bonds. The bonds have now no intrinsic value, but they are chattel mortgages upon any honest Republican Government that may be set up in Mexico. Again:

1. A valuable fraction of the American commercial world has suddenly found itself attracted towards Mexico. Knowing his restless disposition, we may safely conclude that

A. C. HESING, OF CHICAGO,

has had himself recorded as an integral part of that fraction. When he was in Springfield not long since fighting a sumptuary law in the General Assembly, he declared that within a year he would be a citizen of a new free State in old Mexico.

2. When the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé capitalists of Boston clasped Jay Gould by one hand and Leland Stanford, of the Central Pacific, by the other, there was formed a triumvirate closer in affiliation than any three-linked Odd-Fellow disciple of old man Wildey.

3. Ulysses S. Grant, the greatest living Captain of the age, has gone to Mexico. Gen. E. O. S. Ord, for a long time commander on the Rio Grande, whose daughter is now a citizen of Mexico, has his resignation in the hands of the President. Gen. Grant's own son Fred resigns his sinecure in the regular army and joins his father in Mexico. Now,

STARTING FROM THIS PREMISE

that there is something more than mere commercial employment behind Grant and his friends in this sudden venture, I have held conversations with many State politicians (of the Republican faith). The following was prepared for the purpose of concentrating thought: Suppose, as the rumor goes, that Gen. Grant's mission to Mexico is to head a revolution by which that country shall be freed from the domination of Spanish-Greaser rule, and suppose the friends of Gen. Grant in this country shall ask for men and money to enable him to conquer that country and make it free and independent, what response do you think this request would meet with?

Senator Evans, of Kane—"Gen. Grant could get a half-million men, but I don't believe he is there for any such purpose."

"But suppose any respectable number of Mexicans should call him to the head of

AN ARMY OF LIBERATION?"

"Why, then the situation would be favorably altered for Mexican independence."

Senator Needles: "Grant could get all the men he wanted, but there is no sense in attributing anything of the kind to him. An ex-President ought not to turn out a filibuster. Yet I will frankly say that it is only a question of time when Mexico will be bound to us by ties of steel."

Senator Clark: "No larger question could be presented in the same number of words. In my opinion, such a thing would not receive the indorsement of our best people; yet many an adventurer would rally to the support of Grant."

Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of Freeport: "I believe in it. When I was a boy I remember being charmed by a speech made by Stephen A. Douglas at Dixon, in which he described an ocean-bound Republic.

THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO

is a commercial if not a political necessity. That country will never be developed or governed until we take it. If we put property there we must protect it, and if we do not put property there it will always be a standing menace to our civilization. The immense natural wealth of Mexico only awaits American enterprise for its development."

Not to fill your columns, I will say that of sixty representative Illinois Republicans here at Springfield, every one seemed to be struck with the momentous importance of the possible move, and every one favored it "if" U. S. G. was put at its head.

ONE VERY PROFOUND THINKER

astonished your correspondent by adding additional history. Said he: "Ever since Lee surrendered [and this speaker wore gray hairs and deep scars] I have felt that the Southern people were a dangerous element. They are now, and have since that day been, a restless, unsatisfied element. Do you remember, when the Rebellion was snuffed out, how Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee (now a Senator), Gens. Sterling Price and Marmaduke, of Missouri, Admiral Semmes, of South Carolina, and hundreds of others, expatriated themselves to Mexico, and attempted to found a colony of unreconstructed Rebels? They failed, but to-day they are potent factors in our politics, and are ready, willing, anxious to compromise this Government with that of Mexico."

NO MORE "FLY COPS."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., April 20.—Mayor Means to-day dismissed the entire detective force of the city, and will make no appointments to the vacancies thus created. In doing so, he has carried out a purpose distinctly announced immediately after his election. The detectives had become shamefully inefficient and corrupt. During the past year they have done no work that could not have been discounted by the most ordinary patrolman, and the belief has become general that thieves were being protected by them, instead of brought to justice. Mayor Means has shared this belief, and he has given a good excuse for so sweeping a change, from the fact that the police fund is exhausted and retrenchment necessary. The work heretofore left to the detectives will now be assigned to the Lieutenants on duty in the districts in which robberies and other misdemeanors occur.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 20.—A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of Joseph Lindman, who was supposed to have died from the effects of an overdose of morphine, developed the fact that Lindman had hanged himself in his woodshed and was cut down by his brother-in-law, Joseph Rubin. He was still alive when cut down, but died from its effects. A domestic difficulty, in which a prominent physician of this place is reported to figure, and financial embarrassment are alleged as the causes for his self-destruction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. PLEASANT, Ia., April 20.—Henry Swan, a well-known citizen of this place, was found dead in a field near by his residence, about three miles west of this city, last night. It was evidently a case of suicide, as an empty gun was lying by his side and a stick cut and arranged so that he could fire the gun with one of his feet, while the muzzle was held so that the ball entered the forehead in the centre. Mr. Swan was a man in good circumstances, unmarried, and of a quiet, friendly disposition. No reason can be assigned for the rash act.

DETROIT, Mich., April 20.—An unknown man jumped from the ferryboat at a late hour last night, midway between this city and Windsor, and was drowned.

CASUALTIES.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUDSON, Wis., April 20.—The Omaha line passenger train from Chicago at 12:30 to-day collided with a North Wisconsin freight train which had been on the main line, but was backing down, trying to get out of the way. A flagman had been sent to signal the passenger train, but its air-brakes did not work properly, and it dashed into the retreating engine. Both engines were thrown off the track, and the rails were misplaced for forty or fifty yards, but happily no one was injured, though the passengers were well shaken up. By switching the cars upon another track, and taking them out past the disabled engines, travel was resumed in a couple of hours.

A CHILD'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

EASTON, Pa., April 20.—A few days ago a traveling corn-doctor sold to Mrs. Zeelers, of this place, a bottle containing a potion warranted to cure corns and bunions. On Sunday Mrs. Beidelman, a daughter of Mrs. Zeelers, visited the latter with her family, and her little daughter Cora, aged 18 months, managed to obtain the bottle and drank the liquid. It was of a most burning nature, and the child must have suffered the most terrible agonies. All attempts to relieve her were fruitless, and next day she died.

A SAD AFFAIR.

CHATTANOOGA, Ga., April 20.—Miss Lou Ramey, one of the most brilliant belles of Rome, Ga., has just come to a sad and tragic end. About two weeks ago, while carelessly chatting with some friends, she broke off a spray of cedar and thoughtlessly swallowed it. The needles of the twig penetrated her lungs, and she had two hemorrhages on the spot, and blood continued to flow at intervals, accompanied by the most acute agonies. Death ended her sufferings Sunday. Her funeral yesterday was the largest ever seen here.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, ILL., April 20.—A 2-year-old daughter of Oscar Hoffman, of this city, fell through an outside cellar-door this afternoon, and was drowned in a quantity of water that had run into the cellar from the outside.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 20.—David Schieber was shot in the abdomen this afternoon by Yoost Mehrenger, who was exhibiting Schieber his revolver and accidentally discharged it. Schieber cannot recover. He is aged 23, and unmarried.

STATE AFFAIRS.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 20.—In the House to-day the Senate bill appropriating $109,550 was passed; also, the bill detaching Kochville from Saginaw County and attaching it to Bay.

The Senate has made consideration of the School bill the special order for to-morrow night, and passed the Senate bill for a special appropriation of $2,000 for establishing a military company at Calumet, and put in most of the forenoon discussing Fair's steel-clad liquor police bill. Sec. 3, which requires the removal of bar-room screens, and otherwise bringing the liquor business into full public view, was stricken out. The bill giving the Insurance Commissioner State supervision over coöperative insurance companies passed the Senate.

LANSING, Mich., April 20.—The Michigan House of Representatives to-day passed the Senate bill appropriating $109,550 to build and maintain a reform school for girls at Adrian. It will be on the cottage plan and will be costly and liberally provided for, and will be under control of a Board, consisting of Mrs. Samuel L. Fuller, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. C. B. Stebbins, of Lansing; James McMillan, of Detroit, and Capt. C. R. Miller, of Adrian. The institution is to be run on the family reform plan.

The Senate has passed the bill appropriating money for establishing a military company at Calumet, in the Upper Peninsula mining district.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., April 20.—The State Legislature adjourned sine die at noon to-day, after a session lasting 106 days.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AT M'GREGOR, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., April 20.—Fire destroyed $15,000 worth of property in McGregor to-day. The insurance and the insured are as follows: G. H. Flanders, of Flanders House, insurance on hotel building $6,000, total loss; furniture, $4,550, loss partial; North British, $1,250; Westchester, $1,000; Springfield Fire & Marine of Massachusetts, $1,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $1,250; Boston Underwriters', $1,250; La Caisse Generale, France, $150; American of Philadelphia, $1,000; Merchants' of Newark, $1,250; Charles and Lewis Bidde, insurance on building, $1,200, in Milwaukee Mechanics'; Charles Budde insurance on furniture, $800, in Milwaukee Mechanics'; John Adams, insurance on building, $700, in North British. Other buildings were destroyed, but no insurance. A. Burlingame, loss and damage on stock of groceries; Gregor McGregor, building, loss $300; William I. Gilchrist, building damaged; Hearsey estate, building damaged.

AT GENEVA, O.

MADISON, O., April 20.—The Mammoth Enterprise Works at Geneva, recently constructed for the manufacture of sewing-machines, burned early this morning. The loss probably reaches $40,000 or $50,000; insurance about $15,000. The loss falls principally on the citizens of Geneva, who subscribed to the works as an enterprise advantageous to the town.

AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 20.—A Great Western Dispatch car, loaded with Peoria whisky, on its way over the Indiana, Bloomington & Western this morning to Indianapolis, was destroyed by fire at this place. The car and contents were a total loss,—estimated at $2,000.

CHURCH DISSENSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 19.—Serious dissensions having arisen between the Rev. J. W. T. McMullen, of the Ninth Street M. E. Church, of this city, and a portion of his congregation, the pastor has resigned the charge, the Presiding Elder appointing the Rev. Graham to fill the place. In a card in to-day's paper, the Rev. McMullen states that the state of his health was one reason why he resigned, and another was that the "rules" of the Methodist Church could not be enforced upon a party of members who have kept up constant dissensions in the church. The experiment of this ministrations has shown him why other ministers who have gone this way before him, have not been able to save that noble gospel temperance Church from decay and loss of reputation. "The schism in the body, prating against us with malicious words, about perfect love and sanctification, and dissension about the power of the church, as vested in the pastorate, and exercised by the minister, have done their sad work." The congregation is divided in sentiment, some siding with the minister and others with the "party of members" who wouldn't have the Church "rules" enforced upon them.

DECLINES THE HONOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., April 20.—The Hon. Warner M. Bateman stated to a reporter to-night that the report was true that the nomination for the office of Solicitor of the Treasury had been tendered to him in a complimentary way; but both the President and Senator Sherman understood that he declined to accept. It was an important position, and he appreciated the compliment, but he could not afford to leave his law practice.

IN SEARCH OF WIVES.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 20.—Forty-four Mormon missionaries passed over the Union Pacific Road to-day on the way to Wales upon a proselytizing expedition. They are all inferior and coarse-looking men. Most of them have from two to five wives at home. They will work in the mining and iron districts in Wales.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

FREMONT, Neb., April 20.—James D. Sterrett, ex-City Attorney, of the firm of Mitchell & Sterrett, of this city, took a dose of twelve grains of morphine this afternoon, and there are but slight hopes of his recovery. He is now laying at the hotel in a comatose condition under the physicians' care, who are doing all within their power to revive him.

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NEW YORK.

Business Showing the Hard Knocks It Has Received from the Weather.

The Share Market Delicately Balanced, with the Chances Good Either Way.

Edison's People Highly Exultant Over the Grant of a Perpetual Franchise.

The "Evening Mail" Believes Mr. McGeoch is a Bold Pirate, Like Capt. Kydde.

Some Delicate Sarcasm Delightfully Mixed with Candor Touching on Fasters.

Whitelaw Reid—The World's Fair a "Dead Bust"—Slanders on Windom.

MONEY.

DIMINISHED BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, April 20.—From the *Public*: Exchanges for the week ending April 16 would create a false impression if it were not remembered that the 15th was Good Friday, and in this State and several others was observed as a holiday. At New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, and probably Chicago also, the week embraced only five working days in 1881 against six in 1880. The decrease in exchanges is not so much as one-sixth at any city, while the increase at other points was large. Excluding New York, the increase in exchanges is 3.7 per cent, notwithstanding the holiday, and would be over 10 per cent, with allowance for suspension of dealings Friday in three cities only. At New York the sales of stock amounted to 1,731,788 shares, and the exchanges, after deducting double market value of stocks were about $516,354,100, a decrease of about one-sixth in comparison with the net exchanges for the corresponding week of last year. Details for the weeks ending April 9th at San Francisco and April 16th at other cities are as follows:

New York	724,179,359
Boston	79,105,341
Philadelphia	44,097,129
Chicago	29,129,666
St. Louis	15,958,739
Cincinnati	14,473,200
Baltimore	12,238,983
New Orleans	10,474,748
San Francisco	8,271,976
Louisville	7,302,832
Pittsburg	6,610,762
Milwaukee	4,500,626
Providence	4,157,200
Indianapolis	2,089,259
Cleveland	1,943,619
Kansas City	1,892,700
Hartford	1,435,321
New Haven	1,206,465
Lowell	470,189
Syracuse	366,832
Total	969,896,266
Outside New York	245,716,907

BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK

was large, though there are still evidences of a partial interruption as a consequence of the recent severe weather in the Northwest. It is probable that some depression on this account will be felt throughout the season, since the farmers and others in the regions which have been so long shut in by snow and ice will be pressed for a time when the late spring comes, and will not make as large purchases this season as usual. On the other hand, new farms by the thousand are being opened, and railroads, and mines, and factories, and the productive power of the country is rapidly expanding, while employment is thus given to many thousands who were formerly unable to consume freely. Forces which tend to an expansion of business are constant in operation, while the interruptions caused by exceptionally unfavorable weather are temporary, and would be wholly forgotten by August unless the crops of this year should be unexpectedly small. The volume of business is so large, even now and in comparison with the most inflated period of last year, that the situation is not by an means discouraging.

STREET TALK.

THE BULLS VERY CONFIDENT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Stock speculation continued to-day to display some lively transactions, both in feeling and prices. There is unquestionably a large short interest in the market outstanding, and many who operate on that side with insufficient margins were forced to the wall or compelled to cover, the brokers taking fright on one side quite as easily as on the other. There were those who declared that the clique headed by Jay Gould had been unloading great lines of their shorts in the Grangers and the trunk lines and were purchasers of the Southwesterns. The future of the market, however, is sufficiently befogged to engender some suspicion at the remarkable rise, due principally to manipulation.

A LEADING BULL OPERATOR,

in speaking of the situation to-day, says: "There is no reason why the market should be stronger than it was two days ago, but the fact remains that it is stronger. The bears say it is only a rally, and that prices will go lower than before, but there is a strong feeling that bottom prices were reached yesterday, and that we shall have an advancing market from this on. There has been a good deal of inside buying. Shorts have been covered to-day by Mr. Keene, Mr. Cammack, and others. Mr. Smith covered yesterday, and has been buying long stock to-day. The leading brokers report a large influx of orders this morning, and many of them say that outside buying has fairly begun. Many have telegraphed out-of-town customers to send in their orders if they wished

TO GET IN AT THE BOTTOM."

"The advance in Rochester & Pittsburg," said a Director in the road to-day, "has been very satisfactory. The stock and incomes have gone up on very heavy purchases,—25,000 to 30,000 shares in a block. The best of it is that no pool has been formed, and the stock has been bought on its own merits. There is to be a meeting of the Board this afternoon, at which some matters of importance will be considered. The road was from Rochester to Salamanca, but it is to be extended in several directions."

ANOTHER CHEERY BULL OPERATOR

says: "Put us on record as saying that the lowest prices of the season were touched yesterday. The bear movement has culminated. Shorts are being covered as fast as possible. The market will advance from this time on, and will score a rise of twenty-five and thirty points between now and the 1st of June."

WINDOM.

There has been a very strong endeavor made on the part of one morning paper here to connect Secretary Windom with irregular transactions in the purchase and sale of Northern Pacific stock while he was in the Senate. I was conversing with a leading banker to-day on this subject, and he remarked: "I have no patience with the abuse that is showered on Secretary Windom because he happened to own some Northern Pacific stock. There are some people who seem to think that if a public man makes an investment outside of a savings-bank that he is a thief. It is precious nonsense. I have not heard a business-man say a word about Windom on account of this connection. The people who are so shocked want to make a little political capital."

WHITELAW REID.

JOHN HAY WILL SIMPLY "SUB" FOR HIM SIX MONTHS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Some enterprising correspondent of a Western paper got hold of a rumor wrong end to yesterday and sent it out to the country. It was to the effect that there was to be a change in the editorial management of the New York *Tribune*,—that Mr. Whitelaw Reid was about to retire, and would be succeeded by Col. John Hay, and that the latter had made a contract to do the work on the paper in question for a period of five years. There is only one grain of truth in the report, and that is that Col. Hay is to assume the chief editorial functions of the *Tribune*. His régime will, however, be limited to six months. As is well known, Mr. Reid is contemplating matrimony. Indeed, he is so deeply engrossed in this laudable business at present that he hasn't time or inclination perhaps to think of anything else. He comes to his office very little nowadays, and gives but slight attention, so far as working hours are concerned, to the preparation of the great daily of which he is the head and controlling spirit

AS ONE OF HIS LIEUTENANTS SAID

to me yesterday, when talking over the matter, "Mr. Reid is very irregular now, and doesn't get around here much." The wedding, I believe, is fixed for about the first week in May, and it is the intention of the couple to make an extended European trip. With this in view, Mr. Reid has engaged Col. Hay to assume charge of the *Tribune* in his absence. The latter was quite reluctant to do this, but, out of friendship for the former, consented to do it, provided he might be released at the end of six months. There has been some gossip regarding Mr. Reid and the Berlin Mission, started a few days ago by the *World*, but that gentleman says there is no truth in the story.

EDISON

EXULTANT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 20.—At the offices of the Edison Electric Light Company there was great exultation to-day over the granting of the franchise permitting the Company to lay its wires in the streets. The franchise cannot, according to precedent, be revoked, and is perpetual. Circulars were sent out last night calling in money from subscribers to the stock of the city company, in order to begin operations on an immense scale, and orders were given this morning for the purchase of the down-town building which has been selected for the first generating station. Speaking of the introduction of the light, the Vice-President, Mr. Eaton, said this afternoon: "The insurance companies have shown so much interest in our work that we are preparing

A COTTAGE

with our lamps in it, which we shall invite the insurance people to set fire to by any derangement of our wires or lamps that could possibly happen. If one of our lamps should be broken to pieces by a blow the light would go out instantly, so fast that we do not believe that, if a handful of powder and stones was thrown against one of our lamps, demolishing it, the powder would ignite.

NO MATCHES

will be used except for kindling fires; we expect to reduce the cost of insurance on buildings lighted by our system to at least half of what it is at present. In theatres the danger from fire will be almost nothing, although lights will be used with greater freedom in all parts of the house and stage. If a piece of scenery fa ls against some of our lamps it will destroy the lamps, and the light will go out, but that is all. No fire can result. We have decided, in response to many requests, to establish another station at once in the district including the most expensive houses in the city, say between Forty-second street and the park. Third and Sixth avenues, and a large number of men will begin the work of wiring the houses to-morrow."

WORLD'S FAIR.

A FAILURE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The World's Fair scheme is languishing, and bids fair to die. There is to be one more effort made next Wednesday, and the interim will be devoted to encouraging the railroad companies to add to their subscription, and thus place the financial affairs of the Commission on a sound basis. Whether the companies will meet the expectations of the more sanguine of the Commissioners is still a question, but, if they do not, the probability is that the scheme of holding a World's Fair in this city in 1883 will be abandoned. The time to prepare an exhibition on a scale as grand as that proposed would be short, even if the money was all subscribed now, and the Commission was ready to break ground at once. Still, the work might be accomplished if the funds were secured, but much further delay in getting the necessary funds must inevitably result in the postponement, if not in the utter abandonment, of the enterprise. The gentlemen having the matter in charge have worked hard and earnestly to secure the requisit subscriptions, and, if they have failed,

THE FAULT IS NOT THEIRS.

At the meeting on Wednesday next some definit action will be taken by the Executive Committee, and the enterprise will be either fairly launched, or its prosecution at this time will be stopped. Among the members of the Committee a wide difference of opinion exists as to the practicability of pushing the scheme at the present time. Some are still sanguine of success, believing that, at the last moment, the transportation companies will come to the rescue, while others have no hesitation in expressing their doubts of the possibility of securing enough money to hold a fair in 1883. Others still are indignant at the lukewarmness shown be those whose interests would be most greatly benefited by the fair, and are determined to make no further effort to secure subscriptions until these people come to the front and do their share.

GRISCOM.

SARCASM OF A VERY GOOD ORDER, FOR NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The *Evening Mail*, referring to the attempt that is to be made in Chicago by the man Griscom to rival Dr. Tanner and Miss Deuell in the matter of fasting, says, editorially: "Chicago people are hardly simple-minded enough to reward Griscom's enterprise with a fortune. Most of the scientific facts could be as well ascertained by the starvation of a cat or dog. However, Mr. Bergh may consider it less objectionable to sacrifice Griscom, and he may be right. Although Griscom obtained from Dr. Beard a certificate of sanity before starting for Chicago, he must be something of a fool, and as such can be spared from New York indefinitly. The date for the beginning of his fast should have been April 1, instead of May 1."

PLAYING THE HOG.

THE NEW YORKERS SQUEALING LOUDLY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* pays its respects to the manipulator of the pork corner in Chicago in very vigorous English. In the course of an editorial on the subject it says: "But what has Mr McGeoch done? Has he added to the value of the pigs of the Northwest? Have his barrels grown in size or weight? Is humanity any richer by the corner? We fancy not. Has he created a value of any kind in exchange for the $800,000 that has come to him? Assuredly not. How, then, did he get it? By robbery, pure and simple. It is extorted eventually from the consumer, who pays an additional price for his food. This is accomplished by suddenly deranging the laws of trade, and involves all but Mr. McGeoch and his fellow-conspirators in disaster.

LONG BEFORE THE MILLENNIUM COMES ROUND

the hangman will have put an end to corners of this character by judicially choking to death any man who dares to starve the world indirectly by interference in its food-supply. In the millennial era regenerate men will weep over the sins of the McGeochs and Capt. Kidds without being able to detect much difference between them in point of honesty. Unfortunately, laws for the prevention of these corners cannot, in our present inferior civilization, be enforced. Predatory habits on the part of professional pirates, quite fashionable in the early history of the human race, have, within the past few centuries, been discountenanced at the yard-arm, on crosses, and at such places as Tyburn Hill. In an improved social condition mankind will be less scrupulous as to the politeness of the methods used by robbers, and will make all men who live by depredation share the same fate, whether the victim be an individual, or society at large,—whether the profits are the value of a watch, or $800,000 extracted by a 'corner' in pork."

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

CERTIORARI.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A suit was begun a week ago in the Supreme Court by Charles Woerishoffer and another stockholder of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company against that corporation and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Its purpose is to prevent the issuance of 180,000 shares of the common stock of the railroad Company to the holders of proprietary shares in the corporation, as well as the use of the shares by them, and also to have the shares of common stock already issued to the proprietary shareholders declared void, except such as have got into the hands of innocent third parties. Respecting the shares now owned by innocent persons, the plaintiffs ask that the Northern Pacific Directors be compelled to pay their value to the corporation. In most respects the suit is similar to that in which Villard is plaintiff, but the results sought reach further. A temporary injunction restraining the issuance or use of the 180,000 shares was obtained by the plaintiffs, and the motion to continue it, pending litigation was to be heard to-day. A petition by the defendants for a transfer of the suit to the United States Circuit Court, and a bond, were filed in the County Clerk's office Tuesday. This fact was stated to Judge Barrett when the motion was called. The Judge made an order directing that the plaintiffs show cause to-day why the suit should not be moved to the United States Circuit Court.

ITEMS.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Nearly 7,000 immigrants landed at Castle Garden within the past twenty-four hours, three-quarters of whom were Germans. The immigration this year so far is about 25,000 more than during 1880 up to the same period.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Among the prominent arrivals for the past twenty-four hours were: Chief Constructor Easby, U. S. N.; Gov. Hawkins and Roderick Butler, of Tennessee.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

Mrs. President Garfield and party visited the City-Hall and new Court-House this morning, spending an hour under the escort of Mayor Grace and the city officials.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is cloudy, chilly, and threatening. Temperature at 6 a. m., 42; noon, 48.

GOLD FROM EUROPE.

The Bothnia brought $630,000 in gold.

TENNESSEE.

A committee of prominent citizens of Tennessee, including Gov. Hawkins, met Gen. Hancock to-day in the offices of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and invited him to the Nashville Exhibition during "military week" in May. The General promised to take the invitation into consideration.

FIRE.

The saw-mill of Buck & Hirsch on West Fourteenth street, together with small adjoining buildings, burdue this morning. Loss, $50,000; insured.

CARTMEN

who own their own carts have demanded $4 per day instead of $3 from contractors, and have been generally successful. At the Laborers' Union meeting, held last night, general success was reported in their strike for $2.25 per day for masons' helpers and $2 for plasterers' laborers.

FIVE MAD DOGS

were shot in this city within a few hours, three after biting children.

GRISCOM.

The Man Who Proposes to Rival Tanner's Forty-Day Fast.

A reporter called yesterday evening upon Dr. Walter S. Haines, the Professor of Chemistry of Rush Medical College, and interviewed him on the subject of the proposed forty-days' fast by Mr. John Griscom, which the latter stated was to be superintended in the interests of science by the Doctor.

Dr. Haines stated that he had not definitly made up his mind to superintend the fast, but that he had received from so many medical gentlemen in different parts of the country such urgent requests that he do so in the interests of science, that he believed if satisfactory arrangements could be made he would undertake the management of the tests, the result of which will be of the greatest value to medical science.

"The Tanner fast, while it was, I believe, honestly conducted, really added nothing more to medical knowledge than the simple fact that a man had fasted forty days and survived, and that at certain periods of his fast he weighed a certain number of pounds, his temperature was at a certain hight, and his pulse beating a certain number of times per minute. Even these data were not strictly reliable for scientific purposes, as Dr. Tanner was visited by a large number of persons and subjected to considerable excitement, which, of course, modified to a certain extent the conditions produced by the fast. The most valuable test to be made in connection with a fasting person was not attempted in the Tanner fast,—that of submitting to chemical analysis the excreta of the body, in order to ascertain the exact amount of food which the living body draws from its own tissues while not being supplied with its usual food. Now, there are different conditions under which persons may abstain from food. A man may be placed by accident in such a condition that he cannot optain food, in which case, of course, there is nobody on hand to make scientific investigations. Then there is the case of a sick person who is unable to take food, which of course, is not available for scientific purposes, because the sickness produces conditions making it impossible to apply tests of

THE RESULTS OF STARVATION.

And then there is the case of the person who is willing to undergo a fast simply for the purpose of allowing those capable of doing so to gather medical data of value."

"Is Mr. Griscom willing to pass through the ordeal for the sole object of making himself the obedient subject of scientific investigation?"

"I cannot answer fully upon that point, but he has assured me that such is his intention. Mr. Griscom has some very extraordinary and utterly unscientific theories in connection with his ability to abstain from food which have raised doubts in many minds as to his ability to bear the mental strain of the ordeal. Now, if these theories are simply hobbies, as I believe them to be, they would not in the slightest degree affect his value as a fasting subject of scientific research."

"But, Doctor, if a faster had theories which were not exactly hobbies; in fact, if these theories were the result of an unbalanced mind, for instance, how would the investigation be affected?"

"In that case—but, mind you, my remarks do not apply to Mr. Griscom direct—there is no doubt that serious cerebral disturbance would follow the fasting, and thus might, almost certainly would, interfere with the investigation. I can assure you that the work to be entailed upon me in the event of my undertaking the scientific supervision of the fast will be exceedingly arduous. An extraordinarily large number of chemical analyses will have to be made with the utmost care in each case. I could not attempt the work alone, and in its performance I should require the aid of my staff of tried assistants in the college. Now, if the faster should on account of cerebral disturbance decline to remain docile to my directions: should become stubborn and refuse to follow certain essential instructions; the investigation would be at an end, and much hard work already accomplished wasted."

"What conditions would you require in the care of your fasting subject?"

"He would have to be entirely under my control in order that nothing should be allowed to happen which would interfere with the scientific investigation. I should insist, of course, of the fast being rigidly kept, and would make satisfactory arrangements to this end; I should have the faster kept perfectly calm, so that the tests of

TEMPERATURE AND PULSATION

should not be interfered with by excitement, and to secure this I would allow only such persons to have access to him as would properly have an interest in the scientific aspect of the case. I do not think that anybody would have any business in the room where the feat was being performed except medical men and journalists, and they would have to be admitted by card. This would, I think, insure such conditions as would make my proposed tests reliable."

"Doctor, I have heard that Mr. Griscom has secured the services as 'business manager' of the fast of a gentleman who has already been connected with the amusement business. Would this interfere with the scientific work?"

"If the fast is to be conducted on a sensational basis—on any basis whatever in fact except a purely scientific one, I shall have nothing to do with it. In the conversations I have had with Mr. Griscom he has always seemed to be quite enthusiastic in his desire to attempt the fast in the interest of science; but if, as you say, he is to be under the direction of a business manager, of course that shows that he has changed his mind, and that the fast is to be conducted, if at all, for the purpose of gratifying the public curiosity. Of course I could have nothing to do with a—a—"

"A circus, Doctor?"

"Well, yes; with a circus of this kind."

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Meeting of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley—Subjects Under Discussion.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 20.—The first meeting of the session of 1881 of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley was held in Evans' Hall in this city this morning. The topics presented for discussion were:

First—Representatives of the National Board to reside at quarantine stations on the Mississippi River; also, one representative to reside in New Orleans, with the privilege of access to the records of the State Board of Health, and to attend their meetings.

Second—The arrangement of the work of inspectors of railroads and steamboats, inspection of the mouth of the river, and ordering infected vessels to Ship Island.

Third—The means of informing the Board of Health in the valley of danger or apprehended danger.

Fourth—To secure concert of action if yellow fever or other infectious disease appear or threaten to spread, and classification of freights for quarantine purposes. Dr. Solomon, of New Orleans, read the resolutions of the Louisiana State Board of Health, which was adopted last Thursday. It requires that the agent of the National Board of Health have access to vessels arriving, in common with quarantine officers; that any doubtful or suspicious cases be referred to him for reporting to the Association; that where differences of opinion arise they shall be submitted to arbitration, the result of which shall be reported. The adoption of this resolution would produce more harmony between the National and State Boards than has hitherto existed.

The fifth topic was discussed at the afternoon session. The Sanitary Commission was formally welcomed at Evans' Hall, this evening by Mayor Bridwell on behalf of the citizens, and by Judge Asa Iglehart on behalf of the State of Indiana.

The chief question of general interest discussed to-day related to the class of articles which might be transported during epidemics. The Committee having this subject under consideration recommended the exclusion of all closed boxes and use of barges and boat hulls.

Dr. Mitchell, of Memphis, having asked for the opinion of representatives of the railroad and river interests, Capt. O'Neil, of the St. Louis Anchor Line, said in his practical experience in the transportation of freight that the only danger from epidemics was from inclosed hulls and bilge water. Disease is transferred from Gulf vessels to river craft, but from expressed merchandise no trouble had ever been experienced. There were few articles on the list exempted by the Committee, such as jute, rags in bails, and similar articles to which he would object. He thought importations from uninfected vessels to river craft equally pure should not be obstructed.

The session will close to-morrow with a grand ball and banquet given by the citizens.

OVERCOAT THIEVES.

Officers Whelan and Thorpe arrested at the Palmer House last night a young man named W. C. Ramsey, who was attempting to make off with an overcoat belonging to Mr. E. Hildebrand, who lives at the Burdick House, and who was playing pool in the billiard-room of the Palmer at the time of the theft. In Ramsey's possession was found a baggage check for a grip-sack at the Arlington House, and a ticket for washing at a Chinese washee-shop.

Rudolph Schneeman, alias Roker, was arrested Tuesday evening by Officers Koehler and Gallagher while he was endeavoring to "nip a Ben," or steal an overcoat, from C. D. Wilson at the Tremont House billiard-rooms. He proves to be more than an ordinary sneak-thief, being able to converse fluently in English, German, French, and Spanish. He says that by profession he is a bookkeeper, that his home is in Dresden, and that he has been in this country only six weeks. In his room, at No. 235 West Randolph street, was found a curious collection of papers, memoranda, and pawn-tickets, accumulated by long-continued peculations, and some of them must be of great value to the rightful owners. The pawn-tickets indicate that the man has carried on his operations in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and certain receipts found among his papers show that he has from time to time sent to his wife in Germany sums of money presumably acquired from the proceeds of his thievery. One paper found is a certificate of membership in the Grand Lodge of Masons of Scotland issued at Edinburg, Dec. 10, 1877, to George Banister Lincoln, Jr. In Schneeman's pocketbook were found the photographs of a handsome woman, supposed to be the wife aforesaid, and two children. The man appears to feel truly sorry for the disgrace which he has brought upon himself, but says nothing concerning his plans for the future. He is at the Armory, where he will be examined in a few days. From the pawn-tickets the detective gathered up six overcoats which Schneeman had pawned. They are at the Armory, where they can be seen by those who have lost such garments.

WEST SIDE THIEVES.

For some days past a band of very clever young thieves have been raising havoc along Blue Island avenue, and scarcely a night passed without some petty theft or burglary. Tuesday night two shawls valued at $15 were sneaked from in front of Mueller's dry-goods store, at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Thirteenth place. The same night Officer Dan Kelley found secreted under the sidewalk in front of a vacant lot at the corner of Ashland avenue and Twelfth street a couple of bags containing about $50 worth of goods which have since been identified by Mrs. Jane Simons, of No. 103 Blue Island avenue, as a portion of a considerable quantity of goods stolen out of her store on the morning of the 17th. There were five young men standing on the corner when the officer found the goods, and their conduct was so suspicious that the police concluded to arrest them, but it was not until after a lively chase through the water and mud in that section that they finally succeeded in overtaking at the corner of Robey and Twelfth streets three of the number. At the station the prisoners gave the names of John Threadgold, James Doyle, and Frank Curran. The latter is the younger brother of a chap now in custody for stealing from the Northwestern Railroad. The police are satisfied they were the thieves, but they do not expect to be able to prove it.

Harry Barker, the gambler who made such a desperate attempt to kill his rival, John Powers, on Dearborn street Tuesday afternoon, was yesterday held by Justice Wallace in $1,500 bonds to the 27th. Powers' wound is said to be very painful. It is also said that he intends to prosecute the assasin to the end, and that nothing can induce him to come off.

THE TOLEDO POLICE TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., April 20.—Gov. Foster's new Police Board met this morning and organized without the Mayor. The regular Board, as made up at the election, had also previously reorganized, so that there are now two organizations claiming the right to dispense police regulations. The appointed Board has demanded the books, papers, and other effects of the old Board in due form, which has been duly refused. The matter will at once be carried into the courts on account of alleged unconstitutionality and defects in some of the sections of the bill, and meantime Mayor Romeis proposes to preside at the meetings of the old Board until the new one can show its right and title to the situation.

ALLEGED RIOT.

Officer P. J. Maloney, detailed for clerical duty at Central Station, was not at his post yesterday in consequence of some trouble he had early in the day with a contractor who has been erecting a two-story and basement brick house for him on West Indiana street. He found the stone masonry in the basement defective, and told the contractor so. This brought on a row, and the officer upon visiting the premises yesterday morning found the workmen engaged in demolishing the unfinished structure, and carrying away the material. He arrested and locked up at the West Madison Street Station five of them giving the names of Carl Bink, Frederick Gotlitz, John Bock, John Zinckielock, and Rudolph Penzil. They were booked for riot, and gave bail for their appearance to-day.

EDITOR COWLES.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—Editor Cowles was to-day arrested for criminal libel on complaint of M. J. Haley, a reporter of the *Penny Press*, who called on Cowles with the article which was the seed of the subsequent newspaper war and four or five libel suits.

THE BOODLE GAME.

Revival of an Old Swindle in a New Garb.

So-Called Honest Greenhorns Victimized by Sharpers,

Who Are Ostensible Dealers in Counterfeit Money.

For some time past a number of enterprising sharpers in New York have been working a modification of what is known as the "boodle racket," with great success among greenhorns in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and the West generally. The old game had become so thoroughly exposed that it was thought the swindlers had given up the game. It appears now, however, from investigations made by the Secret-Service officers, that the greenhorns are being fleeced liberally. The only new device is the rather bold plan of insisting on meeting the customer face to face in New York. The swindle is now operated only for large amounts. The victim is first selected by a responsible agent, who posts him on the address of his confederate in New York. When the greenhorn writes a letter of inquiry he receives a reply in the form of the following, which was received by a would-be "shover of the queer" a short time ago:

NEW YORK CITY—*My Dear Sir:* Yours received. I have the goods you want. They are far better than any of its kind ever before circulated, and in workmanship and appearance entirely equal to the real. These bills are printed from skeleton plates, a new invention. By means of these plates exact duplicates of the originals are obtained. There is no danger in handling these bills, if in prudent hands. Therefore, I am very careful with whom I deal. My desire is to have these bills exchanged far away from where they are made. I offer them to those only who are recommended to me by my customers. I can sell all I make, in this city, but money exchanged here goes too often into banks, and through the hands of experts. In this way a hundred-dollar note was detected. These bills I offer are ones, twos, fives, tens, and twenties, regular greenbacks. They have never been detected yet, although great many are in circulation. If you are willing to go into the exchange business, I shall be pleased to meet you at any time you can come on here, as I only deal face to face with all my customers. In fact it is absolutely necessary for me to be acquainted personally with every one I deal. It establishes the required confidence between us. I sell my goods at wholesale only, and want but one man in a county to whom I sell. Most all my customers take the agency for one county, which I give them if they buy $5,000 in my goods, price $300. If they buy $10,000, price $500, they can select three counties to operate in providing they are not taken. If a person takes the agency for a county no one else in that county can have my goods. The lowest amount I sell under any circumstances is $1,000, price $100 cash; of course it would hardly pay any one to come a long distance for such a small amount. For traveling expenses I allow $500 in my goods on $5,000, $1,000 on $10,000, and $100 on $1,000. For instance, you pay $300 you get $5,500 for it in my goods. If you choose to deal let me know at once, and I will write to no one else in your county. Besides I will send you the necessary instructions you need. Without them you cannot find me, and also the name of a good hotel if you wish it. Do not call at my address, as I only get my mail there through a friend who knows nothing about my business. Don't send any postal cards, and destroy all my letters, as I do yours.

Now, my dear sir, don't let me persuade you to go into this without you are satisfied in your own mind that you can handle my goods, but if you deal you will find them as represented by me.

CAPT. ALEX. FISHER,
258 West street, New York.

GREENHORNS WHO HAVE BEEN DUPED

by an offer to send the "goods" by express, readily bite at this apparently straightforward proposition of a dealer, who only sells to his customers face to face.

In the case referred to the victim bit at the bait, and was still further impressed by the receipt of the following elaborate instructions:

"Write to me at least three days before you leave home, and say when you will be here, mention name of hotel you will stop at, also send a telegraph dispatch the day you take the train, or while you are on your way; just say in it, 'I am coming.' Name the hotel where to meet you, and sign your name to it; do not fail in sending the dispatch, as your letter may be delayed and I would not know you are coming. On your arrival in this city, go at once to your hotel, register your name on the hotel book, take a room, and go right to it; tell the clerk if a gentleman should ask for you, to send him to your room, also ask if there is a letter for you. If you go out, tell the clerk when you will be back, so I may know when to call again. When I call on you at the hotel (in your room only), I will show you your own letters, and besides I now give you a number as password, which is 38. When I see you I will tell you what your number is before we mention the nature of our business, then you will know I am the person you want to see.

"Now let me caution you against a lot of swindlers who lay around the railroad depots and ferry-houses of this city, simply to lead strangers away for the purpose of robbing them; they are generally under the disguise of hotel-runners. Recollect, don't go with them, no matter what they say; they may tell you that they expect to meet a man there whom they don't know personally, on confidential business, or they may ask what hotel you want to go to, and if you tell them, they will try and persuade you to go to some other, or they may even tell you that the party you have come to see has sent them there to meet you, and to take you to some other hotel besides the one you are going to. Of course, if you go with them, they will take you to some place and try and get your money. So look out, have nothing to do with any one, and recollect this: That any person whom you meet at the depot, ferry-boat, or in the streets in this city, that professes he knows our business, or says he was sent to meet you, is the very person you don't want to have anything to do with, as I will send no one to meet you at the depot, on the boat, or in the streets, but only in your room at the hotel, and you will know me then when I mention the number to you, before I mention the nature of our business. Recollect, say nothing whatever until the number is mentioned to you first. Follow these instructions sharp, and you will never be disappointed. My office hours are from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. daily except Sundays. Should you arrive at the hotel after 4 p. m. you will have to wait until the next morning."

THE RECIPIENT OF THESE COMMUNICATIONS

went to New York, where, after some formalities, he met the swindler. He was taken to a furnished room, where he was shown $2,000 in bills. On examination the dupe could perceive no indications of their being counterfeit, and it was not to be wondered at, for they were all genuine. He hastily planted down $200, and the money was placed in a cigar-box before his eyes. A boy was sent out for a satchel in which the box was placed. In company with the dealer he went to the express office, where he saw the valise shipped to his home. When he himself had nearly arrived at the place he joyfully telegraphed to his partner that he "had got them," and when the train arrived at the depot the two went into a secluded spot where the valise was unlocked and the precious cigar-box opened. Of course it was the old game. For $200, and the expenses of the trip, the greenborn had secured a small package of clean sawdust. Exactly how the transfer was made he could not tell, but he none the less duly informed the secret-service agents that he had been swindled. But little sympathy can be shown to such victims who were swindled in an attempt to swindle; and in addition to this the only way of punishing these frauds is a prosecution for a violation of the postal laws.

This face-to-face modification of the "boodle game" has been played very extensively of late, and the sharpers have reaped an abundant harvest within the past six months. There are several modifications in the circulars, but all are cleverly worded. One man advertises that he wouldn't for the world sell any counterfeit money. He has, however, some samples of the "Greenback" and "Canadian" cigars which he will dispose of face to face for a consideration. Another advertises cigars outright, but tacks on a clipping from a newspaper in which an account is given of the capture of counterfeit notes on the person of a cigar dealer. There seems to be a nest of these swindlers who have revived the old game with a cunning and address which has succeeded in swindling several old heads who had already been taken in. The chief worker seems to be this Capt. Fisher, whose favorit fields are the Astor House and the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York. In spite of repeated exposures he has been doing a thriving business, and complaints of his operations are of almost daily occurrence. While the crop of greenhorns holds out in the country districts, he and his brethren will live on the fat of the land.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Arrived, Bothnia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, April 20.—The State of Florida, from New York, and Lidon, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Arrived, steamship Bombay, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Arrived, Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, April 20.—The Maine, from New York, and the Batavia, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Arrived, the Denmark, from London.

HAMBURG, April 20.—Arrived, the Frisia, from New York.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Arrived, the St. Laurent, from Havre, and the Gellert, from Hamburg.

AN INTERESTING TURF LAW-SUIT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—The case of Harper vs. Colston was argued before the Court of Appeals this morning. This case, it will be remembered, involves the question as to which of these two persons is entitled to a purse of money amounting to nearly $3,000 that the horse Irish King won at Louisville in the fall races of 1879. Colston, who was Harper's trainer, alleges in his petition that Harper agreed to give him Irish King, provided he would so manage Ten Broeck as to beat Mollie McCarthy in the great race between these celebrated horses on July 4, 1878; that Ten Broeck did beat McCarthy in that race; and that Harper thereafter gave and transferred to him Irish King according to agreement. Harper claimed that he had Irish King already entered for the fall races of 1879, and that he did not mean to give Colston possession until after all his engagements were kept. The case was submitted.

FIRES.

AT NATCHITOCHES, LA.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NATCHITOCHES, La., April 20.—A terrible fire occurred in Natchitoches last night about 12 o'clock. The fire broke out on St. Denis street, in the building known as Fontenot's Hotel, which came very near destroying all the principal stores in this place. Among the unfortunates were Hyman Bath, S. Nelkins, Mrs. J. P. Campbell, Herman Lichtenstein, Levy & Phillips, J. A. Ducourneau, two saloons occupied by J. W. Kile and C. J. Smith, the *Vindicator* office, a livery stable, H. A. Walmsley's residence, and nearly all the buildings on St. Louis street. The loss is very great and insurance unknown. Great demoralization prevails.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—A fire originating in Fontenot's Hotel destroyed nearly all the principal stores and nearly every building on Saint Denis street. Loss great; insurance unknown.

AT KOSSUTH, IA.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 20.—About 3 o'clock this morning the inhabitants of the town of Kossuth, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, fifteen miles north of this city, were startled by an explosion and brought hastily into the streets. It was then discovered that the storehouse of R. S. Hedges was on fire. The flames had gained such headway that all efforts to extinguish them proved unavailing, and the building and its entire contents were destroyed. The cause of the fire and the amount of the loss are not reported.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 227 at 7:40 last evening was caused by a fire in a two-story and basement brick building at No. 205 Thirty-seventh street, owned and occupied by E. L. Deane as a residence. Damage to building, $10; insured for $2,000 in the Phoenix, of New York. Damage to furniture trifling. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

MOUNTAIN FIRES.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 20.—The Oliver Powder Company's Works, located some three miles from this city, are in danger of being destroyed by the mountain fires which for three days past have been obstinately advancing from points along the tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad. The Company has hundreds of men in the forest fighting the fires; but the work is depressingly exhaustive, as the flames break out in many places unexpectedly.

AT HODENSVILLE, KY.

HODENSVILLE, Ky., April 20.—J. A. Caldwell's store was burned last night. Loss, $8,000; insured for $5,000 in the London and Globe, and $1,000 in the Continental. Another small building was burned. Loss, $1,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—The Clevelands another practice game with the Whites, a local base-ball organization, this afternoon, defeating them by a score of 19 to 0. The Whites embrace several players who have formerly belonged to professional nines. The batting of the League boys was heavy, but the feature of the afternoon's sport was the pitching of Nolan, who thus appeared for the first time since his return from the Pacific Coast. Only three base-hits were scored against him, though the Clevelands made twenty-six off the Whites' two pitchers.

A CHALLENGE.

Offers having been made by parties in this city to wager even money that the stallions Nil Desperandum and Independence Knox will beat the Chicago stallion Monroe Chief in the race to be trotted at Boston Sept. 15, THE TRIBUNE is authorized to state that Monroe Chief will be matched against either of the horses named for $1,000 a side, $250 forfeit; the race to be mile heats, three in five, in harness, and to be trotted over the Chicago track during the meeting here in July next.

THE INDIANS.

SURRENDER OF SIOUX.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20.—A dispatch has been received at military headquarters in this city saying that on the 15th inst. thirty lodges of Maricopa Sioux Indians surrendered at Fort Keogh. The band comprised forty-seven men, thirty-nine women, thirty-five boys, and forty girls, with fifty-seven ponies, sixteen guns, and three revolvers. These lodges have been on the way down to Fort Keogh for some time from Red Water, where they were encamped. While not having connection with Sitting-Bull's band, they have been classed as allies. It is thought at headquarters that Sitting-Bull will come as soon as the difficulties of traveling occasioned by the floods in the river and the melting of the snow are removed. The majority of his followers have surrendered, and he now has only 150 braves with him.

QUINCY MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., April 20.—At an adjourned meeting of the City Council held this evening, after a reconsideration of the former action, it was resolved to fix the saloon license at $125 for the ensuing year, thus saving by a narrow chance the saloonkeepers from the effect of want of action on the license question.

The Council also appropriated from the unpaid taxes of 1879 and 1880 the sum of $20,000 as a sinking-fund to meet indebtedness accrued and accruing on bonds and payments thereon against the city. The provision of the city charter requiring such appropriation has been neglected for the past two years. This action by the Council is hailed with delight by those who desire to see the city meet and fulfill her obligation as they become due.

REMOVING A ROLLING-MILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—The North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company will remove their puddling mills from this city to Chicago, and will build at Bay View, three miles from this city, an addition to their rail mill, which will give employment to 200 extra hands. By the new arrangement it is proposed to manufacture steel rails at Chicago and iron rails at this point.

ELECTRIC-LIGHT EXHIBITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., April 20.—An exhibition of the Brush electric light was given this evening, and was a brilliant success. Four lamps were placed on the dome of Jennings' Seminary and two on the Court-House tower. It is probable that the city will hereafter be lighted by electricity.

A Sunday-School Superintendent.

Mr. Christian Sander, Superintendent of the M. E. Sunday-School at Jolly, Monroe County, O., since 1839, writes: I have kept store since October 1, 1863, and have always handled proprietary medicines; but of all that I have ever sold, there is not one that can be so certainly recommended as "death to rheumatism" as St. Jacobs Oil.

CATARRH CURE.

Wei De Meyer's

CATARRH

CURE—Unquestionably the most important medical discovery since vaccination. A remedy which assimilates with the mucous membrane, and forms not only a local but a **constitutional** cure at any stage. One package generally suffices. Delivered by Druggists or by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., $1.00 complete. Treatise and remarkable statements by the cured mailed **free**. The afflicted can refer to:

Dr. W. H. TRUESDELL, Elgin, Ill.
Mrs. H. HARPER, 766 Stone-st.,
F. B. MASON, Mansfield, O.
Miss MARCY E. RANKER, 494 Clark-st., Chicago.
Mrs. M. E. SHENEY, 3022 Savanah-st., St. Louis.
Mlle. AIMEE, Opera Prima Donna.
PAUL BOYTON (the swimmer), Flushing, L. I.
SAM'L BENEDICT, 697 Broadway, New York.
Rev. C. H. TAYLOR, 140 Noble-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. A. H. SUMNER, Frederick, Md.
Rev. GEO. E. PRATT, St. Stephens Church, Phila.
Rev. C. J. JONES, New Brighton, N. Y., &c., &c.
A real cure of Catarrh for $1.00.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN........................Manager
WILL J. DAVIS........................Associate Manager

THE BOX PLAN for the engagement of the

Boston Ideal Opera Co.

Will be submitted to the public at 9 o'clock this morning at the Ticket Office of the Theatre.

Seats may then be secured for any performance.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES
OF THE COMEDIANS,
ROBSON and CRANE,
IN
A. D. 1900,
Or, What We Are Coming To.
"The Brightest of Their Best Successes."
Have You Seen the Jury?
THE FUNNY JURY. THE FUNNY JURY.
The Arrest. The Jury. The Trial. "The comedy is a prophetic elucidation of the Women's Rights Problem." Funnier than Our Bachelors. Every evening at 8. Matinees Saturday at 2.
Sunday, April 24, Bartley Campbell's highly successful play MY GERALDINE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
West Side, Halsted-st., near Madison.
WM. EMMETT........................Sole Proprietor.
NICK NORTON........................Manager
Every Evening and Matinees this week.
Topack and Moore, Carrie Lavarnie, Andy and Annie Hughes, Harry Woodson, Alice Bateman, and Willis Pickert in Specialties.
SID. C. FRANCE,
IN DRAMA
MARKED FOR LIFE
Supported by George Learock and Stock Company. Admission—Evenings and Sunday Matinee, 15, 25, and 50c. Wed. and Sat. Matinees, 15, 25, and 35c. Seats can be secured by both Edison and Bell telephones.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS of Carte & Rice's Opera Company, in Stephens & Solomon's Comic Opera,
BILLEE TAYLOR
Sunday Night, April 24, only time of SAM W. PIERCY, ANNIE GRAHAM, LEWIS MORRISON, and powerful company in the exciting Drama.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Monday, April 25—BOSTON IDEAL OPERA COMPANY. Box-sheet ready this Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY........................Manager and Proprietor
THIS THURSDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT 3 OF SHERIDAN, THE TRAGEDIAN,
Supported by the John McCullough Company.
This Thursday, Only Night of
THE MARBLE HEART.
SHERIDAN as........................Phidias and Raphael
Saturday Matinee—MARBLE HEART. Friday—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. Saturday—OTHELLO. Sunday—MACBETH.
Monday Night—HAVERLY'S GREAT ORIGINAL WORLD-FAMED UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS.

FARWELL HALL,
Thursday Evening, April 21,
In the regular Members' Course of the Y. M. C. A.
AN ELOCUTIONARY ENTERTAINMENT
By PROF. ROBERT L. CUMNOCK,
Of the Northwestern University, and widely known as one of the finest and most popular public readers of our country. Tickets to those not members of the Association, 25; Reserved Seats, 25c extra, to be secured at REVELL'S, 150 Madison-st.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, LAST THREE NIGHTS of the
LEGION OF HONOR,
SAMUEL PIERCY, LEWIS MORRISON, ANNIE GRAHAM, and a SUPERB DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Saturday—Last LEGION OF HONOR Matinee.
NEXT WEEK—Grand scenic production of
ONE HUNDRED WIVES

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
HENSCHEL CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 23.
Mr. George Henschel, the celebrated baritone; Miss Kate Funck, violinist from Cincinnati Conservatory; Carl Wolfsohn, pianist. Tickets, with reserved seats, $1; second balcony, 50c. Reserved seats at Lyon & Healy's, April 21, 22, and 23.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark Street, opposite Sherman House.
Every Evening at 8 O'clock. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.
T. E. SNELLBAKER'S MAJESTIC CONSOLIDATION.
50—HALF A HUNDRED STRONG—50
Including the Only Genuine Hindoo 4 NAUTCH GIRLS 4 In Their Famous Nautch Dances.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

VITAL RESTORATIVE.

Fraud Exposed

DR. A. LEVASSOR, Depot for Dr. Ricord's Vital Restorative, Rue Richelieu, 10 bis, PARIS, March 11, 1881.

Dear Sir: My uncle, Dr. Philip Ricord, never authorized any person to use his name; has never sold any prescription or formula of the Restorative.

I am the only authorized person to make use of his prescription.

Have authorized Dr. S. Brown Sigismund, of New York, as Sole General Agent for all the United States of America, Canada, and the Island of Cuba.

Have made inquiries of Messrs. M. & M. A. Ricord, who declare they have never written nor authorized any one to use their name. Your Obedient Servant, A. LEVASSOR.

City, County, and State of New York:
Oscar F. Gunz, being duly sworn, says he knows this to be the original French letter, translated into the English, made by him this 28th day of March, 1881.
OSCAR F. GUNZ.
Sworn before me this 28th day of March, 1881.
[Seal] CHAS. SEDGWICK,
Notary Public, N. Y. C.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY MADE!
$10, $20, $50, or $100
Invested in our new money-making, coöperative plan of speculating Gives a constant income, and lays the foundation of your fortune. Send for new pamphlet, free.
FLEMMING & MILLER, Brokers,
23 Merchants' Building, Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa.; civil engineering, [illegible] classics, English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, Pres.

The Tribune.

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GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Sheridan, the Tragedian. "The Marble Heart."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Robson and Crane. "A. D. 1900."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "The Legion of Honor."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of D'Oyley Carte & Rice's Comic Opera Company. "Billee Taylor."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Snelbaker's Combination. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Farwell Hall.
Madison street, between Clark and La Salle. Elocutionary entertainment by Prof. Robert L. Cumnock.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY, OF K. T.—Stated Conclave this Thursday evening, April 21, at their asylum, No. 144 Twenty-second-st. Visiting Knights welcome. By order of the E. C.
HENRY C. RANNEY, Recorder.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1881.

ADVERTISERS desiring space in THE TRIBUNE *of Sunday, April 24, will confer a favor upon* THE TRIBUNE *and secure to themselves an advantage by handing in their favors at the earliest possible hour. Owing to the heavy pressure certain to occur, those bringing in their advertisements the earliest will be sure to obtain the most satisfactory typographical appearance and the most desirable places in the paper. Space and location can be contracted for to-day and thereafter.*

THE Cleveland *Leader* states that a movement is on foot at Washington for the displacement of Assistant-Secretary French, of the Treasury, on account of his refusal to reverse the decisions of Secretary Sherman, on questions raised by the protected monopolists in the iron trade; it is demanded that some person be put in that office who will decide that an importer is a public enemy who has no rights which a public officer shall respect or recognize. Congress makes the law, and the Treasury officers and the Courts decide all questions arising under the law. Secretary Sherman, who has never been suspected of being a free-trader, was compelled to decide several questions adversely to the protected monopolists, and the baffled extortionists are seeking the scalp of his unfortunate deputy.

AFTER three days' debate the French Chamber of Deputies passed the bill in reference to the working time which shall constitute a day's labor. The debate on the bill took a sudden change shortly before its passage. The Committee having the bill in charge all at once abandoned the main provision contained therein—viz: that ten hours' daily labor shall constitute a legal day's work, and six days' labor at ten hours daily work shall constitute a legal week's work, and adopted the amendment of Deputy Diancourt which provides that the actual work of laborers under 18 years of age, and the work of females in factories, shall not exceed eleven hours a day and six days in a week. It became apparent that the original proposition could not be carried through. The amendment prevailed, and the bill passed by 276 against 144 votes.

IT is not a pleasure for European Princes to travel on railroads, especially in Russia. When the Crown Prince of Germany returned from St. Petersburg after witnessing the funeral obsequies of the assasinated Czar, the railway from St. Petersburg to Eydtkuhnen was strongly guarded, particularly in the mountains of Korvno, where for several days suspicious-looking individuals had been observed. Every station was guarded by fifteen gendarmes, under the immediate command of their chief, Col. Makarenko. On every verst of road (about three-fourths of an English mile) were distributed five peasants at equal distances, who stood guard day and night; the section bosses with their men and gendarmes traveled up and down, inspecting every inch of the road to insure safety. The time of departure from St. Petersburg had been changed three times in order to mislead the public in regard to the real time when the Crown Prince would leave. And now, after all, it is whispered in Berlin that several attempts were made to dislocate rails for the purpose of wrecking the Crown Prince's extra train.

THE country is not only in danger, but it is actually in ruins. The American hosiery flag has been hauled down, and to-day New Hampshire signals her distress to the whole American people, with a stocking at half-mast. All New England is in tears; Senator Dawes has obtained a furlough from the Ponca Indians, and is now pacing the corridors of the Treasury Building mingling his tears with the white and colored woolen stocking manufacturers of New Hampshire. Conkling and the New York politicians find themselves boxed, helplesly, in the deadlock of the Senate, but the Senators from New Hampshire have a grief that passeth human show; the people of New Hampshire have been stripped of their white and colored stockings, and are powerless. The country has no army, has no navy, has no Congress, and the country is rapidly running over at the heel, and there is no means of redress. A National calamity is pending. Think of the condition of the American people, in case New Hampshire should refuse to make any more woolen stockings! Is self-government a failure? Was the War fought in vain? Shall New England cheer the rugged highways of life no more by her brilliant contributions of bewildering stripes and blended tents? Is the future to be one eternal black?

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, thinks that the National ruin is so imminent that even Riddleberger might wait until the American people can be provided with proper hosiery. Therefore he asks the Senate to ask the President to convene Congress in extra session, giving as the occasion that a recent decision of the Supreme Court meant ruin to the hosiery and knit goods business of New Hampshire, and Congress should meet immediately to remedy the wrong.

BISMARCK's last speech is a political curiosity. He strongly recommends an internal-revenue tax to be levied on the brewing of beer, and in order to defend his ideas, contrary to his own habits, he defended the drinking of whisky and denounced the drinking of beer. Answering his bitter opponent Lasker, he said:

> Mr. Lasker admits that certain indirect taxes are desirable. But when he insists upon taxing whisky and not taxing beer at the same rate then I am not with him. Whisky is the beverage of the poor man. Working in rain or storm, mowing the meadows during the hight of summer, he never drinks beer, but whisky. Beer is a time-killer. We Germans kill too much time with drinking beer.

The Germans may kill time when they drink beer, but time—and not a long stretch of it at that—would certainly kill Bismarck if he should drink whisky. It is only a question of time all around, and if any killing has to be done, the former mode seems to be preferable.

"COURTESY OF THE SENATE."

The "courtesy of the Senate," as Senator Conkling would have it construed, is a mere euphemism for a Senatorial conspiracy to break down the power of the Executive. It is announced with some degree of definitness that the senior Senator from New York proposes to address the country from his seat, in which he will justify this so-called "courtesy," and that, in the meantime, he is making a combination with the Democratic Senators which shall assure the recognition of the rule that no person nominated to office shall be confirmed when the Senators from the State where the official vacancy exists shall unite in opposition to the confirmation.

The Constitution provides that the President "shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint" all officers of the United States whose appointment is not otherwise provided for by the Constitution. By the operation of the "courtesy of the Senate," this constitutional provision would be altered without the assent of the American people so that Executive appointments shall be made and ratified, not by the Senate, but by two Senators, and that appointments may be rejected and defeated by the objection of two Senators. The "courtesy" in the case consists in passing around this high and extra constitutional privilege among the Senators according to the location of offices. When a New York Government officer is to be appointed the President must act "with the advice and consent" of the two Senators from that State, and the Senators from Pennsylvania, Georgia, Louisiana, and the other States must stand by this rule in order that they may exercise the same high privilege when their turn comes.

The practical operation of such a rule as this would completely subvert the theory of the American Government and nullify the plain intent of the American Constitution. Instead of lodging the executive power in a single head, such power would be exercised by a triumvirate; and, as two of the members of this triumvirate would be constantly changing, the executive branch of the Government would be an unsettled oligarchy. The peculiar feature of such an oligarchy would be that the affairs of the General Government would be administered and directed by a different power in every one of the various States. Thus in New York the Government would be administered by Messrs. Conkling and Platt, in Pennsylvania by Messrs. Cameron and Mitchell, in Georgia by Messrs. Brown and Hill, in South Carolina by Messrs. Hampton and Butler, and so on. In all cases the President, being a minority in the shifting triumvirate, would be simply a figure-head, and practically without any power or control over the heterogeneous, divergent, and discordant administration of Government affairs.

The present extra session of the Senate certainly looks as though that body might become permanent. There are no signs of adjournment. Senators on both sides are expressing every day their expectation of remaining in Washington over summer and up to the regular session of Congress next winter. After the regular session next spring the Senate may again be called together in extra session, and thus go on in perpetuity. Indeed, this course will be necessary if the "courtesy of the Senate" shall be established in such manner that two Senators always act not only as a part, but as the controlling power, of the executive branch of the Government. So long as the affairs of the Government are to be administered in all the different States under the direction of different men, to whom the President is subordinate, these responsible rulers ought certainly to remain at the National Capital clothed with all the appurtenances of their authority.

It is a question whether any combination in the United States Senate shall be permitted to usurp the privilege of amending the Constitution of the United States to suit their own purpose. The Constitution itself provides that two-thirds of both Houses may propose amendments, which shall only come into force when they shall have been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. But in this instance a bare majority of one House proposes to usurp the authority to amend by agreeing upon a "courtesy," whereby the two Senators from any one State, acting together, shall be competent to exercise the function of the whole Senate, and undermine and destroy the executive prerogative of appointment. Whenever the Senate shall avowedly enter upon a treasonable scheme of this nature it will be time for the American people to invade that body and revolutionize its membership.

By means of "courtesy" it will always be possible for the Opposition party in the United States Senate to organize effective antagonism to the existing Administration. Given a Republican President, every State in the Union represented by two Democratic Senators will be able to dictate the appointment of local Government officers who shall be opposed to the general policy of the National Administration and in sympathy with any local effort that may be made to nullify the United States laws or defeat their execution. Indeed, the hope for establishing the so-called "courtesy" rests upon the combination of the Democratic Senators with the New York malcontents, and contemplates the appointment of none but Democrats in the Southern States to the Government offices. If brought about at all, this arrangement will be the result of President Garfield's intention to appoint Republicans to represent the General Government in States dominated by the Bourbons.

If Mr. Conkling shall succeed in making a combination with the Democratic Senators on the basis of "courtesy," in order to defeat the confirmation of Judge Robertson in New York, he will merit and probably receive the condemnation of the Republican party throughout the country. He will, without doubt, prepare for his own political destruction. He will enter into an agreement that the offices throughout the South shall be placed in the hands of the Bourbons, and thus block the way effectually against the revival of the Republican party in that section. He may succeed in embarrassing Gen. Garfield's Administration for a time, but in doing so through the means proposed he will antagonize the interests of the Republican party to a still greater degree, and he will be the pioneer in a movement for the disturbance of the constitutional distribution of power in this country, and such power once fairly disestablished may result in oligarchy, then anarchy, then ruin.

AN EXTRA SESSION DEMANDED, AND FOR WHAT?

The Washington Associated Press dispatches yesterday contained the following extraordinary proposition of protection run mad:

> Mr. Blair offered the following:
> *Resolved*, In the judgment of the Senate, that the public interests require Congress to be convened in public session immediately.
> Mr. Blair, in support of this resolution, read a letter asserting that a recent decision of the Supreme Court meant ruin to the hosiery and knit goods industry of New England, and suggesting an extra session of Congress as a relief.

The calamity which has befallen the stocking manufacturers is one calculated to draw tears from the most stony-hearted. It seems that the ultra Protectionists in Congress got up one tariff to suit themselves. Each trade made so much of the tariff as covered its own case. In the tariff they put two clauses, which read: (1) "Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, etc., etc., valued at above 80 cents per pound, to pay a duty of 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent ad valorem." (2) "Clothing, ready-made, wearing apparel of any description except wool, silk, and linen, made up or manufactured by tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, caps, gloves, leggins, mitts, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, worn by men, women, or children, 35 per cent ad valorem."

This duty of 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem was submitted to by the consumers for many years. It was practically prohibitory. Finally, some one was bright enough to import some woolen stockings, and tendered payment of 35 per cent as the only duty legally required on woolen stockings. Eventually the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the only legal duty demanded by law on woolen stockings was 35 per cent, and this decision, according to Senator Blair, has plunged New England into such gloom that the country will be ruined unless President Garfield convene Congress and have the tax of 50 cents a pound relevied upon all American consumers of woolen stockings, and the money derived from the tax to be paid over to the manufacturers.

Under this decision of the Supreme Court it would seem that caps, gloves, leggins, mitts, socks, wove shirts and drawers worn by 50 millions of American men, women, and children may hereafter also be imported without paying the extra 50 cents per pound duty, but by simply paying the 35 per cent ad valorem, which of itself is a pretty stiff protection. The majority, if not all, the men, women, and children who wear these goods will feel very grateful that they have been relieved of such an enormous tax for the benefit of New England manufacturers. The pretense of protecting American labor by any such tax as this is too preposterous. These goods are made by water-power and simple machinery, the labor being principally that of females and children. These females and children are French Canadian families who migrate into the New England towns, and who can afford to work at wages too small to retain any longer the New England girls. This tax of 50 cents per pound is simply a robbery perpetrated upon the women and children of the United States. It is wholly unjustifiable, and even if Congress were now in session we do not believe a majority of the Representatives would insult the intelligence of the country or venture to impose a tax of any such magnitude upon these most essential articles of women's and children's clothing.

In the meantime Senators Dawes and Blair and the officers of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association are laboring with Secretary Windom, urging him to nullify the decision of the Supreme Court, and to issue circulars to all revenue officers to the effect that the law of the land is that no person shall be permitted to import those articles unless he pays the 50 cents a pound extra, declared by the Court to be illegal, and thus, if not formally reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court, authorizing the revenue officers to disregard it! As Congress is not in session to impose this monstrous tax on woolen stockings, the Secretary must by orders in council uphold the hosiery monopolists, and avert the alarming breach in the line of the protected cormorants.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION IN OHIO.

The "Pound Liquor bill," based upon the Michigan tax system, after having passed the Ohio Senate has been defeated in the House by the Democratic vote,—the only Republicans voting against it being those from Cleveland and Cincinnati. The effect of this defeat is to deprive the State Treasury of nearly $3,000,000 in revenue, which of course must be levied upon the farmers, mechanics, and merchants of that State.

The Constitution of Ohio forbids the granting of a license to sell liquors by retail for purposes of drinking. During the thirty years that this has been the organic law, the various Legislatures of Ohio have passed all kinds of prohibitory bills, and yet not the slightest attention has been paid to them by the public. Men have drank just as freely in Ohio as in Illinois, or in Indiana, or in Kentucky. Innumerable suits have been brought, and they have never accomplished anything in the way of prohibition. The statutes bristle with legislation and the dockets with litigation, and yet intemperance has not diminished; men have sold freely and drank freely, and the State of Ohio has not derived a penny of revenue from the traffic, nor has a single saloon-keeper stopped selling. This session, Senator Pound introduced his bill levying a special tax of $250 upon the sale of intoxicating drinks, basing it upon the Michigan tax system, which experience had shown to be both wise and practical. It has been clearly demonstrated in Michigan under the prohibitory laws, when no tax was levied, there was an increase of intoxication and crime, and that since the levying of a heavy tax upon saloons and dramshops there has been a decrease of at least one-fourth of the saloons. The low dens and disreputable resorts have been suppressed by the tax, and the business has been concentrated very generally in the hands of more respectable and responsible people. With the increased responsibility there was a decrease of drunkenness and crime. A considerable part of the consumption was stopped, and the low dens were wiped out of existence because they could not pay the tax, which was a heavy one.

Senator Pound's bill was based upon this system, and proposed to levy a tax of $250 upon every saloon or concern engaged in selling liquor at retail. As we have said, it passed the Senate by a large majority, and failed in the House by a close vote. It would have yielded to the State of Ohio between three and four million dollars of revenue, relieving the taxpayers that much, and would have closed up one-third or one-fourth of the drinking dens, and by so much reducing the bulk of intemperance in the State, and would have placed the liquor business in more respectable and responsible hands.

There would have been no trouble in enforcing the law, for almost the entire community, as in Michigan, would have been in its favor, which cannot be predicated of prohibition. Coercive teetotalism has never and can never be enforced in the West, but this law would almost have enforced itself. As against coercive teetotalism, the moderate drinkers always unite in opposition with the hard drinkers, but when a heavy tax is levied on saloons the case is reversed. Every establishment that pays the tax insists that all others shall pay also, and they aid in enforcing the law. The taxpayers are interested in having a large tax collected. Moderate drinkers, as well as teetotalers, are united on this point. The more tax that is collected from saloons the less heavily taxation falls upon other and more reputable classes of business. Moderate drinkers in Ohio do not see why saloons should escape the taxation when seventy-five cents of every dollar saloons take in is clear profit.

The tax plan is the only sensible system that can be applied. Licensing is a misnomer. It is not properly a tax. Is is only a legal permission to sell whisky in drinks. In our own State the Pound bill, or any bill modeled upon the Michigan tax system, if applied by general law, would furnish a large revenue to the State and reduce the evils of intemperance as low as they can ever be reduced by legislation. The rest of it would have to be accomplished, as far as possible, by moral means and the use of common sense. The Democrats of the Ohio Legislature, by opposing the Pound bill, have voted that the saloonkeeper shall escape taxation. They have established another privileged class upon the same footing as churches, schoolhouses, and cemeteries! They have voted to levy the $3,000,000 of revenue which would have been collected from saloonkeepers, who can richly afford to pay it, upon merchants, mechanics, and farmers, and "upon the cottage of the widow and the patrimony of the orphan." Meanwhile there is no check upon liquor-selling in Ohio, no check upon drunkenness, no check upon the low dens and dives, and the saloon has the same privilege as the church and the schoolhouse, in not having to pay one penny of taxation.

THE GREAT TRANS-SAHARA RAILROAD.

The New York *Herald* of Monday last contains several columns of details as to the proposed line of railroad contemplated by the French from Algeria to the Soudan, crossing the great Sahara Desert, a distance of 1,600 miles. The report of the engineer who was commissioned by the Government to examine the project is in favor of it, though he frankly states the obstacles in the way of it. These are the climate, the water supply, the moving sands, and the inhabitants. He believes that the heat of the desert can be avoided by a respit of a few hours in the hottest part of the day, and that the inconvenience of the climate will be obviated by its rare healthfulness. The question of water is a serious one, but he believes that moderate amounts can be obtained along the line from springs proper, infiltration through the river beds, artesian sheets, "and the small streams that ooze to the surface under the sandhills that hide and prevent their evaporation." So far as sand is concerned, he believes that the wind itself will keep the track free except in deep cuts, and these can be protected. As to the inhabitants, he does not anticipate any hostility from them. The cost of the road from Algeria to the Niger, with branches to Timbuctoo and Bourroom, is estimated at $80,000,000. The main elements of trade are the supplying of the Soudan with grain from Algeria, which is now taken there by camels, sea salt, which is wholly wanting in Central Africa, and the import to France of oleaginous grain and fruits, cotton, hides, indigo, and rice, and also of sugar, coffee, and tobacco, which can be easily cultivated in the Soudan. "All this," the report says, "could naturally be brought more cheaply from Soudan than from the East and West Indies, and it is fair to presume that in a comparatively short time that country would be able to furnish at least one-tenth of the quantity. The freight on 100,000 tons of such stuffs would more than pay for all the northward-bound trains. Ivory, ostrich-feathers, and gold dust, heretofore sent to the Mediterranean on the heads of slaves, who thus worked their passage, so to speak, across the desert, would be all the more certain to help the railway from the recent restrictions on the slave trade." The report promises well on paper, and the prospects are set forth very confidently, but to the reader at this distance this vast stretch of desert travel, almost down to the equator, seems like a dream. In these days of magnificent achievements, however, it may yet be possible that the smoke of the locomotive will be a familiar sight to the rovers of the Sahara.

SAFE-KEEPING OF THE CITY FUNDS.

There was a very remarkable proceeding in the Common Council at its last session pending the final adoption of the revised ordinances, which the following extract from the record will reveal:

> Ald. Burley offered an amendment to Sec. 539, governing the monthly reports of the City Treasurer. The amendment provided that the Treasurer should set forth what banks, if any, the city money was deposited in, and should present a statement from the banks that the money was actually there.
> Ald. Cullerton asked if it was not a well-known fact that the banks were in the habit of paying the Treasurer interest on daily balances.
> Ald. Burley said he believed such to be the fact. The requirement for a statement would be an additional safeguard for the city.
> Ald. Barrett said the Treasurer gave a bond, and it made no odds what he did with the money so long as his bondsmen were responsible.
> Ald. Burley said that question was fully answered in the Gage matter. Under the present arrangement the Controller had no check upon the Treasurer, and had no authority to inquire where the money was.
> Ald. Burley's amendment was lost by the following vote:
> *Yeas*—Dixon, Clark, Shorey, Grannis, Altpeter, Bond, Everett, Hulbert, Thompson, Brady, Stauber, Lorenz, Meier (Sixteenth Ward), Imhof, Murphy, and Burley—16.
> *Nays*—Wickersham, Sanders, Ballard, Watkins, McAuley, Burke, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, McNurney, Schroeder, Young, and Barrett—16.
> The Chair (Mayor Harrison) voted "No."
> So the amendment was defeated.

The proposition made by Ald. Burley was suggested by his own experience while acting as Controller under a former Administration. That experience taught him that the Controller has no check upon the Treasurer, but must accept the latter's personal statement as final and conclusive when he reports that he has a certain amount of money on hand. If the Treasurer were required to state specifically where his funds are deposited, it would be possible to verify the accounts at least once a month. The Treasurer would not then dare to assert that he had so and so much money at a certain bank when his account was short; or, if he took such a risk, his statement would lead at once to suspicion, investigation, and exposure. In the absence of such particularization, the Controller, the Mayor, the Council, and the public must rest content with the Treasurer's individual assurance and await the expiration of his term of office to ascertain whether his accounts are right or not.

Had the ordinance required a detailed statement of the moneys actually on deposit in the various banks ten years ago and onward, after the manner Ald. Burley proposed the other evening, the city would never have lost one dollar by ex-Treasurer Gage. That officer would never have made a personal use of city money, and he would have reported every thirty days just where the funds were deposited,—in what banks, and how much in each one.

Under these circumstances we cannot possibly understand the motives that prompted sixteen Aldermen and the Mayor to vote against Ald. Burley's wise and judicious proposition. Such men as Wickersham, Ballard, Watkins, and Young certainly ought to have comprehended the workings and sympathized with the purpose of Ald. Burley's suggestion. The Mayor should be the first to promote any system calculated to protect the city funds from embezzlement. The bond which David A. Gage offered the city, and which the Council of that time approved, was considered just as good at that time as the bond of the present City Treasurer now is. The opportunity for misapplication of the funds exists now as it did then. But a requirement that the monthly report of the Treasurer shall state explicitly the amount of money deposited in the various banks would provide a constant check and means of verification, and would act as a constant restraint upon the officer making such statement. What, then, in the name of common sense and common prudence, induced the Mayor and sixteen Aldermen to vote down such a requirement?

A Paradise for Detectives, Smellers, and Informers.

If latest advices from Europe deserve any credence it seems almost certain that a new Holy Alliance is to be formed by Germany, Russia, and Austria, upon the basis of mutual protection against the Nihilists, Socialists, Internationals, Communards, Irredentas, or whatever the revolutionary societies may be termed in the different countries where they originated. As already stated in THE TRIBUNE, the proposition of Mr. Windthorst for a more explicit definition of the right of asylum in the several European States was adopted by the German Reichsrath with only three dissenting votes. This resolution reads as follows:

> *Resolved by the Reichsrath*, That the Chancellor of the German Empire is requested to use his efforts and influence with other States for the purpose of securing the united action and obligation on the part of such States to attain the following objects: To threaten with punishment (1) the assassination, or attempt at assassination, committed on the person of the ruler of any State joining the compact; (2) any agreement or coalition between two or more persons to execute said crime, even if the crime should not be attempted; (3) any public instigation or persuasion to commit such crime. Punishment shall not alone be threatened against the State's own subjects, but also against all foreigners residing within the limits of such State found guilty of any one of the three above named crimes. And, furthermore, every State joining the compact shall deliver any person residing within its limits who is not a subject of such State, and who has committed the first-named crime, to the State where he perpetrated or attempted to perpetrate the deed, upon the demand of the proper State authorities.

And now it is reported from Berlin that Bismarck has prepared a circular to be sent to all the European States, in which he proposes a plan for the suppression of Socialism and Nihilism. The main points of this plan are as follows:

> 1. An international Confederacy of States is created for the purpose of joint action against all societies and organizations whose existence, workings, and operations are dangerous to the life of monarchs and incompatible with the stability of State institutions and Governments.
> 2. Every European State can join this Confederacy irrespective of its constitution or form of government.
> 3. All those societies whose object it is to undermine the existing powers and prerogatives of State Governments, to promulgate communistic or similar ideas, to support all anarchical attempts and intentions, shall be interdicted and prohibited by the lawmaking power of these Confederate States.
> 4. The proven participation in and membership of such a society, organization, or meeting which rests under the suspicion of indorsing and prompting said tendencies and principles shall be punishable by law.
> 5. The punishment shall in serious cases consist in incarceration; in milder cases in the assignment of a fixed residence, which the culprit dare not leave (Internirung.)
> 6. The assignment of a fixed residence for any suspicioned person shall consist in no less than two, nor more than ten years. Persons under age and others for whose moral and political deportment paternal authority, influence, and power over them are not a sufficient guarantee, shall be lodged in State institutions for detention, where their education will be completed.
> 7. For the custody over and taking care of any individuals dangerous to the Confederacy of States, all States who claim them as subjects are responsible to the Confederacy.
> 8. Freedom of the press, the right to assemble, and the right of emigration inside the Confederacy may be limited on general principles during a period of from three to ten years.
> 9. The prohibition or interdiction of a society or newspaper in one State shall prohibit and interdict them in all States of the Confederation.
> 10. An international law for safety shall be created.
> 11. Political societies and clubs in universities or high schools are unconditionally interdicted, and the formation or participation in such organizations is to be severely punished.
> In order to draw a line of demarkation between those States which have and those which have not joined the Confederacy, and in order to exercise a degree of pressure upon the latter, the following rules and regulations are proposed for adoption:
> 1. The subjects of States not belonging to the Confederacy will only be granted the right of residence within the territory of any of the Confederate States after having obtained the permission from the authorities of such State.
> 2. After having obtained this permission, such subject can only change his residence after having informed the authorities and obtained their consent.
> 3. The passport of such a foreign subject must contain the route he proposes to travel, and after arriving at the point of his destination he shall not be permitted to reside there unless consent of the proper authorities has first been obtained.

But besides these Draconian measures to erect a Chinese wall around the States joining this European Confederacy, other ways and means will be considered to protect the lives of the anointed and crowned heads of Europe. Certain trades and manufactures shall hereafter stand under strict police surveillance, and the right of sale of all explosive materials of whatever kind or nature will be granted only to certain firms under direct control of the police authorities. The manufacture of all explosive materials without proper permit, or their concealment or transportation, is to be punished with severe penalties of incarceration. The State's police shall take precedence and command over the local police in all cities of over 6,000 inhabitants. All extradition treaties are to be revised and amended so that the participation in or membership of any dangerous society or organization, shall be sufficient cause for the extradition of any person. A convention of the high police officials shall be held twice a year, and for Germany there is to be established a Board of Safety, under the direct control of the Chancellor of the Empire. Finally, the high police officials of the States belonging to the Confederacy shal be permitted to confer with each other directly on all matters of business appertaining to their departments, thereby saving loss of time caused by red-tape, etc.

Whether the fever-dreams of reaction and despotism, trembling in fear of their existence, will be realized, time must develop. So much is certain, however: that the prevention of the sale or manufacture of all explosive materials will not prevent the existence of explosive ideas and thoughts in the heads and brains of the people. Dynamite, nitro-glycerine, etc., can be placed under the guardianship and control of the police, but thoughts and ideas of an oppressed people pay no tolls or duties.

THE first woman who has demonstrated to the world that she has learned something from the Nihilists since the assassination of the Czar Alexander, is the wife of Paul Wig, a well-to-do property-owner near Tarjan, Hungary. She hated the old man and loved a young peasant who had hardly stepped out of his boy shoes. When she returned home from a meeting with her Adonis a few nights ago, she found her husband asleep. Quick as lightning she took a dynamite cartridge, which she had purchased the day before in Trentschin, placed it under the bed of the unsuspecting man, ignited the fuse, and had the pleasure, from a distance, to observe her husband, bed, bed-clothing and all, sailing through the roof of the house. The explosion was terrific. The body of the poor man was found some distance away minus one hand and his head. The beastly Messaline and her paramour were arrested.

IT is noticeable, remarks an exchange, that the Democrats handle Senator Mahone's revelations about their attempted negotiations with him in the last campaign very gingerly. They don't care to attack them for fear he may be irritated into further developments. He has already let out the interesting news that Barnum was in the field early trying to buy a renomination for Tilden, that Randall was anxious to have the Readjusters triumph in Virginia in order to gratify his private grudges against certain Virginia Democratic Congressmen, and that Hewitt was convinced after the Indiana election that nothing less than $200,000 could save Hancock. This is mighty interesting reading. Give us some more, Mr. Mahone.

IF the bill introduced into the Illinois Legislature fining any man who treats another in the dram-shop should become a law, a volley of curses both loud and deep would be fired at it by every impecunious deadbeat loafer in the whole State. It would also be d—d by those who would take shelter behind it, but the condemnation would not proceed from the gall or gizzard, only from the lips, for appearance sake. "You see, boys, I'd like to ask you up to take suthin, but that cussed law won't allow it, and if I violated it we might all get into a scrape, as the country is full of temperance spies and fanatics, you know."

THE appeal taken by Prof. Thomas A. Edison in the interference case of Maxim against Edison, has been decided by the Board of Examiners-in-Chief of the Patent-Office in favor of the United States Electric-Lighting Company, owners of the "Maxim" patents. This case was decided last February by the Examiner of Interferences, who awarded priority of invention to Maxim, and the Board of Examiners-in-Chief now affirm that decision. As a final resort the case may yet be taken on appeal before the Commissioner of Patents.

THE Bey of Tunis can hardly complain that the French lack consideration for his state pride. Instead of announcing bluntly that the invasion is about to begin, the French Generals are to give his forces due notice of the time when "strategic exigencies will lead them to borrow for their operations Tunisian territory."

PERSONALS.

King John of Abyssinia is dead. He was an estimable gentleman, and always liked his missionary steak well done.

"Whitelaw Reid"—Yes, "zwei beer" is the proper expression. You will find Berlin a very pleasant place to live in.

We are patiently waiting for Jay Gould to absorb all the base-ball clubs. There are some kinds of monopoly that the people can stand.

We are glad to see that the usual full-grown panther is around this year as usual, and has been killed in various parts of the country.

Sir Walter Scott's castle, Abbottsford, is to be let, furnished, by the year or for the season. It is to be hoped that some American poet will take advantage of this opportunity. Scottish papers are seldom seen in this country.

Mr. W. G. Shanks, city editor of the New York *Tribune*, recently lost $247,500. He sued a news company for $250,000 for circulating a paper containing libelous statements concerning him, and recovered a judgment for $2,500.

Once, in Albania, the late Pierre Bonaparte quarreled with a gang of peasants, nineteen of whom attacked him, when he backed against a tree and fought them, killing seven of his antagonists, the rest running away.—*New York Tribune.* We presume the gentleman who now has the cake will forward it to the *Tribune* office upon application.

The Charlie Ross industry, which has been languishing for a year or so, is looking up. Charlie was discovered twice last week, once in Loughton, near London, Eng., and once in Detroit, Mich. In the latter case he could talk French only; the finder in the former case, although he claims to have recently been in this country and to know several persons in Philadelphia, says that he thought until lately that Charlie was restored to his parents long ago.

This is the way an Athens newspaper prints the names of President Garfield's Cabinet officers: "Secretary of State, Blanne; Treasury, Nin; Navy, Keipt; Interior, Verkoved; Postmaster-General, Reames; Attorney-General, Hackvragh; War-Secretary, Ljincoln." This is very funny until you reflect on the fact that if a Greek were to read the cable-dispatches in American newspapers he would think that the names of all the principal cities in his native land had been changed.

Were you ever alone, and did you feel
It was almost useless even to kneel,
For nothing on earth could still the pain
That had come to your life again and again?

—Asks one of our young lady poets in the first stanza of an able effort. We should smile. The condition you so faithfully describe will be recognized at once by every slave to the fried oyster and the mince pie. The calm, restful feeling that a lobster salad produces is also sometimes thrown in. Never be without a bottle of pain-killer, young woman. A dose in time sometimes saves nine.

Princess Louise is described by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* as fond of housekeeping and the kindest of friends and hostesses. There was sickness at Rideau Hall almost from the day the Princess arrived there. Lady MacNamara was taken ill with scarlet fever, and the Princess nursed her through it; then a young mother and her baby, guests at Rideau, contracted the fever; the baby died and the mother lay very near death; the servants would not attend to the sick woman, and the Princess nursed her night and day. Every meal, every cup of water or bowl of gruel, the Princess took to her sick guest with her own hands.

A New York correspondent, writing of the elder Bennett's face, says: "No one could look upon it without being chilled by its sinistsr and selfish expression." The correspondent was at the opera forty years ago, and, happening to turn, saw a face which fascinated him with its gorgon freeze. It made him shudder and yet he couldn't help looking at it. It was more attractive than the music. He discovered afterward that it was Bennett. He never wanted to see the face again; but twenty years afterwards, he did see it, and it was still soulless. When he became senile and idiotic, it changed for the comic, and "the former terror of the press became a funny old imbecile, who was drawn around in a donkey-cart and sipped lager beer from his waiter's hand with a ridiculous leer instead of the former intense malignity."

What would I do, love,
Banished from thee?
What does the Moslem,
Where'er he be?
When falls the call to prayer
On the hushed, listening air,
Turns he his faithful face,
Toward the Holy Place,
And beneath sun or star,
Worships afar.

What would I do, love,
Severed from thee?
What does the pearly shell
Torn from the sea?
Carried long leagues away
From the bright dancing spray,
Still it remembers well
All that the sea doth tell—
Far from its native shore
Whispers it o'er.

—*Effect of Fried Oysters.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

Memphis *Avalanche* (Ind. Dem.): If Mahone desires to change his politics why such a fuss about it? The Democrats are not only making themselves ridiculous, but the South cannot be held solid for the Democratic party by denouncing him as a t-e-r-raitor.

Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.): It is hoped we will never come to that pass where the President of the United States will feel obliged to consult with Senator Conkling before engaging a woman to come on Fridays to scrub out the White House. And yet we can't tell what may happen.

Detroit *Free Press* (Dem.): The objection to Secretary Windom's writing new agreements for the Government on the backs of old ones is not that the agreement proposed is not a good one. Placed as the Government is by the unwise veto of the Refunding bill, an agreement to continue the 6 per cent bonds at 3½ per cent is an advantageous one. But the power to make such an agreement implies the power to agree for 7 or 10 per cent, or any rate of interest. And that power we do not believe the country is ready to concede, even to a man of Windom's great financial ability.

Cincinnati *Commercial* (Rep.): We would prefer to see the President remain calm about the confirmation of his nominations. The Senate is aware of the demand that the public business shall be attended to. A special message from the President would not convey to the Senate anything in the nature of news.

Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.): All schemes for the colonization of negroes as a separate race are to be regarded with suspicion, if not disfavor. The negroes are doing very well as matters stand, and all they need is to be let alone. If any of them want to go to Oklahoma or to New Jersey, they are as free to go as other citizens; but there is no need for colonizing them or attempting to deal with them on a separate basis, and the chances are that all such schemes have in view the profit of the projectors rather than the welfare of the colored people.

Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.): A contemporary calls attention to the fact that Chief-Justice Waite is a general favorit at Washington, and is peculiar in that he has no peculiarities. It is pleasant to know that there is one eminent American in office who does not seek promotion. But this, after all, may be a trick of the Chief-Justice to secure a nomination for the Presidency. The time may come when just such a man may be wanted. Even David Davis is not satisfied yet, and continues to insist that everything is going to the demnition bowwows, while he calmly sits on the fence and the wreck of parties and the crush of candidates.

New York *Times* (Rep.): We do not believe the future of the Republican party is bound up in the New York Custom-House. We do not believe that as the dispenser of patronage it constitutes the being and the end of the Republican party. It is a great interest, it is true; but those who make the choice of its head, the Collector, the paramount element of strength in the Republican party do most shamefully dwarf the mission, the principles, and the underlying inspirations of that party. They forget duty either through greed for office or from an insane desire to become victors in a fight of factions.

New York *Tribune* (Rep.): The horror of the Buffalo *Courier* at the so-called bargain between the Republicans and Senator Mahone appears ludicrous in view of the fact that in its anguish last fall, lest Virginia would be lost to Hancock, it advised the regular Democrats to withdraw their Electoral ticket and vote for the Readjuster ticket. A repudiator was good enough to coalesce with when he promised to help elect a Democratic President, but he is to be treated like a moral leper if he votes with any other party. If Barnum has any campaign fund on hand he could not invest it in any better way than by purchasing for his party a little of that commodity that is often compared to a jewel.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): It is not improbable that President Garfield will have to depend more upon the weather than upon his political friends to solve the difficulty with the Senate. Two country neighbors who had had a bitter falling out agreed to submit their differences to an old Quaker, and to abide by his award. It was one of the coldest days in December, the ground was covered with snow, and a stiff breeze was blowing. The old Quaker led the two irate men to the top of a high hill where the north-west wind had full sweep, and, turning to them, said: "My award is that you both remain here until you settle your differences. Farewell!" When the hot days of summer come, the climate of Washington will put an end to the farce now being enacted by the United States Senate.

St. Louis *Republican*: Even Chicago impudence cannot get around the incontrovertible figures that show that St. Louis has been receiving and shipping more grain for weeks past than any interior market of the country; so the perturbed city by the lake has rushed for consolation to the fact that the Chicago business will improve as soon as the lakes open to navigation. We doubt it not, but it will be found that the Chicago business will not improve to the same point of superiority over that of St. Louis that has heretofore been the case. St. Louis cannot double its grain trade in a year—and it is going to do something very much like that this year—without Chicago feeling the effect of our boom. St. Louis is not going to stop shipping grain just because the ice-blockade on the Chicago water-route is raised, and unless all signs fail St. Louis will have a marvelous increase of receipts and shipments to show at the end of 1881, against a considerable decrease in the corresponding figures at Chicago.

POLITICAL.

A PROHIBITION DEFEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 20.—The final count of yesterday's election shows Samuel P. Crawford was elected Mayor; E. K. Conkling, City Clerk; Horace Brawn, Treasurer; Maj. N. C. Warner, Attorney. The Aldermen elected are: E. M. Holmes and B. R. Waldo, First Ward; H. C. Scovill and J. M. Southgate, Second Ward; J. Belford and T. J. Derwent, Third Ward; George S. Haskell and W. O. Wormwood, Fourth Ward; H. C. Wilson and L. B. Fuller, Fifth Ward; Robert A. Sheperd and C. E. Knudson, Sixth Ward; James Burns and James Ferguson, Seventh Ward; making eleven in favor of license, one independent, and two prohibition. This great defeat is attributed largely to the fact that the women were at the polls. The vote on the special election, in which the women participated, was as follows, all but twenty-four being against granting license: First Ward, 498; Second Ward, 658; Third Ward, 246; Fourth Ward, 386; Fifth Ward, 440; Sixth Ward, 561; Seventh Ward, 351; total, 2,622.

The following will constitute the new Board of Supervisors: First Ward, Anthony Haines; Second Ward, H. F. Peterson; Third Ward, H. R. Enoch; Fourth Ward, S. N. Jones; Fifth Ward, J. Lindsay; Sixth Ward, W. W. Johnson; Seventh Ward, Frank F. Peats; Rockford Town, Robert Simpson; Cherry Valley, Henry Andrews; Burritt, William Knopp; New Milford, W. A. Rothwell; Harrison, William Atkinson; Pecatonica, J. D. Jackson; Winnebago, O. R. Gorham; Harlem, L. A. Fabrick; Owen, Albert Hulett; Durand, Joseph Tombs; Guilford, Daniel Hunton; Rockton, J. G. Veness; Roscoe, J. M. Rhoades.

LACON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LACON, Ill., April 19.—At the city election today there was no contest of parties, the merits of the different candidates and their views upon the question of erecting a bridge across the Illinois River at this place being all that was taken into consideration. The following were elected: Mayor, Robert A. Wright; City Clerk, E. Buchanan, reëlected; City Treasurer, J. R. Chapman; City Attorney, Robert Edwards; Aldermen, George Marsh, Gus Moutz, and C. A. Coan.

MACON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., April 20.—Yesterday the City of Macon, this county, elected the following officers: Mayor, William Brooks; Aldermen, John Burg, James L. Hight, and Michael Giblin; City Clerk, William H. Sowell; Treasurer, Anton Beschel. The license question was voted upon and defeated by a majority of 40.

DANVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 20.—The result of our municipal election, which occurred yesterday, and which was the hottest contested one we have ever passed through, returned L. T. Dickason to the Mayoralty for the fourth term. G. F. Licher was elected Attorney; M. Ganor, Treasurer; and A. C. Freeman, Clerk.

GENOA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENOA, Ill., April 19.—At the village election held here to-day, the anti-license, anti-billiard, and anti-pool ticket was elected by 25 majority.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., April 19.—John C. Ford, connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Minneapolis, Minn., and until recently a resident of this city, was married last evening to Miss Clara M. Fox, daughter of Julius Fox, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Columbus, Wis., the Rev. M. E. Everz, of the Congregational Church, officiating, in the presence of a large company of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The bridal pair were the recipients of numerous choice gifts. The newly-married couple are passing a portion of their honeymoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Ford, parents of the bridegroom, in the First Ward.

DETROIT, Mich., April 20.—Edwin Fleming, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, was married to-day at Kalamazoo to Miss Hattie L. Stone, of that place. The parties immediately started for the East.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., April 20.—Enos C. Ripley, Cashier of the Bank of Galena, and Miss Albertina Holmes, daughter of D. A. Holmes, Esq., were married this evening at the Holmes residence in this city, the Rev. W. W. Steele, Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, officiating. The wedding was a quiet affair, the relatives only witnessing the nuptials.

INDIANA BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—At to-day's session of the State Board of Education, Dr. J. D. Maxwell, of Bloomington, and J. R. Stone, of Ft. Wayne, were appointed Trustees of the State Normal School, and Prof. George P. Green, Secretary of the Board, vice Prof. Jhon M. Bloss. The Board will be in session two days longer.

FOREIGN.

Gladstone Offers to Order a Public Funeral for Beaconsfield.

The Offer Declined with Thanks by the Dead Man's Executors.

Final Arrangements, However, Understood to Be Awaiting the Queen's Wishes.

Another Earthquake at Scio Yesterday, Renewing the Panic.

The French Journalist, Emile De Girardin, Very Seriously Ill.

Senor Castelar Issues a Public Manifesto of His Political Principles.

A Bulldozing Note in Very Polite Language Sent to the Porte by the Powers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANECDOTES.

Special Cable.

LONDON, April 20.—Many interesting anecdotes of the late Lord Beaconsfield are published in this morning's papers. He occupied himself during a part of his illness with correcting his last speech, delivered in the House of Lords on the vote of condolence on the occasion of the Czar's assasination. "I will not go down to posterity," said he, "talking bad grammar." The *Times* relates one or two other sayings of the distinguished Lord during his last illness, one of which corrects a popular misapprehension. Lord Barrington asked him one day where he was born. "I was born in the Adelphi," he replied, "and I many say in a library. My father was not rich when he married. He took a suite of apartments in the Adelphi, and, as he possessed a large collection of books, all the rooms were covered with them, including that in which I was born." Another remark of his was the following characteristic one: "I had rather live, but I am not afraid of death. I have suffered so much that, were I a Nihilist,

I SHOULD CONFESS EVERYTHING."

This was a humorous allusion to the prevalent idea that the Nihilists were subjected to torture after arrest. Lord Rawton is left by Lord Beaconsfield sole trustee of his private papers, with full power to do what he thinks right with them. Several times in the course of his illness Lord Beaconsfield alluded to certain memoranda which he had, but these have not yet been found. He was very anxious about the completion of

HIS PORTRAIT BY MILLAIS.

His great political opponents, Bright and Gladstone, had been painted by Millais, and he thought it was no vanity that he, too, ought to go down to posterity on the canvas of the great portrait-painter of the day. The *Times* also says that, before leaving Buckingham Palace, her Majesty communicated to Lord Barrington her particular desire to visit the patient, but the reply of the physicians was that only complete quietude was likely to restore Lord Beaconsfield to health. They begged the Queen, under the circumstances, not to carry out her desire. By a singular coincidence, Lord Beaconsfield died on the anniversary day on which, twelve months before, he had left Windsor Castle after tendering her Majesty his resignation as Prime Minister of England.

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

Special Cable.

NEWMARKET, April 20.—There was a larger attendance at the Craven meeting to-day than on the opening day. The racing commenced with the Swaffham Stakes, six furlongs, for which four ran, including Mr. H. E. Beddington's 4-year-old Aristocrat, by Monarchist, out of Lady Molesworth (bred in America), the top weight, and Mr. J. R. Keene's 3-year-old Gemsbok, by Australian, out of Hester (bred in America), the latter making his first appearance, and carrying 104 pounds. Greaves could not hold Gemsbock, as he ran very unkindly, pulling "his head off" for half a mile. Then he would hardly gallop at all, and finished last. Lord Hastings' 3-year-old Sir Marmaduke won the race, with Count F. De Lagrange's 3-year-old Talmouse second, and Aristocrat third. The winner was a great favorit.

SUMMARY.—The Swaffham Stakes, a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 100 added, for 3-year-olds, 104 pounds; 4. 121 pounds; 5 and upwards, 123 pounds; winners 3 pounds extra for every winning except of selling races, where the winner was to be sold for less than 500 sovereigns; Bretby Stakes; course six furlongs; six subscribers:

Lord Hastings' ch. c. Sir Marmaduke, 3 years, by Macaroni, out of Belle Agnes, 104 lbs..... 1
Count F. De Lagrange's br. f. Talmouse, 3 years, by Gonsul, out of Teacher, 101 lbs..... 2
Mr. H. E. Bebbington's b. c. Aristocrat, 4 years, by Monarchist, out of Lady Molesworth, 121 lbs..... 3
Mr. J. R. Keene's b. c. Gemsbok, 3 years, by Australian, out of Hester, 104 lbs..... 0

SUMMARY.—The Newmarket handicap of 15 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, and 3 sovereigns entrance only if declared, with 300 sovereigns added; for 3-year-olds and upward; winners of a handicap or any race of the value of 200 sovereigns after the weights are published, to carry seven pounds; of any handicap of the value of 500 sovereigns, ten pounds; of two or more handicaps, fourteen pounds extra; the second horse to save his stake; the last mile and a half of the Beacon course; forty-seven subscribers, eleven of whom declared forfeit.

Count F. DeFestetic's b. h. Berzeneze, 5 years, by Blinkhoolie, out of Curieuse, 91 lbs, (Barrett..... 1
Mr. P. Lorillard's ch. c. Mistake, 4 years, by Waverly, out of Misfortune, 99 lbs (T. Day)... 2
Mr. J. R. Keene's, b. c., Bookmaker, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Quinta, 90 lbs., (Whyborn)..... 3
Prince Soltykoff, b. m. Lucetta, 5 years, by Tibthorpe, out of Verona, 111 lbs..... 0
Baron De Rothschild's b. h. Commandant, 5 years, by Lapetit Caporal, out of Marcella, 115 lbs. (including 10 lbs. extra)..... 0

In the subscription rooms J. R. Keene's Foxhall is being backed for the City and Suburban freely. A thousand to seven was taken in one bet.

FOR THE NEWMARKET HANDICAP,

one mile and a half, there was considerable excitement manifested as the numbers were hoisted showing the runners, including Prince Soltykoff's 5-year-old Lucetta, carrying 111 pounds, the winner of last year's Cambridgeshire, which is run over the last mile of the same course, and Baron De Rothschild's 5-year-old Commandant, 115 pounds, the winners of the great Northamptonshire stakes of this year, for which he incurred a penalty of £10 in the Newmarket Handicap, besides other good performers. America was represented by Mr. Pierre Lorillard's 4-year-old Mistake, carrying 99 pounds, and Mr. J. R. Keene's 3-year-old Bookmaker, 90 pounds. Mistake was ridden by T. Day and the latter by Whyborn. Mr. Lorillard had only just lost the honor of winning three times in succession. Count F. De Festetic's 5-year-old Berzeueze, who, with 91 pounds, was the most leniently-weighted animal in the race, and ridden by Barrett, won easily. Mistake, it was found, could not win, and so was eased and finished second, Bookmaker close up. Lucetta was the favorit at nine to four. The winner was second favorit at three to one. Mistake was backed for a lot of money, being greatly fancied by the general public, who backed him from 5 to 3 to 5 to 1. Already the people are talking of Mistake as the probable winner of Friday's International Handicap.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S FUNERAL.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, April 20.—It is understood that the friends and relatives of the late Lord Beaconsfield are willing to assent to a public funeral and the burial of his remains in Westminster Abbey, unless directions to the contrary are found among the papers of the deceased.

PUBLIC BURIAL DECLINED.

Mr. Gladstone has written the following letter to Lord Rowton: "I learned of the decease of Lord Beaconsfield with sad surprise. I shall be prepared to give directions for a public funeral." Sir Nathanial Rothschild, on behalf of the executors, has thanked Mr. Gladstone, stating that Lord Beaconsfield's will directed that he be buried at Hughenden, by the side of his wife.

THERE WILL BE NO DECISION

with regard to the funeral it is expected until Lord Rawton returns to London from Osborne with information of the Queen's wishes. Bouquets of the choicest plants, cresses, and wild flowers sent by people are strewn over the body and around the coffin.

AMONG THE SOVEREIGNS

expressing condolence is the Sultan. Prince Bismarck sent a message expressing great sorrow. The principal members of the conservative party are requested to meet Tuesday at the house of a member of the Cabinet.

A VESSEL SUNK IN A COLLISION.

It is reported that a dispatch has been received at the Admiralty announcing a collision in the Chinese waters between the British gunboat Lapwing and the Chinese steamer Hochung, in which the latter was sunk. No details are yet made public.

THE IRISHMAN.

DUBLIN, April 20.—The Executive Committee of the Land League has prepared a report on the land bill for submission to the conference. It proposes that the reasonable grounds on which the landlord may refuse to admit the purchase of a holding as a tenant be struck out. It declares the provisions with regard to bequests by tenants unjust, and those relating to cases of intestacy criminal and inhuman, and protests against evictions for non-payment of arrears of rent. The migration and other clauses are also objected to.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

WRECK—AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN MASSACRED BY THE NATIVES OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 20.—The Auckland (New Zealand) *Star* says: The American whaling bark Janus, which went on the rocks at Awanui Heads, is a total wreck. She was twelve months out from New Bedford, with 300 barrels of oil. The schooner Leslie, from the South Seas, reports that Captain Schwarts landed on the Solomon group to trade, and while speaking to the traders the village was surrounded by natives and he was tomahawked. The savages then rushed for his boat, but the crew regained it first and pushed off. Reports have also been received that the Captain of the Black Hawk, of Melbourne, has also been murdered by the natives, but the report is unconfirmed.

SPAIN.

THE GUADALQUIVIR.

MADRID, April 20.—The Guadalquivir has again risen sixteen feet. The quays at Seville are inundated.

CASTELAR

has published a manifesto, in view of the coming municipal elections, in which he demands universal suffrage, obligatory education, universal liability to military service, and municipal and provincial autonomy as far as consistent with the supremacy of the State. He makes a strong appeal for unity among democrats.

THE CONFERENCE.

COMMITTEE-WORK.

PARIS, April 20.—A committee composed of one Commissioner from each State represented at the Monetary Conference will meet on Saturday next to frame the draft of a program to be discussed at the next plenary sitting of the Conference, the date of which is uncertain.

ENGLAND.

The *Official Journal* says England has not yet accepted the invitation to participate in the Monetary Conference.

THE EAST.

A NOTE TO THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—Ambassadors have presented the Porte a note describing the frontier line agreed upon. The note says: "All the Powers having approved the decision, it should be considered the supreme decision of Europe, to which the Porte is invited to comply.

THE SOOLOO ISLANDS.

AN ATTACK ON THE SPANISH FORTRESSES REPULSED.

MADRID, April 20.—The insurgent natives of the Sooloo Isles attempted to surprise the Spanish fortresses, but were repulsed with the loss of 100 killed.

TUNIS.

THE BEY'S PROMISES.

TUNIS, April 20.—The Bey again announces that he can maintain order if the French do not cross the frontier, but fears a general rebellion if the Arabs perceive the French enter Tunisian territory unopposed.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BASUTO CHIEF SURRENDERS TO THE BRITISH.

CAPE TOWN, April 20.—The Basuto Chief Lerothodi has offered to submit to the Cape Government, and has ordered his people to lay down their arms.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Honolulu advices report 123 deaths from small-pox during March. The disease is now abating.

AUSTRIA.

FIRE.

VIENNA, April 20.—A destructive fire has broken out among the petroleum wells at Sloboda, in Galicia.

FRANCE.

DE GIRARDIN.

PARIS, April 20.—Emile de Girardin, the journalist, is very ill.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

ANOTHER SHOCK.

LONDON, April 20.—A severe shock at Schio Wednesday renewed the panic.

Why Kearney Didn't Build a House.

Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegraph.

We have information from authentic private sources at San Francisco that Denis Kearney has had a narrow escape from making revelations about himself which would have involved the leadership of the recent "Workingmen's" movement there in a great scandal. It is scarcely three years since Denis left off draying, with no capital in the world but his dray. He has devoted his efforts unselfishly to the cause of the "Workingmen's" political movement since, loooking out only for his expenses. But the political demonstration which he headed placed power in his hands, and made his influence necessary to office-jobbers. In addition, there is said to be a suspicion that the Bank of Nevada or some other institution had an ax to grind through his services. At any rate, he started to build a house for himself in one of the less public quarters of the city this season, laying the foundation on a scale suitable to a $10,000 residence. That would indicate extraordinary frugality for a man whose business was draying, and who had, besides, been out of business three years. There was enough in the enterprise to make certain parties apprehensive lest an investigation should be called for. Mr. Kearney received a hint that it was too soon to show possessions of that order, and building operations were summarily suspended.

THE RAILROADS.

Western Shippers Still Aggrieved Over the Recent Advance in Freights.

The Depot Truckmen to Strike To-Day for Higher Wages.

The Louisville & Nashville to Change Its Gauge to the Northern Standard.

THE ADVANCE IN GRAIN RATES.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular regarding the recent advance in grain rates ordered by the trunk-line Presidents, which has caused so much excitement and indignation among Western shippers:

"At a meeting of the Presidents of the trunk lines held April 16, representing also the principal Western roads, the following action was taken:

Resolved, That the agreement of March 11, 1881, as per circular No. 247, be confirmed, and that the Executive Committee is hereby instructed to see that the same is faithfully carried out; that inasmuch as the tariff of April was established for the summer season, and the reduction of April 11 was made only to meet special rates, which have since been withdrawn, commencing with Monday, April 16, 1881, the tariff of April 1 be restored, and that the rate on eighth-class be made 30 cents per 100 pounds, on the basis of Chicago to New York; that rates on all classes of dead freight, east and west bound, be immediately restored and hereafter maintained; that the rates on live stock and dressed beef be also restored, and the Commissioner be authorized to confer with the managers, and in case any one should refuse to restore rates to the tariff the Commissioner shall establish the lowest rate as the basis for the general tariff, notice to be given by the Commissioner of the date on which rates are either restored or the reduced rates made general; that whenever it becomes necessary in carrying out the agreement of March 11 to reduce rates to meet the cut rates of any one competing line, that as soon as satisfactory evidence is obtained that the regular tariff rates can be restored and maintained, the restoration of rates can be made immediately, without the previous ten days' notice; said notice will only be given in case of a regular and permanent increase in tariff. The reductions made under agreement of March 11 are only to be considered as temporary, and will be in force only for the time that engagements or contracts below the established rates are in existence.

And thus the all-powerful trunk-line Presidents attempt to destroy the only good that the shippers have derived from the Eastern pooling arrangement. The rule to give ten days' notice of a contemplated advance in rates has been the only good point in the Eastern arrangement, because shippers knew beforehand when such advance was to go into effect, and could make their contracts and purchases accordingly. A number of shippers here contracted for a large amount of business last week on the supposition that they could ship it at the 25-cent rate, believing that the Eastern roads would be honest enough to stick to the agreement, which requires a ten-days' notice of a contemplated advance in rates. But the late action of the trunk-line Presidents has shown them that, in counting upon the good faith and honesty of Eastern railroad magnates, they counted the chickens before they were hatched. Every argument of the trunk-line magnates in favor of the Eastern pool has laid stress upon the good it is doing the shippers by letting them know of a contemplated advance ten days before it was made. No other argument in favor of the arrangement could be made except that it benefited the railroads by stopping all competition. Now, when the trunk lines find that even the pooling arrangements will not prevent the railroads from cutting the rates, they do not go to work and punish the evildoers for their faithlessness, but chastise the shippers and make them pay for the damage by rescinding the only provision in the Eastern pooling arrangement that has been of any earthly benefit. Mr. Fink says no notice of a contemplated advance will be given only in case when the reduction was brought about by the cutting of rates by the roads themselves. Now all that is necessary to apply this to all future advances is to state that the previous reduction was made on account of the cutting of some road or other. Mr. Fink's circular also gives to understand that no more engagements or contracts at the 25-cent rate are in existence, and consequently the advance has been made. Mr. Fink must certainly know that nearly every road leading out of this city has now contracts enough on hand at the 25-cent rate to last them for more than a month. Not a pound of freight has been shipped since Monday from this city at the new rates. All that is now going forward has been contracted for at the 25-cent rate. Unfortunately it is only the smaller shippers who are suffering from the rapid advance. The big shippers have their contracts at the old rates safely stowed away in their safes, and the railroads will have to carry them out. This accounts for the fact that the large shippers have nothing to say against this latest outrage of the trunk lines, and why the complaints all come from the small shippers. The action of the trunk lines is entirely indefensible, and the sooner they rectify the wrong done the better it will be for their interests. The managers of the railroads centering in this city and all over the West take the ground that the trunk-line railroads have made a mistake, and that by their late action they have thrown additional fuel into the fire that has been smoldering among the Western Grangers for some time past. Fears are generally expressed among Western railroad men that onerous railroad legislation, which will result disastrously to many Western railroads, will result from the arbitrary manner with which the Eastern magnates treat the Western people.

THE TRUCKMEN'S STRIKE.

The announcement made exclusively in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the delivery or truckmen at the various freight depots in this city had decided to ask for an advance of 20 per cent on their present wages, and in the event of this demand not being granted to inaugurate a strike at 12 o'clock noon to-day, caused much excitement in railroad and shipping circles. A strike of the delivery and truck men is a serious matter, as was shown by the trouble on the Lake Shore and Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads last year, when freight business on these roads was completely stopped for some days. A general strike on all the roads would stop all the freight business in this city, and not only injure the railroads themselves, but would inflict great damage upon our commercial interests. The railroads should make every effort to prevent such a calamity and try to bring about a compromise by which the trouble can be averted. Most of the railroad men seen yesterday in regard to this matter claimed to have no knowledge of a contemplated strike on the part of their delivery and truck men further than they read in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and most of them seemed to feel quite certain that there would be no strike on their roads. Only the Rock Island and Michigan Central officials admitted that they have been served with memorials asking for a 20 per cent advance similar to that published in THE TRIBUNE. They could not say what they would do under the circumstances. The general feeling was that a meeting of railroad officials should be held at once and united action in regard to this matter taken. Some of the roads would be willing to give the men an advance, and thus avoid trouble, but they are afraid to take the initiative, for fear that it might get into trouble with the other lines. As already stated, only a few of the roads were served with the memorials praying for an advance yesterday, but the men state that the rest will be served this morning. The reason that they did not serve all the roads with the memorial yesterday was the fear on the part of the men that the roads might take advantage of the notice given them, and bring new hands from interior points before the strike had been inaugurated. They say they learned this by the experience they had with the Lake Shore and the Milwaukee & St. Paul last year.

The men claim that the railroads must have known of their desire to get an increase in wages for some time, as the local agents in charge of the freight-house had been made fully acquainted with the fact on every possible occasion. They say rent, fuel, and everything else has advanced in price, and they find themselves simply unable to support themselves and families with the wages they now receive. The truck-men say they get but $1.25 per day, which is 25 cents less than the snow-shovelers earned on the Westerrn roads during the winter. Anyone might know that with the present prices a man cannot support a family on $30 to $35 a month. They did not desire to embarrass business, but necessity compelled them to try to secure higher wages.

Delegations from the various freight-houses in the city met on the North Side last evening to take definit action regarding the contemplated strike. The proceedings were strictly private, and not even the place of meeting was divulged. Yet THE TRIBUNE, with its usual enterprise, is able to give a full report of the proceedings.

A resolution was first passed that all delivery-men, calling-off men, and truck-men at the various freight-houses in this city should strike at 12 o'clock noon to-day. A motion was then made that all the men should stay out until evey railroad in the city had agreed to the advance. This caused a lengthy and animated debate, and the resolution was finally voted down. It was then agreed that whenever a road should accede to the demands of the men they should at once resume work.

A delegation from the Milwaukee & St. Paul houses stated that the agent of the road asked the men yesterday if they were not satisfied with their wages, and told those that were not to step up to the captain's desk and get their time. A number of the men thereupon left work and took their time. This seemed to arouse bitter feeling, and strong speeches denouncing this railroad were made. A resolution was unanimously adopted that no breach of the peace should be tolerated, and that no one should be molested or interfered with; that they would not countenance any violence or destruction of the railroad property, but would try by their manly and peaceable behavior to gain the sympathy of the public. It was also resolved to use all peaceable means to prevent others from taking their places.

A big mass meeting is to be held this evening for the purpose of organizing a benevolent association. The place of meeting has not been definitly decided upon, but will be announced in the evening papers.

CHICAGO BELT TRANSFER COMPANY.

The new charter of the Chicago Belt Transfer Company was filed yesterday morning in the Recorder's office. An official circular setting forth the plans of the Company has just been issued.

It states that the Chicago Belt Transfer Company has been organized to take the place of the Chicago Park & Transfer Railroad Company to adapt the charter to the greatly enlarged scope to which the enterprise has developed since it was undertaken, somewhat more than a year ago. Statistics and arguments in favor of such a scheme have been given in the press and by circular so fully that it is not now regarded as necessary to reproduce any of them. The plan includes the following departments.

1. The construction of a belt of road for the transfer of freight, passengers, and express with the proper depots and transfer yards.

2. The operation of a freight clearing house in connection with the transfers.

3. To afford the rapid transit facilities now demanded by the extraordinary increase of Chigo manufacturing interests, and to extend these facilities to the great extent of unoccupied land which will be opened by the construction of this road.

As indicated by an accompanying map, the belt will intersect every road leaving Chicago, and at each junction will be a depot, transfer-yard, and warehouse. And at some convenient point will be the clearing-house, general offices, repair shops, and a large yard where any excess of cars can be stored or classified. The length of the road will be about thirty-four miles, with from two to four main tracks and the necessary sidings; and this Company will provide its own equipment. In this way twenty engines can do the work which now requires the use of four times that number.

A belt-road is in successful operation in Indianapolis; companies have been incorporated for such projects in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, and Denver; the New York Central has constructed a circular track around Rochester; and the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Company was organized to handle the terminal business of the two cities named in its title. It is scarcely necessary to assert that the demand for such facilities in Chicago vastly exceed that of all the other places above named.

The movement of all freight would be under the direction of the proper official at the clearing-house and its arrival would be telegraphed to him, and a complete record of the same kept.

Elaborate tables are subjoined, showing how the clearing-house scheme would work, and it is asserted that the application of this system to the roads would finally become as indispensable to them as it is now to the banks. Such an institution has been established in Boston for the New England roads, which is pronounced a success.

DISCONTENTED SWITCHMEN.

It is now feared that some of the railroads will after all have trouble with their switchmen. It was learned yesterday that the switchmen in the employ of the Chicago & Alton have made a demand for higher wages, but owing to the absence of General Manager McMullin no definit answer could be given. It is now reported that these men sent by mail yesterday a petition to General Manager McMullin asking for an increase of wages. The men claim that the cost of living has advanced 20 per cent within the past six months, without any corresponding increase in wages. They ask that their pay be increased so as to equal the pay of the same class of men on the Northwestern, the Fort Wayne, and the Burlington Roads. The petition requests that for twenty-six days' work the men should be paid $2.50 and $2.70 for each day worked; that for work on Sunday a full day's pay be allowed; and that for any time over ten hours a day an extra allowance of 25 and 27 cents be made. An answer is requested on or before May 1.

It is also stated that the carpenters and car-repairers on this road have asked for an increase in pay.

There can be no doubt that if Mr. McMullin finds that his men are paid less than the same class of men are paid on other roads he will see that the matter is righted as soon as he returns home, which will be about May 1.

THE FLOODS.

The floods are still embarrassing the Western roads. Of the three Iowa lines, the Burlington only can run through on its main line to Council Bluffs. The Rock Island is interrupted by a washout at Carbon Cliff, ten miles this side of Rock Island. It takes its Omaha trains by way of Peoria. The Northwestern is also cut in twain by a washout near Dixon, and has to run in a roundabout way to reach Council Bluffs. The Burlington has a washout on its Sterling Branch, between Sterling and Barstow. The Wisconsin Divisions of the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul continue to suffer from the flood caused by the overflow of the Desplaines River. The waters, however, are reported to be on the decline, and the roads expect to be all right again in a day or two.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., April 20.—The Vice-President, General Superintendent, and other officers of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad were to-day summoned to New York, where an important conference of the dignitaries of the system is soon to be held. It is considered certain here that one of the results of the conference will be the abandonment of the five-foot or Southern gauge, and the adoption of the four feet eight and one-half inches or Northern gauge. This action, though it has been considered a certainty of the future, has been precipitated by the recent protracted freight blockade, entailing a heavy loss of revenue which could have been saved with a Northern gauge, as the Company would have been able to borrow all the cars it desired from the North. When the Louisville & Nashville abandons the five-foot gauge, the Cincinnati Southern must follow at once, and it is believed that roads farther south cannot postpone the same change any great length of time. The death-knell of the five-foot gauge is evidently ringing. The change will be easy for the Cincinnati Southern, for the reason that all its rolling-stock has been built with such a contingency in view, and can be easily adapted to the narrower gauge. The heaviest Mogul engine can be changed to the standard gauge at a cost of less than $300. For the roads further south, where no such change has been contemplated, and whose resources are limited, the change will be a more serious matter.

THE VALLEY ROAD.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—At the annual meeting of the Valley Railway Company to-day Henry B. Payne, H. M. Flagler, and Lewis V. Bockins were reëlected Directors for three years. The Board reorganized by electing J. H. Wade President, S. T. Everett Vice-President and Treasurer, W. P. Porter, Secretary and Auditor, and Sam Briggs Superintendent. The earnings during 1880 were $184,652, of which $74,000 were from freight and $73,650 from passengers. The total receipts, including the sale of bonds and increase of floating liabilities, $309,355; operating expenses, including interest, $184,652; construction, $249,650; other expenses added leave a surplus of $3,355.

SOUTHERN ROADS.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Superintendents and Managers of the principal Southern railways resolved yesterday to put in force, after May 15, the time schedule of Nov. 8, 1880, with such local modifications as might be determined upon by the respective railroads. The schedule only affects through trains.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Since leaving the East on a trip to survey the pine lands of Minnesota,—one of the most wonderful of the miraculous progeny of States, I see that Thomas A. Scott, recently President of the Pennsylvania Railroad and more recently President of the Texas Pacific, has given up his management of the latter road and will retire to Newport, R. I., for that rest and recuperation which he has so much needed for ten years last past.

After Jay Cook's failure the "quidnuncs" predicted the failure of the Texas Pacific project. Even men like Matthew Baird, of Philadelphia, trembled at the financial shock of 1873, but Mr. Scott never bated one jot of heart or hope in the ultimate, and even speedy, success of his great enterprise.

And with that keen insight into the future,—that rare gift of seeing things which were solvendum in futuro for which Mr. Lincoln praised Thomas A. Scott when he filled the post of Assistant Secretary of War,—Mr. Scott went quietly on and made the great Southern Pacific Railroad scheme a fact accomplished, and now, when in feeble health, Jay Gould steps in and takes the burden from Mr. Scott's shoulders and gives him the opportunity he has so long needed to take a long rest for body and mind, in which he can enjoy the pleasing recollections of a well-spent life.

It must not be understood that Mr. Scott has given up all his worldly interests. By no means. He is worth $24,000,000.

At 10 o'clock every morning he leaves his elegant home in Rittenhouse square, above Eighth street, Philadelphia, and drives to the Pennsylvania Railroad office, where one of the finest rooms in the building is at his disposal, and here he dictates to his private secretary, Col. R. B. Barclay, a Bradford County lawyer, and one of the brightest minds of Pennsylvania, his correspondence for the day, and, after a dinner at home at 6 p. m., Mr. Scott can generally be seen at the opera or the theatre twice a week.

Horace Greeley used to say that the millionaires of New York were inclined to "freeze him to death" when he called on them on any great humanitarian or social question which involved "immediate relief."

Not so with Mr. Scott. His hand is open as the day to deeds of melting charity, and he has given in the last month to different institutions in both the North and South $250,000, and is contemplating further benefactions.

As was said of Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, Mr. Scott is great on the side of his affections.

Like the old springs in the country near the farm-house, they were walled up on three sides, but were open on the side nearest home.

So with Thomas A. Scott.

His benefactions will live long after he is gone.

Like the elder Cameron, he has that wonderful tenacity and fidelity in his friendship which has made him well-beloved all over the borders of his own State, and throughout the length and breadth of our great land.

In passing through your great city I could not resist the impulse to pay this passing tribute to one of the kindest, quietest, and truest men in America, who never neglected the "sweet small courtesies of life," albeit one of the greatest of railroad kings. J. M. S.

PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—The meeting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents furnished its revision of the rate-table and adjourned to-day. The meeting adopted the rates recommended by the Committee, and adopted resolutions passed at the meeting of the National Ticket and Passenger Agents' Convention at Chicago, the substance of which is as follows: From and after May 1, 1881, all third-class and emigrant tickets, except those sold at actual seaboard points to actual ship emigrants, are to be withdrawn from sale. First and second class tickets only are to be sold from interior points, and first and second class rates only quoted to points west of the western boundaries of Kansas and Nebraska. Lower rates may be made by adding the second-class rates to the Missouri River to the rates quoted westward from the boundaries of Kansas and Nebraska. To actual ship emigrants at seaboard points only first and second class rates shall be quoted to points east of the boundaries named above. Second-class rates on all second-class tickets are advanced to correspond with second-class rates made by seaboard trunk lines to Chicago and St. Louis. Where lower than second-class rates are made to trans-Missouri River points, they shall be quoted as mixed tickets.

ITEMS.

The annual report of the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad Company issues to-day. The gross earnings of 1880 were $840,021; operating expenses (71 48-100 per cent), $600,438; and net earnings, $244,497. The interest paid was $38,400, leaving $206,094, out of which a 2¼ per cent dividend has been paid and $52,524 carried to the credit of the income account.

Mr. A. H. Taylor, an official of the Grand Trunk, passed through here yesterday with a party of about 300 emigrants and 21 car-loads of emigrant movables on their way Winnipeg. These people intend to establish homes in Manitoba and Dakota. Mr. Taylor has been averaging three trips per month during the last two months with large parties of Canadian emigrants. Mr. Taylor says this exodus from the Dominion will keep up until the end of the season.

Commissioner Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, informs the railroads in the Association that the rates quoted in the tariff of Feb. 1, 1881, on iron from the seaboard are withdrawn and canceled. On and after this date the local rates of the Association, as quoted in the tariff dated Feb. 15, 1881,—viz.: $6 per gross ton from Toledo, $4 per gross ton from Chicago, and $3 per gross ton from West Mississippi River points, will govern on all shipments of railroad iron in car-loads destined to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, or Kansas City.

The Boston excursionists, about 200 in number, arrived here by the Michigan Central yesterday morning. They will start for the West at 9:30 this morning. They were to have left at 11:30 a. m., but owing to the washout near Rock Island the train has to run by way of Peoria, and, in order to arrive at Kansas City on time, it was decided to start two hours earlier. Mr. St. John, the indefatigable General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Rock Island, has made great preparations to give the pork-and-bean eaters as good an opinion of his road as possible. He has published an elegant souvenir for the use of the excursionists, giving the time at which the train is to arrive at the principal points between Chicago and San Francisco, and much other important information.

Commissioner Fink gave notice that Circular No. 229, issued Nov. 16, 1880, for forming basis of rates to Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, is amended as applicable to eighth class freight, so as to conform to the joint circular issued by the New York, Lake Erie & Western and the New York Central Railroads June 10, 1880, requesting that whenever changes in tariff rates from the West is made, the difference between the rate on eighth class to Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, and the rate on eighth class to Boston and New England, shall be 20 per cent of the rate on that class from Chicago to Boston, instead of 10 cents per 100 pounds, as formerly published. For example: The present rate on eighth class, Chicago to Boston, being 30 cents per 100 pounds, all Western points should make rates on the same class to Albany, Troy, and Schenectady six cents per 100 pounds, less the eighth-class rate to Boston.

TRAINS RUNNING INTO CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Will you please inform me how many railroads are entering our city? I mean only such which run trains into our city and have got offices here. A READER.

Buy an official railroad guide, price 25 cents, and it will give you all the desired information, or for five cents you can buy a TRIBUNE and learn the same facts from the list of departures and arrivals of trains.

SHOPLIFTERS.

Arrest of Two Clever Female Artists.

The police effected yesterday what they consider a very clever capture, and as a result of which they expect to increase the number of inmates in the reformatory institution at Joliet. The persons who figure as the principals of the affair are two women,—ladies they urgently represented themselves to be—whose doings are about as follows: Tuesday afternoon they called dressed in purple and fine linen at B. F. Norris' jewelry house, corner of State and Washington streets, and purchased for $27 a gold-headed cane which they paid for and left to be engraved. After the purchase of the cane had been made the ladies asked to be shown some diamonds. The clerk, Mr. John McWade, who is well remembered in connection with the Chicago Church-Choir Pinafore Company, set out a tray of solitaire rings, which the elegantly-attired females admired. One of them dropped her handkerchief upon the tray, and, in picking it up again, either she took up a ring with it, or else the ring stuck, in a mysterious way, to the fabric. At any rate, a ring valued at $150 was missed after the women had departed. Judging that a complete silence on the subject would prevent the suspicions of the women from being aroused, and thinking that the cane would be called for, no mention was made of the loss, but the detectives were notified and Officers Elliott, Ryan, and Londergan watched Norris' store yesterday afternoon. As had been supposed, the cane was called for by the two women themselves. When they departed they were followed to Marshall Field & Co.'s store, and to a millinery establishment at the corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, but they were not detected in the act of "histing" or shop-lifting anything. They were then followed to their homes at a respectable house in the North Division, near Lincoln Park. There they were arrested. No plunder was found upon them nor in their rooms, nor was the diamond ring recovered. At the Central Station, whence they were escorted, they gave the names of Minnie Miller and Mary Brown, aged respectively 20 and 37 years of age. They "took on" dreadfully about their arrest, claimed that they were ladies of respectability and position in society, and that a gross and unjust outrage had been done them. At the Armory, where they were subsequently locked up, they preserved the same demeanor, and covering their faces with their hands wept scalding tears and refused to accept the consolation offered them. These two women are said by the police to be two of the shrewdest, sharpest, most intellectual, and successful of all the shop-lifters of this city. They board generally at the houses of respectable people, upon whom they succeed in imposing by means of their good appearance, smooth manners, and fictitious references. Mary Brown, the older one of the two, is said to be no less a person than the wife of the notorious Mike Weaver, who is now serving out at Joliet the first of a series of sentences passed upon him for a string of fourteen burglaries committed in this city. Mike's brother was shot here in 1877 while engaged in breaking into the residence of H. F. Smith on West Madison street, and his (Mike's) partner, named Frank Jordan, is also at Joliet doing time for the State upon the same charges which cost Weaver his liberty. Jordan's wife, sister to Mrs. Weaver, is also an occupant of the Penitentiary for "lifting" goods at Field, Leiter & Co.'s store. The young woman, Minnie Miller, is put down as a younger sister of Mrs. Weaver, alias Mary Brown, but nothing is as yet known against her in the line of thievery.

An Astonisher.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Warner M. Bateman, of Cincinnati, has written a letter to the President declining with thanks the office of Solicitor of the Treasury Department, which was recently tendered him. This self-abnegation on the part of Ohio men, now made conspicuous by this and the declination of Private Dalzell, created a surprise which is almost unfathomable.

EVANS.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—H. Evans, of the firm Evans, Day & Co., oyster packers, who disappeared in September last between St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, has turned up in Italy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Boericke & Tafel Have Well-Stocked homeopathic pharmacies, devoted exclusively to the sale of homeopathic medicines and books, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco. Their Chicago establishment is at 35 Clark street.

Personal—The Roach family have re-turned from their winter quarters and are suddenly thrown into a state of the greatest apprehension and consternation by the advertisements of Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder," which is sure death to all roaches.

MEDICAL.

Cuticura

Itching and Scaly Diseases, Scrofulous Humors, Ulcers, Old Sores, and Mercurial Affections Cured When All Other Human Agencies Fail.

1. Cuticura Resolvent purifies, strengthens, and supports the system through the most critical stages of blood, skin, and scalp humors, and disorders of the liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.

2. Cuticura, a medicinal jelly, arrests disease, allays inflammation, itching, and irritation, heals ulcers, and eats away dead skin and flesh.

3. Cuticura Medicinal Soap, for the toilet, bath, and nursery, cleanses, soothes, refreshes, and beautifies the skin. Cuticura Shaving Soap is the only medicinal shaving soap.

SKIN HUMORS, MILK CRUST, ETC.

SKIN HUMOR.—Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich., writes that her face, head, and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully, and tried everything. Permanently cured by Cuticura Remedies.

MILK CRUST.—Mrs. Bowers, 143 Clinton-st., Cincinnati, speaks of her sister's child, who was cured of milk crust, which resisted all remedies for two years. Now a fine, healthy boy, with a beautiful head of hair.

TETTER OF THE HANDS.—Elizabeth Buckley, Littleton, N. H., thankfully praises the Cuticura Remedies for a cure of tetter of the hands, which had rendered them almost useless to her.

SCALD HEAD, ALOPECIA, ETC.

SCALD HEAD.—H. A. Raymond, Auditor F. W., J. & S. R. R., Jackson, Mich., was cured of scald head of nine years' duration by Cuticura Remedies.

FALLING OF THE HAIR.—Frank A. Bean, Steam Fire Engine 6, Boston, was cured of alopecia or falling of the hair by the Cuticura Remedies, which completely restored his hair when all said he would lose it.

DANDRUFF.—Thomas Lee, 2276 Frankford-av., Philadelphia, afflicted with dandruff, which for twenty years had covered his scalp with scales one-quarter of an inch in thickness, cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Cuticura Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, $1; Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle; Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25 cents; Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cents; in bars for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

All mailed free on receipt of price.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

One Bottle Radical Cure, One Box Catarrhal Solvent, and One Improved Inhaler. Price for All, $1.00.

Is of marvelous efficacy for relieving violent attacks of Sneezing, to which many are subject, for cleansing the Head and Nasal Passages when clogged with offensive matter, for deodorizing and purifying the breath, for rendering the Head clear, the Brain active, the Breathing easy, and every Sense in a most grateful and soothed condition. Beginning with the Nasal Passages, it cleanses, deodorizes, soothes, and heals. It arrests the formation of putrid matter. It strikes at the very heart of the disease. This done, its constitutional action gradually and thoroughly removes from the blood and circulating fluids the poison that has been sucked up by the absorbents from purulent matter which had dropped into the stomach and been inhaled by the lungs.

Ask your druggist for Sanford's Radical Cure.

General Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS. Placed over the centre of the nervous forces, the pit of the stomach, they stimulate the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, perfect Digestion, cure Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Cramps, and Pains, and prevent Ague and Malarial Diseases. For Weak and Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, they are the best remedies in the world. Ask for Collins' Voltaic Electric Plasters. Only 25 cents.

FLORIDA WATER.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME. Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER, Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

BLACK GOODS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS!

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S West End Dry Goods House

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

We offer, in addition to our Large Stock of SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES, complete lines of Plain and Fancy

ALL-WOOL BUNTING, SHOODAS, ARMURES, SICILIENNES, CAMELETS, and NOVELTIES.

"Special."

THE BARGAIN OF THE SEASON.

50 pcs. 44 in. All-Wool Black Nun's Serge at 50c.
20 pcs. 44 in. Armures at 65c, worth 85.
200 pcs. 44 in. Bunting at 50c, worth 65.
50 pcs. 42 in. Lace Bunting at 75c, worth 90.
20 pcs. 46 in. Nun's Veiling at 85c, worth $1.00.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF Henriettas, Venetian, Drap De Alma, And other Mourning Goods.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

EMBROIDERIES.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Invite Special Attention To a large purchase of Fine Nainsook and Cambric Embroideries, Offering at 15c to $1.50 Per Yard, Real Value 25c to $2.75.

An early inspection is advised, as the lot, though large, will be quickly sold, and cannot be replaced!

Chas. Gossage & Co. 106-110 State-st. 56-62 Washington-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York--London--Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents. J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

Hamburg American Packet Comp'y

WESTPHALIA...April 21 | GELLERT.......April 28
SILESIA.........April 28 | CIMBRIA.......April 28

Rates to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $28. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, General Western Agents.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N.Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

ETHIOPIA. April 23, 1 p m | DEVONIA, May 7, noon
CIRCASSIA, April 30, 7 a m | ANCHORIA, May 14, 6 a m

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs

New York to London direct.

ALSATIA. April 23, 1 p m | VICTORIA, April 30, 7 a m

Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing twice a week to and from British Ports. Passage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry at lowest rates. Company's Office, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. Drafts for £1 and upwards, at lowest rates. P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l Western Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

EXTRACTS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVORING STOCK FOR SOUPS MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c. CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue ink across the Label. "Consumption in England increased ten-fold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only) C. DAVID & CO.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Sent anywhere, city or country. Order by mail. GUNTHER'S 160 Madison-st.

RAILROAD TICKETS.

CHEAP R. R. TICKETS At NAT. REEVES & CO.'S, Ticket Brokers, 109 S. Clark-st., and 19 Randolph. Tickets Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Reduced rates to all parts.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Number of Appropriation Bills Squelched by the Senate.

The Illinois & Michigan Canal Denounced as a Stupendous Fraud.

Notwithstanding Which It Receives an Appropriation of Goodly Proportions.

Display of Ill-Feeling During the Discussion of Fifer's Railroad Bill.

The Discovery of an Error Results in the Success of a Bill in the House.

The Appropriation Committee's Grand Gnat-Straining and Camel-Swallowing Act.

Consideration of the Bill Giving the Appointment of Park Commissioners to the Governor.

After a Long and Bitter Struggle the Measure Goes Through by a Close Vote.

SENATE.

SQUELCHING BILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—The Senate met this morning at the usual hour.

The Appropriation Committee reported a number of bills making appropriations to contractors on the Jacksonville Asylum, with recommendations that they be tabled. The reports were concurred in.

The Senate bill appropriating $8,000 for the purchase of 1,600 volumes of Edward J. Hill's digest was tabled. Mr. Hill has had hard luck this time in both Houses.

The Senate bill appropriating $60,000 for the repairs and expenses of the

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL

for the ensuing two years was read a third time.

Several Senators embraced the opportunity of denouncing the canal as a stupendous fraud, claiming that it was far better to take out the locks and dams and let the canal run on forever at its own sweet will.

Senator Clark casually remarked that the canal afforded the means of livelihood to a number of useless officeholders.

Senator Whiting explained that the bill created a contingent fund for the canal. A similar bill had been passed by every General Assembly, but the moneys had never been used.

By this time the discussion grew general, each reference to the uselessness of the canal bringing blushes to the face of Senator Whiting. At last, Senator Archer, giving his Websterian shirt collar a preliminary yank, threw out his anchor and,

FINDING SECURE MOORINGS ON THE CONSTITUTION,

blazed away at great length on the high points involved.

After two hours' debate the bill was put on its passage and carried by a vote of yeas 29, nays 14.

A Senate bill appropriating $250,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Southern Penitentiary at Chester for the next two years was called up and passed.

Senator Fifer's Railroad bill was read a third time. It gives local authorities the power to tax all real estate belonging to railroads excepting a main line ten feet in width for single track and twenty feet for double track, which is to be assessed by the State Board of Equalization.

Senator Fuller wanted the bill sent to the Committee on Railroads. It had never been there, and, besides that, the title was defective.

Senator Fifer objected. There was nothing in the bill which necessitated its reference.

Senator Whiting said the reference to the Railroad Committee meant death to the bill, and accused Senator Fuller of having bills drawn by himself referred to the Committee on Railroads and then holding them there.

This brought Senator Fuller to his feet with a statement that in his absence his own bills had come up on second reading and been referred to the Judiciary Committee, while another had been sent to the Railroad Committee. This was done in his absence and without his consent, but, as he believed, to give him an opportunity to keep the bills alive. In short, Senator Whiting's statement was false.

The Senator from Bureau reiterated his charges about the smothering of bills in the Committees.

Senator Fuller went to the bat again, and accused Senator Whiting, who is Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, with holding the bill to tax express companies in the Committee day after day after it had been ordered to third reading and its friends wanted to pass it.

This parting shot knocked Senator Whiting out of time. He grew very red in the face and subsided.

Senator Clark made a long argument against the bill, claiming that it was in the interest of large cities, where there were valuable tracts of property, and against country towns. He loved the railroads none to well, but he did not propose to drive them out of existence.

Senator Fifer took the floor, and said the Railroad law of the State had been in the Supreme Court of the State for years. The State Board of Equalization was not doing its work. The people of the State demanded of the Legislature an enforcement of the laws, and this bill rendered the matter clear and definit. As it was, the railroads were escaping taxation, but this bill would place their property on the Assessor's book at a fair valuation.

The motion to refer was lost by a vote of yeas 19, nays 22. The bill was made a special order for to-morrow morning, to which time the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

PASSED BY A SCRATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—An error was discovered in the journal this morning which, when corrected, put Mr. Richardson, of Cumberland, on the record as voting for, instead of against, the Witness-Fee bill, which failed to pass yesterday by just one vote. The result of the correction was the passage of the bill.

The Committee on Rules sat down on the resolution providing for beginning work at 9 o'clock in the morning, and another limiting speeches to ten minutes. The Committee also gave notice of a couple of

PROPOSED NEW RULES,

one requiring a constitutional majority—77 votes—to reconsider a vote, and another, designed for the next Assembly, providing that bills introduced for the purpose of amending existing laws shall be so drawn as to indicate wherein the amendment consists, and be printed so as to show new matter in italics, and matter dropped out by a dash, inclosed in brackets. Everybody familiar with the usual run of the House proceedings will recognize these as entirely proper rules.

WOMEN VOTERS AND ANTI-TREATERS AHEAD.

The Committee on Education reported in favor of the revived Dentistry bill, and of Chafee's constitutional amendment allowing women to vote on school questions. The latter was made a special order for a week from to-day.

The License Committee reported a substitute for Reformer Goodspeed's Anti-Treating bill. The only difference between the substitute and the original is that the former is less bunglingly drawn.

The Appropriation Committee, which has been comparatively idle in its favorit line for some days past, now resumed its customary rôle as indorser to

A LOT OF ASSAULTS ON THE STATE TREASURY,

when it reported in favor of paying another State howitzer victim,—a $3,000 fellow this time,—and recommended the passage of a bill which proposes to pay a man named Dobbs for an act of self-imposed charity in boarding a lunatic named Weimer at one of the State asylums at his own expense. For some reason or other—probably for fear it was running the claim business a little too strong—the Committee coldly sat down on a bill to reimburse the widow of one Caleb Hopkins, who, while in the flesh, acted without pay as the custodian of the State arms, ammunition, etc., before the State Arsenal was built.

Mr. Pearson, of Cook, and Mr. Cowan apparently thought that the Committee had been engaged in

A GRAND GNAT-STRAINING AND CAMEL-SWALLOWING ACT,

and made an attempt to put the Hopkins bill on its feet. The House sided with the Committee, however, and the attempt to get it on the calendar was unsuccessful.

A bill requiring officers having in their custody public funds to prepare and publish an annual statement of the receipts and disbursements of such funds in their county newspaper caused some little discussion, but was finally passed. The bill does not apply to township collectors in counties under township organization, and the cost of publication is restricted to $1 per 100 words. The chief objection urged against the bill was that it was in the interest of the

CROSS-ROADS NEWSPAPERS,

and that the money would be as good as thrown away, but the friends of the measure insisted that it was a good thing and would tend to prevent defalcations and other official crookedness.

Durfee's election bill, designed to practically extirpate the gangs who hang around the polls and sell out now to one side and now to the other, was read a second time, made a little stiffer by means of an amendment offered by Mr. Buck, and sent along to third reading.

CULLOM'S OR COOK'S?

Mr. O. S. Cook's parkbill, transferring the power of appointing Park Commissioners from the Judges of the Circuit Court to the Governor, was called up by its author, and the music began.

Mr. Sexton and Judge Crook attacked it from the Democratic side, claiming that it was unnecessary, and that the present system of appointments of the South Park Commissioners by the Judges worked to the satisfaction of the people.

Mr. Kroll, Republican, pitched into the bill because the Governor's appointees on the West Park Board

HADN'T DIVIDED THE MONEY FAIRLY

among the West Side parks, whereas on the South Side, where the Judges appointed the Commissioners, there were no such complaints. He was beginning to say that the Governor was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1883, and was now building up his patronage, when the Speaker called him to order, and the Democrats shouted as though they would raise the roof.

THE BILL HAD BUT ONE OPEN ADVOCATE

on the Republican side, Mr. Olwin, who was for it because it would take out of the hands of the Judges a duty from which they should be relieved.

The roll was called, and the bill failed to get the necessary 77 votes. The Republicans who were present voted solidly for it with the exception of Kroll, who subsequently changed his vote admidst applause from his own side and laughter and jeers from the other. The Democrats voted as solidly against it. Finally, just before the vote was announced, Mr. Parish, who was standing near the Clerk's desk and had received inside information as to the status of the measure, asked to change his vote to the negative.

Mr. Mann raised the point that the gentleman was at the Clerk's desk.

Speaker Thomas said he hadn't seen him, and overruled the point.

While the Republicans were cursing the fellows who were out of the hall when the cancial test came, the Speaker announced the vote,—yeas, 75; nays, 51,—and declared the bill lost.

Mr. Morris' bill providing for the recording of

CRIMINAL INFORMATIONS,

as well as indictments, was passed, while Mr. Struckman's bill making County School Treasurers ineligible for more than two consecutive terms was lost.

Two or three Republicans had come in by this time, and had been wheeled into line, and Mr. Parish now entered his reserved motion to reconsider the vote by which the Park bill failed to pass. Mr. Youngblood said he didn't understand that Mr. Parish had changed his vote.

The Speaker said he had.

Mr. Collins, of Cook, who apparently didn't wish to hear any more Democratic yawp, moved the previous question.

Mr. Sexton moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The Speaker at first decided the motion out of order, on the ground that the previous question lay over everything.

Mr. Durfee asked if any Senatorial candidate was interested in this fight.

Mr. Mitchell hurled back the reply from the other side of the hall,

"WE'LL SHOW YOU WHETHER THERE IS OR NOT."

After the roll had been called on the previous question, Mr. Sexton renewed his point of order, and the Speaker reversed his decision, acknowledging that the motion to table had precedence.

The roll was then called on the latter motion, and it was lost by a vote of 79 to 51.

A dozen members were now shouting "Mr. Speaker," but the Speaker saw only one of them,—Mr. Collins, of Cook,—who was again ready with a motion to shut off all debate through the operation of the previous question.

The roll was called, recalled for alleged absentees, and the vote verified, the Democrats having decided on the Fabian policy of delay as long as it could be made to last. The main question was ordered by a vote of 79 to 41.

Mr. Sexton thereupon moved to adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays.

The Speaker was too quick for him, however, and put the motion, which was received with

A LOUD CHORUS OF AYES,

and a louder one of noes. The Republicans laughed, shouted, and cheered, while nearly the whole Democrat side were on their feet howling for the ayes and noes. The Speaker finally yielded to the pressure, and the Clerk used up another ten minutes calling the roll, picking up the dilatory alleged absentees, and verifying the vote. The motion to adjourn was lost by a vote of 79 to 43. The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider, which prevailed by a vote of 80 to 37.

Mr. Collins showed up smiling with his previous-question gag again, and the Clerk began to call the roll, while Mr. Durfee shouted, "Mr. Speaker!" and asked if anybody on the Democratic side was to be recognized.

The Speaker said he

WOULD RECOGNIZE BOTH SIDES INDISCRIMINATELY.

Then Mr. Durfee wanted to know if they were to be allowed to make certain parliamentary motions.

At this point Mr. Mitchell raised the point that the Clerk had begun to call the roll.

The Chair sustained the point, whereupon Mr. Durfee rose to a question of privilege, and was told he was too late. While he was protesting the roll-call proceeded in the usual dilatory manner. The main question was ordered by a vote of 80 to 42.

Another motion to adjourn was lost by a vote of 80 to 47.

The question thereupon came on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Sexton moved to lay it on the table and the Speaker promptly decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Sexton was on hand with an appeal, and the House sustained the Speaker by a vote of 79 to 35.

A PERFECT BABEL ENSUED.

Mr. Durfee started out with a motion to adjourn, but the Clerk, acting under instructions, had already bawled out the first name on the roll, and the motion was ruled out of order.

The gentleman from Macon said he had made the motion before the Clerk commenced, and the Speaker retorted that he hadn't recognized him.

Mr. Durfee said he had, and, while those around him were howling points of order and enacting a scene in bedlam, vainly protested against the decision of the Chair, and proposed questions of privilege until he was exhausted.

The bill was finally passed by a vote of 80 to 46.

Kroll, who had refrained from voting either one way or the other during the noisy progress of the circus, lacked sand at the very last, and voted for the bill. The vote, which was a strictly party one, except that several Democrats refrained from the apparent uselessness of voting at all, was as follows:

YEAS.

Allen,	Bolden,	Postel,
Ames,	Keen (Wabash),	Parish,
Bailey,	Kelly,	Robinson,
Baldwin,	Kroll,	Rockwell,
Black,	Little,	Rogers,
Brown,	Loucks,	Rumley,
Bundy,	Ludington,	Simmons,
Butterfield,	McCune,	Simonson,
Carter,	McWilliams,	Stover,
Chafee,	Mitchell,	Stowell,
Chatfield,	Mock,	Stratton (Jefferson),
Chisholm,	Moore,	Stratton (Will),
Collier,	Morris,	Struckman,
Collins (Cook),	Nichols,	Sumner,
Collins (Will),	Okeson,	Thornton,
Cook, O. S.,	Olwin,	Tontz,
Cowan,	Otman,	Underwood,
Cox,	Parry,	Veile,
Crews,	Peters,	White (Cook),
Davis,	Pearson (Madison),	Whiteman,
Diggins,	Pearson (Cook),	Wood (Knox),
Dysart,	Peterson,	Wood (De Kalb)
Erwin,	Petrie,	Wright (DuPage)
Garland,	Phelps,	Wright (Boone)
Goodspeed,	Pierson (Greene)	Young,
Harris (Cook),	Pollock,	Mr. Speaker—80
Harvey,		
Heryer,		

NAYS.

Becker,	Gorman,	Perrin,
Billings,	Green,	Raser,
Blackaby,	Gregg,	Reno,
Buck,	Harris (Fayette),	Richardson (Cumberland),
Buckingham,	Heryer,	Sexton,
Campbell,	Hill,	Sharp,
Carr,	Lucas,	Shumway,
Clark,	Martin (White),	Sullivan,
Cloonan,	McAdams,	Tenney,
Cook, J. R.,	McKinley,	Thompson,
Coultas,	McLeod,	Weber,
Crandall,	McMahon,	Welsh,
Cronkrite,	Mieure,	Yancey,
Crook,	Mortland,	Youngblood—47.
English,	Niehaus,	
Gallup,	Paisley,	

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Bitner,	Martin (Wo'd'd)	Shaw,
Boyd,	McDonald,	Smith,
Bryan,	McKone,	Spann,
Durfee,	Microslawski,	Vaughey,
Herrington,	Murphy,	White (Ogle),
James,	O'Mara,	Wilbanks.
Keen (Wayne),	Platke,	Winter—26.
Linegar,	Powell,	
Mann,	Richardson (Adams),	

IT IS CLINCHED.

Mr. Collins and Mr. Mitchell were able between them to clinch matters by the usual scheme of tabling a motion to reconsider. It was now 2 o'clock, the battle was won, and the hungry members adjourned for dinner.

A bill permitting counties, cities, towns, and school districts to buy land at tax sales, and acquire the same rights as individuals, was passed, as was also a bill requiring town clerks to transmit to the County Treasurer and ex-officio Collector a certificate that the Supervisor or Treasurer of the Board of Highway Commissioners has duly qualified, and one changing the terms of Court in Moultrie County to January and August.

ANOTHER FARM DRAINAGE BILL

was worked off the stocks and sent on its way to the Senate.

A bill emanating from the latter body, and giving County Courts in counties where there are Probate Courts concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts, gave the constitutional lawyers in the House an opportunity to throw off a vast amount of legal lore, and was finally passed.

Mr. McMahon, of Cook, called up his bill for the regulation and inspection of tenements, lodging-houses, and other places of habitation, otherwise known as the plumbing bill, and had it passed, emergency clause and all, by a vote of 119 to 2. The bill is one which has received the indorsement of the Chicago Health Commissioner, and will do much, should it become a law, to repress that ally of sewer-gas, disease, and death, the reckless, money-grabbing plumber.

A bill appropriating $5,000 for the expenses of the special and standing committees of the two Houses went through without opposition, after which the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

GOSSIP.

THE PARK BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—The circus in the House to-day over the Park bill furnished the first really lively party fight of the session. Whatever else it demonstrated, it clearly showed that the Republicans can be brought to stand up to the rack when it is necessary. Whether they will do as well by an Apportionment bill, which is a somewhat different matter, remains to be seen. It was noticeable to-day that the putative father of the bill never once opened his mouth to advocate it or assist in the program of bulldozing it through. All that was left to another person, whose sudden interest in the success of the measure rather tended to confirm a somewhat current impression that he himself had assisted at its conception and subsequent delivery. Apropos of his victory to-day, it has been rather shrewdly but cruelly suggested that, had he adopted the plan of inducing other members to father all

HIS INTELLECTUAL OFFSPRING

this session, some of the latter might have escaped the untimely and generally unmerited fate which has befallen them. The future of this bill is rather uncertain. As passed to-day, it provides in its second section that the Governor shall appoint all Park Commissioners hereafter to be appointed under any of the acts providing for the location and maintenance of public parks "not under the control of any city, village, or other municipal corporation." The prime object of the bill is, of course, to prohibit the Circuit Judges of Cook County from appointing the South Park Commissioners, and to place the appointing power in the hands of the Governor. It so happens, however, that the Supreme Court of this State has decided that for the purpose of levying taxes and making and enforcing police regulations,

THE POWERS OF THE SOUTH PARK COMMISSION

are those of a municipal corporation. In excepting parks under the control of cities, villages, "or other municipal corporations," it is a question whether the bill does not actually destroy its prime object, which is to include and not to exclude the South parks. This particular portion of the bill was grafted on to the original in the shape of a committee amendment, ostensibly designed to disabuse the Granger mind of any fear that the measure would operate anywhere outside of Chicago. A few of the advocates, as well as the opponents of the bill, saw the effect of the amendment, but the latter, having engaged in a party fight against the measure, would sooner have cut off their right thumbs than back out. The few advocates of the bill who are in the secret lay the flattering unction to their souls that they will be able to

KNOCK OUT THE DEFECTIVE CLAUSE

over in the Senate, and then get the House to concur in the bill as it comes back. Why it will be any easier to do that than it would have been to throttle the Committee amendment in the first place, and then have sent the bill over to the Senate minus the clause which now renders it nugatory, is something they omit to satisfactorily explain. The thing is too thin,—so thin, in fact, as to give rise to the presumption that an enemy tacked on the troublesome clause, and that the friends of the bill discovered its effect too late to remedy the matter in the House without encountering long delays and the uncertainty of retaining a party quorum. From that time on they looked to the Senate to undo the blunder. Whether the Senate will respond to their Macedonian cry for help is just a trifle doubtful.

APPORTIONMENT.

The Senate Committee on Apportionment met this afternoon to consider Senator Clark's resolution requiring the Apportionment Committees in the two Houses to proceed with their entire work on the basis of twenty Congressional districts. The resolution will be reported back to the Senate in the morning with a recommendation that it pass. No serious disposition to oppose its adoption appears to be manifested by the Senators to-night. Indeed, it would appear to be absolutely certain, so far as the Senate is concerned, that the resolution will be adopted in the morning. As to the action of the House, that is an equine of another hue. Some of the oldest and wisest heads among the Republicans will use their best endeavors to push the matter to an affirmative determination at once. The Democrats in the Senate appreciate the fact that they are hopelesly in the minority, and will take the medicine with becoming grace.

THE HOUSE WAREHOUSE COMMITTEE decided this afternoon by a vote of 9 to 7 to report adversely on Mr. Mitchell's bill to bequeath the system of State inspection to Peoria, East St. Louis, and several other places. Mr. Mitchell and the six others who are with him will express their views through a minority report.

SWEET CHARITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANNA, Ill., April 20.—Gov. Cullom and Mr. Wines, President of the State Board of Charities, arrived here to-day at 1:37 p. m., and proceeded at once to the Asylum. They will recommend an appropriation to rebuild the wing, and work will begin at once. It is estimated that one-half the original cost will put it in better shape than it was before the fire. The patients are doing well, and, by doubling up, a sufficient number of rooms has been found to accommodate all but fifty, who are in the chapel. The officers say they will be able to provide for all the inmates until the repairs are made.

THE CONSPIRACY.

Result of a Jail Search—The Revolver Discovered.

New Regulations Agreed On—Visiting Days to Be Abolished.

The jail was remarkably still yesterday—more so than ordinary. Few of the prisoners comparatively got their "exercise," and less than the usual number of "privileged" ones were on the ground floor. McKay, who shot the colored man "Cooley" Tuesday afternoon, was still in the dungeon. Burns, however, being wounded, was in his cell in order that his injury might be watched by his cell-mate, Dr. Haywood, the murderer of McMahon. Neither of these men had much to say,—merely repeating the statements made to TRIBUNE reporters the previous evening.

Early in the forenoon Sheriff Mann and Jailer Folz

SEARCHED ALL THE CELLS.

They did not expect to find any evidence against those who were in the conspiracy to break out, knowing that revolvers, powder, etc., could be easily gotten rid of by means of the convenient "donikers." The result was about a dozen case-knives, half a dozen forks, and several pocket-knives. None of these articles were in secret places, and the Sheriff does not believe that the prisoners had them for evil purposes. As what he was after was not brought to light, he told the jail plumber to examine the sewer in the basement, surmising, if any weapons had been thrown into the "donikers," the water would wash them out of the pipe into the sewer. After a careful scrutiny, the plumber picked up a revolver—a five-shooter of very heavy calibre—and handed it to the Sheriff. Three of the chambers were empty, only the cartridge-shells remaining. So at least that many shots were fired. And only three bullets can be accounted for. Two of them are in "Cooley's" body, and other passed through Burns' arm. The ball that wounded the latter was found among the sweepings of the jail yesterday morning. How and when he was shot is not definitly known, but it is supposed the weapon was discharged while Clapp and Burns were struggling for its possession.

A few additional facts were dug out yesterday

ABOUT THE CONSPIRACY

of persons to break jail. McKay was the originator, and it is believed that he is the one (safe-blowing being in his line) who filled the gas-pipe railing with powder. "Cooley" and two other prisoners saw him light the fuse just before the explosion. Redney Burns, as stated yesterday, was one of the party. Paddy Cavanaugh, McKay's pal; Mike Garrity, "Dutchy" Schraeder, and a thief named Ash were also in the plot. All these men were out of their cells at the time of the break, but Burns and McKay, and another, were the only ones who did what had been allotted to them. The third man, who is unknown at present, let some coconspirators out of their cells. He and the others, excepting Burns and McKay, were probably frightened because things didn't "go off" as they expected,—the blast proving a failure,—and rushed to their cells before the watchmen got a sight of them. However, Sheriff Mann is in possession of the whole plot, and all who were in it will be properly punished. If the negro dies, the conspirators are equally guilty of murder with McKay, and liable to be hung. Two of the less hardened realize this, and they have squealed, giving away their associates. As there were many in the scheme, it is probable that others will endeavor to square themselves by turning State's evidence. The Grand Jury will make an investigation of the affair within a week, and the prisoners named, barring McKay and Burns, and others, will be summoned as witnesses. There is already a plain case against Burns and McKay, and they are sure to be indicted, and it is probable that half a dozen others will be.

This last attempt to get out of jail, and the smuggling in of revolvers and powder, has convinced Sheriff Mann that

A REFORM IS NECESSARY.

He said yesterday that there would be no more "visitors' days," and, while he should let in a relative or a friend of a prisoner now and then, he would detain all packages until the clerk had time to examine them to see that they contained only food and clothing. While the County Jail is a place of detention, and not a penitentiary, and, consequently the discipline of the latter cannot be enforced, more precautions can be taken than have been customary to insure the safe-keeping of the inmates. Forty-five out of fifty of the visitors Tuesdays and Fridays—when any applicant is permitted to enter—are prostitutes and thieves. It is seldom that the father or mother of a prisoner is seen in the cage talking to a son on the other side of the grating. Not one of these women or men should be allowed to talk to their "friends." If one of them brings anything to jail it should be taken from him at the outside door, the prisoner's name written on it, and the package laid aside until it can be inspected. And no person whatever—not even a lawyer, (and not more than three attorneys at a time)—should have access to the consulting cage without a permit. The conspirators knew the prevalent custom, under which any number of lawyers get in at any hour, and some of them took advantage of it Tuesday to get out of their cells after they had been locked up for the night. And it wouldn't be a bad idea to

HAVE FOUR WATCHMEN IN THE CELL-HOUSE

day and night, instead of two as at present. It is the intention to enlarge the jail by extending it to Dearborn street when the County Clerk and County Treasurer move over to the South Side. When the change is making a platform should be constructed in each corner, half-way between the roof and floor, with a guard on each platform, armed with a sixteen-shooter. Two men could command all below them, and, being out of reach, could suppress any "break" desperate prisoners might make. This or a similar plan is necessary, or some day, when there are half a dozen men like McKay and Burns locked up, the watchmen, and Jailer, and turnkeys will be killed, and a general delivery will follow. It would never do to give the watchmen revolvers, for that would be putting temptation in the way of men anxious to escape. Two or three prisoners could overcome any official and take his revolver from him and shoot him. The watchmen carry the keys to the cells when on duty. If there were armed guards, and the keys were secured by a prisoner, he could be killed while letting others out of their cells, or any number could be picked off if an attempt were made to force their way out. Whether this suggestion is carried out or not, the prisoners in the County Jail will not hereafter have a picnic every day in the week.

ELECTRICITY VERSUS GAS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 19.—The City Council last night rejected all the bids for lighting the streets. A proposition was read from the Brush Electric Light Company offering to light the city better than is now done, 2,400 hours per annum, at a yearly sum of $8,000. The Committee on Light recommended the adoption of this proposition, but, after a general discussion, action was postponed one week. During the debate it was stated that, in the event the contract for lighting the streets was not awarded to the present gas company, that corporation would probably cut off gas in the suburbs and advance the cost to down-town consumers. There was a general disposition manifested among members to light the streets with coal oil in preference to being "bulldozed," as some members styled it. The Council goes to Wabash, Ind., Wednesday night, to witness the operations of the Brush electric light in use in that city.

SMALL-POX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—Two cases of small-pox were discovered on Saturday night last. A woman by the name of Belle Bridgewater was taken to the City Hospital about five days ago and placed in the female medical ward. The physicians in charge did not discover what was the matter with her until this morning, when she showed unmistakable symptoms of small-pox. She was removed immediately from the hospital to the pest-house, where she will be well cared for. The doctors think that she caught the disease from the river men who came down from Pittsburg, as she was a prostitute and came from a house of ill-fame on Lafayette street. The patients in the hospital are all being vaccinated, and no danger is apprehended.

VENNOR'S FLOOD.

Overflow of the Desplaines at Riverside and Lyons.

The Country Inundated and the Valley Drowned Out.

Serious Breaks in the Canal Near Summit and Willow Springs.

Collapse of Griffin & Connelley's Ice-House—Other Serious Damages.

The Flood Exercising a Good Sanitary Influence on the Chicago River.

RIVERSIDE.

THE FOAMING DESPLAINES.

Yesterday morning a TRIBUNE reporter boarded a train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road bound for Riverside, his object in visiting that quiet and park-like suburban retreat being to inspect the River Desplaines in its new rôle as a rushing, foam-flecked torrent, flooding fertile cornfields and orchards, and threatening to sweep away dwellings with its suddenly-acquired strength. On its way out the train crossed several miles of flooded prairie land, but this extra water was said to have come from no river or creek. The ground being of clay, it had held in its surface the melted snow and ice under which it had been buried all winter, possibly getting a little more water from surrounding elevations. But where the soil was sandy the top appeared dry enough, the grass being curled and brown to show that the sun's heat had been beating down upon it for some time. So at one time the train would be crossing a stretch of land in condition suitable for a picnic or lawn party, and at another time it would be running along a track that seemed almost to have been laid on a sand-bar of no small-sized pond. The trees and fences rearing up out of the water, however, evidenced the fact to a stranger that the condition of things was not ordinary. When Riverside appeared in sight there was nothing visible at first to indicate a flood. The village appeared deserted, it is true, because its citizens had all gone to Chicago, as usual, to attend to business, but the handsome, winding drives and roadways of the place preserved their accustomed evenness and were actually dusty. So far as Riverside is concerned there is no danger to be apprehended from floods, for, even with the water as high as it is now, Riverside is

SOME FIFTEEN FEET HIGHER.

Through the kindness of Dr. J. L. Congdon, of Riverside, the reporter was enabled to view miles of the flooded country from the comfortable seat of a buggy in which he and the Doctor drove about for two or three hours. They saw the Desplaines in what must have been the "proudest hours of its life." Although little better than a brook under ordinary circumstances, it was yesterday "tossing its mighty mane" with a roar that could be heard rods away, and with an appearance probably like that of the waters that "came down at Ladore."

The first view taken of the Desplaines by the reporters yesterday was a short distance from the railway station. The natural channel of the river here follows an S-shaped course,—indeed, the tortuous stream is shaped all along like a succession of letters S,—but yesterday the natural channel could be located only by watching for the points where the water seemed most turbulent. The peninsulas created by the winding course of the river had all been inundated to the depth of six or eight feet. The tops of bushes could just be seen as they were swayed about by the current, and huge trees—regular groves—were standing fairly in the water. "That is a splendid picnic ground in the summer time," observed Dr. Congdon, pointing to a cluster of oaks and maples, about the trunks of which the water was eddying and foaming. Then the Doctor pointed to a stone pathway leading from the bank where the buggy was standing, and continued: "That pathway leads out to an artificial lake," but the lake and the continuation of the stone pathway were deep below the surface of the muddy overflow. Another spot where only rushing water could be seen was pointed out to the reporter as the site of a rustic bridge that had been swept away.

Driving along the bank of the inundated valley the reporter saw here and there the tops of old corn-stalks, showing where fields were soon to be plowed if the flood subsided. The "lower bridge" was finally crossed on the road which is a continuation of Ogden avenue, and which leads into the Village of Lyons, about three-quarters of a mile south of Riverside. This bridge was still about three feet above the water, but the road immediately beyond was barely dry. The water had risen here some three or four inches since sunrise, and a rise of an additional ten inches would cover the roadway for several rods. Still further beyond the road ascended the other bank of the valley, and the dwellings here were entirely out of danger. However, after another half-mile had been traversed, and the heart of Lyons reached, a

A TRULY WONDERFUL SIGHT

presented itself. This section of the village is in one of those peninsulas formed by a joint of the river, and, like the other peninsulas, was covered with water. A telegraph-pole standing at one side of the street had two skiffs tied to it. The skiffs had floated from a boat-house not far distant and been caught where they were tied. About a dozen stores and dwellings in this locality were taken in by the overflow, the water standing above the porches and near the window-sills. They had all been deserted. Ryan's livery and sale stables further on were just beginning to feel the water, and a lime-kiln about a quarter of a mile south promised to be drowned out. Men were wading about the street with the aid of big rubber boots, and, of course, talking about the water, which "had never been as high before in their time." Bordering the edge of the village and out toward the river proper was one broad expanse of water, relieved here and there by the tops of bushes or a clump of trees. Curling now this way and now that over the surface of this waters waste could be seen a line of foam that moved faster than the rest of the flood, and was attended by more tumult and unevenness. This line marked the natural channel of the Desplaines. At one spot where the current was very strong an old frame blacksmith-shop was standing. The water had grown up against a barn, and would have swept it away only that the owner had carefully tied it by means of a new clothes-line to the stump of a tree near by.

Driving back along the Ogden avenue road, the horse and buggy splashing through muddy water, the reporter and his guide reached the cross-road leading to Summit, about two and a half miles distant. "How is the road to Summit?" was inquired by the reporter of a crowd of Lyons citizens. "You could not get there" was the response; "the road is all right part of the way, but where it strikes the low prairie lands it is

THREE OR FOUR FEET UNDER WATER."

And the Doctor added: "Yes, if I should get a call to Summit I would have to go there in a boat or not at all."

Taking this cross-road back to Riverside the reporter saw the wildest sight of all. At the "upper bridge" the water was within about a foot of the planks, when it should be about eighteen feet below. On one side there is a large dam located, and on the other side is Bennett & Hart's flour-mill, which gets its force by means of a ten-foot "race" leading from the dam. It may be imagined what effect a rise of eighteen feet would have here, but it cannot be fitly described. All that broad sea of water bordering on Lyons was carried to this dam, nearly a mile-wide current of water being suddenly converged to one about 300 feet wide, and then dashed precipitately downward a distance of about twelve feet. The roar with which the water went over this dam yesterday was like that of a small Niagara, and the way in which the water was lashed into foam made a really wild and beautiful sight. But, as might be expected, the dam was not able to accommodate all the water that came to it. It did not break,—a gang of men had worked night and day to prevent such a result,—but the water had been crowded back until it found a side outlet, and the result of this was that a second and very strong flow of water had made its way through orchards and yards and finally crossed the road leading to the "upper bridge," the buggy having been driven through this flow—some eight or ten feet wide—with a little difficulty. After crossing the road it spread itself about the valley again and then joined the mother current. In this valley the mill stands, and the consequence was that its floor was covered with three or four feet of skurrying water. The "race" was no longer to be seen, and one of the doors of the mill had been torn away by the current. The appearance of the mill suggested the old verse:

"There was a miller, his name was Sam,
Who owned a mill by the site of a dam.
The waters rose one stormy night,
Then Sam had no mill by a dam site."

Messrs. Bennett and Hart will not share the same fate as the luckless Sam, but their loss will be considerable.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the water was still rising, but very slowly, and it was thougt about 3 o'clock that the worst had come. The citizens of Lyons were feeling somewhat alarmed, but accepted the situation in a comparatively philosophical and good-natured way. What they feared worst was a heavy rain-storm. The scene of the flood is interesting to a stranger, but it would prove intensely so to those who have ever participated at picnics in the now inundated groves and valleys.

BRIDGEPORT.

THE SOUTHWESTERN END OF THE CITY UNDER WATER.

The southwestern suburbs of the city presented the same dreary scenes of desolation yesterday as have already been described in THE TRIBUNE, except to a greater degree, by reason of a higher stage of water. Areas of territory that were perfectly dry the day before were yesterday wholly submerged. At the corner of Archer avenue and Main street all the low land was under water, and dozens of houses had their cellars filled, or were wholly cut off from communication with the outside world. At this point the fields which had been untouched by the flood the day before were quite invisible, and rafts and boats were gliding over the glassy surface. Many of the sidewalks were loosened from their moorings, and were floating in all directions. It was impossible to pass through Main street, as that thoroughfare was under water for more than a square. Some ragged urchins had constructed a rude raft and were willing to ferry passengers over for a small fee. Not being experienced navigators, a couple of them had fallen overboard, and when a reporter ventured to throw out a hygienic suggestion to the thoroughly besoaked little fellows who were sunning themselves on a piece of sidewalk that had not yet floated off, one replied: "Us get sick? You can't kill us, we're Bridgeporters." With this remark he illustrated the depth of the water by jamming a raft pole its whole length into what proved to be a sewer opening, all of these safety-valves in the vicinity having floated off with the other wooden-ware.

In front of the National Dairy Company's building a fire engine was pumping water from the basement, thus preventing the stoppage of the machinery. The chemical works of Stein, Hirsh & Co., Archer and Quarry street, had sustained damage to the amount of several thousand dollars for stock which had spoiled. The stock referred to was blood from the slaughter houses, which the firm manufacture into all sorts of useful commodities except provisions. One boiler in the cellar was flooded, but by making his headquarters in a scow the engineer was still keeping up steam in the other. A rise of another inch, he said, would drown that out as well. The cellars of Schoenmann & Co.'s slaughter-house contained hides which it was said were damaged to a large amount, and they were being removed as rapidly as possible.

NEARLY EVERY CELLAR AND BASEMENT

in this vicinity was under water, and at 2701 Archer avenue a family had been compelled to abandon their home. Their household goods were piled up as high above the floors as possible, and the occupants had gone to more comfortable quarters. At 3035 Archer avenue a grocery-store had three feet of water in its basement, and its stock was piled on the sidewalk. On Keely street there was a watery waste for blocks, and the denizens of the rookeries were to be pitied. To add to the general discomfort the atmosphere was filled with foul smells, which the reporter proceeded to investigate. Following a guide through most uninviting and gloomy passageways, he came to the rear of a tenement block, where was piled up the accumulated refuse of a long winter steaming in the warm sun, and an acre or more of foul water that was backing up from dozens of outhouses, and which could not escape. The possible sanitary effects of this flood are of no small moment at this time.

The blast furnaces of the Union Iron and Steel Company had been compelled to suspend operations at 2 o'clock in the morning, owing to the fact that the stock-room, the scales, and some of the machinery were submerged. At the rail mill of the same Company it was found that a portion of the machinery was still working, though to considerable disadvantage. The twenty-four-foot flywheel had been making its rapid revolutions in a bed of water several feet deep, but it thrashed and floundered worse than a millwheel, throwing such volumes of water through the building that it had to be stopped. A force of workmen were enveloping it in a lumber sheath or breakwater, and Superintendent Watson informed the reporter that it would soon be in operation in spite of the high water, and they would probably have no further trouble.

At the corner of Ashland and Archer avenues several families vacated their homes during the day. At one house among the furniture piled up on chairs and tables was a trunk containing a setting goose, which was continuing the incubating process under difficulty. In all of these humble homes the ducks and geese were masters of the situation, but the non-aquatic fowls were in great distress.

Where the reporter walked dry shod the previous day was now impassable. At two points Ashland avenue was overflowed to such an extent that not even teams could get through, and pedestrians were compelled to take the adjacent cabbage-fields. The Danville Elevator had stopped work, as the elevator-boots had filled with water, and grain could no longer be hoisted. One of the worst places was at Ashland avenue bridge.

THE STREET IS VERY LOW,

and was covered to a considerable depth, and reaching a block. A number of drivers endeavored to ford the stream during the day, but got stuck and had to call for help. Finally, by the aid of boats and extra horses they were extricated from their uncomfortable predicament. One was not so fortunate, as his wagon got into the ditch, and the whole rig capsized. At Ashland avenue and Dexter street a number of boats were running from house to house, for the convenience of the inmates, who were entirely surrounded. A rude bridge did duty at this point, but one woman becoming dizzy at the prospect, fell into the raging flood, and the flimsy structure disappeared before night, to the great inconvenience of working-people who returned to their homes by this street. A small one-story frame house looking out upon the river was apparently safe, as its occupant had taken the precaution to fasten it to the trees in the yard by means of a rope and tackle.

Careful inquiry showed that at Bridgeport the waters had risen during the previous night three and a-half inches and three inches from 5 a. m. yesterday to noon. During the afternoon it appeared to be stationary, and there was every indication that it would fall during the night.

THE CANAL.

HUGE BREAKS NEAR SUMMIT.

The Illinois & Michigan Canal is again in trouble, this time of a serious nature, and likely to result in much expense and inconvenience to the State, and to those who use that elongated ditch for purposes of navigation. Too much water afflicts the valley of the Desplaines River, and, having spread itself for miles over the country, the flood has capped the climax by tearing great breaches in the protecting bank of the canal, by which the superabundant moisture pours from the river into the canal. The worst of these breaks is about two and one-half miles east of Summit, and the smaller just one mile west of Willow Springs. Yesterday a reporter of THE TRIBUNE spent the day in investigating these two points and inspecting the canal and river banks between them. Canal Commissioner Glover and Mr. William Thomas, Superintendent of the canal, went down from Chicago on the early train, and the party alighted at Willow Springs and walked along the towpath to the damaged place. All the way along the bank were found men at work stopping up dangerous places with earth or other material. Just as the visitors reached the scene of the break a tremendous crash of falling timbers announced that the eastern wall of an ice-house which had been undermined by the waters had given way.

The ice-house, owned by Griffin & Connelly, is situated on the right bank of the canal, and between it and the river. It consists of four frame buildings, united together under one roof, and containing over 20,000 tons of ice. How much, if any, of this can be saved is purely a matter of conjecture, but in any case the loss will be heavy. The side walls are gone in great part, and the whole structure is afloat, or thereabouts. At 6 o'clock last evening the work had so far progressed that it was believed the leak could be stopped this morning by working all night. Some sixty men and a dozen teams were employed at this break yesterday, and they moved moved a great deal of earth and stone during the day. The break at this point was not a large one in itself, but its occurrence just at the point where the ice-house was located rendered its effects destructive. The exact value of ice at this season is pretty hard to estimate, but it cannot be less than 50 cents per ton in the ice-house. Mr. Connelly, who remained on the ground during the whole day, said he believed much would be saved and that the salvage could be shipped within a few days, provided the water subsides. The other ice-houses along the bank are safe so far. O. & W. Guthrie have a few feet of water in their house at Summit, but say their damage will be light. Piper's ice-houses at Mt. Forest appear to be safe.

NORTH OF THE CANAL

from the city limits down as far as the reporter traveled yesterday were stretches of water by the mile. Here and there were to be seen the upper part of a hay-stack or the roof of a barn, but roads, bridges, fences, and everything else in the fields rested peacefully beneath the water, which varied in depth from three to six feet. All day yesterday the water stood at the level reached by it the night before, or, if it gained at all, the increase was not more than half an inch. This encouraged the workmen to believe that the worst had been reached, and, unless rain should occur to-day, the probability is that this will prove to be the fact. Piper & Co. have at Mt. Forest, thirty head of cattle in a stable with the water an inch deep on the floor, and if it should rise the animals will have to swim for it. Guthrie's boarding-house at Summit is partly under water, the fluid reaching half-way up the basement. John Wilibur's farm-yard at the same place is afloat, and he will lose 500 bushels of corn which he had in a crib there. His ducks and geese swam in and out of the upper windows of the crib yesterday afternoon and fattened on the spoil inaccessible to the less fortunate chickens and turkeys.

By far the most threatening result of the flood is the break in the canal bank this side of Summit. It must be remembered that the Desplaines River is some nine feet above the canal, and that in consequence of the overflow only a narrow bank of earth, in some places not more than a few inches above the water-level, separates the two bodies of water. The Desplaines for miles above and below Summit has spread itself over the whole country, and is in many places more than a mile in width. It has filled up the Ogden Ditch and poured in riotous triumph over the Nickerson dam. North as far as Riverside and Glendale nothing but water can be seen. Fortunately, inhabited houses do not exist in that section, the farmers and others building on the higher ground. The land submerged is principally pasture, although several corn-fields, in some of which the corn had been left in stacks since the harvest, have be drowned out.

THE DIVIDING BANK

on this side of Summit is of considerable hight, and all is well until the point is reached where the Ogden Ditch and its companion, the alleged Nickerson dyke, intersect the canal. At this point there is a low bank about 300 feet in length and only a few inches above the present water line. This is seven or eight feet above the water in the canal, and it was at this point that the break occurred. When the reporter visited the place yesterday he found that about fifty feet of the dividing earth had been swept into the canal, and through the gorge thus formed a miniature Niagara leaped and swelled with irresistible force. It was a clean break, and the torrent, with the great head given it by the difference in level, swept clear across and dug viciously into the opposit bank. This is pronounced by boatmen and others interested in canal navigation to be as bad a break as they ever saw, rivaling the one of four years ago which cost $10,000 to repair. The current is so strong that the passage by boats is an impossibility and thus the canal is temporarily rendered useless. Yesterday morning Capt. Penn of the steamer M. Talcott, having in tow the barge Terror, both heavily laden with stone for Chicago, took one look at the raging cataract and immediately tied up his boats to wait until the surplus water had exhausted itself. This may not be for a week or more, for the break is through soft stuff and is by no means unlikely to extend very materially, perhaps until all the 300 feet of depressed ground is carried away. The repairs cannot be made without the construction of an extensive coffer-dam and the employment of a large amount of labor. No attempt whatever has been made to check the flow of water at this point, for the effort would have been useless even if the services of every employé had not been needed at the Willow Springs break.

CANAL COMMISSIONER SHAW,

of Dixon, spent the forenoon in inspecting the banks and the break east of Summit, and returned to Chicago with Commissioner Glover on the afternoon train. Superintendent Thomas put in the morning at the Willow Springs point of danger, and then left for points lower down the canal. Everything possible is being done to protect the banks not yet encroached upon, and it is confidently hoped that further trouble may be averted by the use of timely precautions. But there is no hope of anything being done for the upper break until the water subsides, and the work of reopening will be both troublesome and expensive.

IN THE CITY.

CLEANING OUT THE RIVER.

Mr. Cregier, the City Engineer, yesterday told THE TRIBUNE reporter that the tug Commodore had been doing noble work in dragging up the filth at the bottom of the river: The work was commenced at about 8:30 o'clock at the Rush street bridge, whence the tug made numerous trips clear to the canal during the day. Mr. Cregier went with them as far as Archer avenue at one time, and was satisfied with the work being done. There was 150 feet of chain attached to the stern of the little vessel, to the end of which was fastened a piece of wrought-iron picket fencing sixteen feet long and about four feet wide. This dragged through the mud and filth at the bottom, and fairly shook the little craft in the water as she moved along. It acted very well, but no change could be noticed from it in the coloring of the water, but there was no doubt that it had loosened a vast quantity of ancient sewage which had been carried lakeward by the rapidly-flowing current. Mr. Cregier believed that the current was not quite so rapid as upon the day before. He did not think that this stuff would affect the water at the Crib, as the wind was keeping the river current near the shore. The Commodore did not cease its labors until last evening.

Dr. De Wolf said yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter that the immense volume of water which was now passing through our river and sewers would be productive of good sanitary results. There were being moved away by the action of the floods vast quantities of old filth and sewage from the sides of the sewers and banks of the river. The flood in some localities might cause a temporary trouble and inconvenience. There was just such a freshet in 1877, but not since. It will prove of immense benefit to the city and its health by the removal of the vast quantities of organic matter. The wind was at present from the northeast and there was no danger to be apprehended of a contamination of the water at the Crib from the current of the river, which, by the action of the winds, was kept near to the south shore. In 1877 the water coming in at the crib was contaminated because the wind blew for several days during the freshet from the southwest, while during the past few days it has been from the northeast. If the wind should change, however, to the southwest, then our drinking water would be injuriously affected.

HOOSIERDOM.

Closing Legislative Business—A Judicial Imbroglio—Condition of an Injured Judge—New Associations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—To-day was the last day remaining to Gov. Porter for the approval of bills, and he closed them all out. He interposed no veto, even approving Senate Bill 373, allowing the Street Railroad Company to enter the grounds of the Insane Asylum.

Although the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* arraigns Judge Warden, of the Supreme Bench, for presuming to appoint a Republican in the person of Judge Morris as one of the Supreme Court Commissioners, yet the Judge is indorsed by the entire Fort Wayne Bar, irrespective of party. The ground of the *Sentinel's* opposition is indecent, especially as the bill Commissioners finally became a law because Judge Warden proposed naming Judge Morris. His agreement to do so was understood, and for this reason the Republican Senators friendly to Morris voted for the measure. Judge Warden therefore, cannot now honorably refuse to name his old friend and partner if he would, and it is said for that he would not if he could.

The condition of Judge Howk, of the Supreme Bench, was considerably improved last night, and by next week he expects to be on the bench again. He suffered a dislocation of the left shoulder Monday night while alighting from a train in the Union Depot, which caused him to go home to New Albany for a few days' rest.

Articles of association of the Elkhart *Journal* Company for publishing a newspaper and for conducting a general printing business was filed in the office of the Secretary of State this morning. The capital stock is $10,000, divided into 250 shares. The Directors are David H. Christophel, William E. Hawk, Samuel L. Christophel, and Truman A. Demuse.

The articles of the Madison Electric Light and Power Company have also been filed. The capital stock is $50,000, and the Directors are R. B. Craig, Thomas Graham, and Edward T. Dickey.

The articles of the Crescent City Chair Works, of Evansville, were filed. The capital stock is $12,000. The Directors are Nathaniel F. Carr, James R. Feynson, Charles Floren, and Daniel L. Akees.

IN HARD LUCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 20.—Political and business circles here were surprised yesterday to learn that Gen. E. B. Tyler, our Postmaster, was to be doubly unfortunate, and not only be defeated in a suit for $5,000 for indecent conduct toward a young lady, but also be removed from his position. It was generally thought he stood firm with the present Administration, notwithstanding he was so hotly opposed by C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*, and John L. Thomas, Collector of the Port. It appears, however, that he has been turned over, and that T. Harrison Adreon, a Pension Agent of this city, nominated to-day for the position. The change has created considerable surprise in this city. During the last Administration the Baltimore Custom-House and Post-Office have been pitted against each other,—sworn enemies, as it were. Now peace has been restored here, excepting so far as the outs are concerned, and the darkies, all of whom are howling dismally for places.

THE SPRAGUE ESTATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20.—The trial of the suit in equity for the removal of Zachariah Chafee, trustee of the Sprague estate, began to-day in the United States Circuit Court. Gen. Roger A. Pryor and Benjamin F. Butler appeared for the plaintiff, and the day was spent in arguments as to the sufficiency of the defendant's plea, which was a plea in bar of the Court's jurisdiction, owing to the same issues involving the same parties being pending in another Court. After long arguments by Pryor and Butler against the sufficiency of the plea, Judge Lowell continued the case to April 27 to examine the authorities quoted.

PHILIP MOON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, April 19.—Several days ago Philip Moon, a merchant of Maine Prairie, mysteriously disappeared, and no trace of him can be discovered. He arrived in that place about two years ago, bringing several thousand dollars, and at the time of his disappearance his credit was good. Several creditors have now put in claims, being wholesale houses in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Dodge, Palmer & Co., of Chicago, for $1,000. The claims are all in, and it is believed there are goods enough to satisfy. From developments since Moon's departure there is reason to believe that he was laboring under a mental aberration.

Ceylon.

According to statistics published in the Ceylon *Observer*, there are now 35,000 acres in the island planted with cinchona, the total number of plants being nearly 100,000,000, valued at $10,000,000. About 10,000 acres are planted with tea, giving an annual yield of 500,000 pounds. The relative importance of coffee in Ceylon has greatly declined.

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PHILIP MOON.

atch to The Chicago Tribune.

19.—Several days ago Philip
Maine Prairie, mysterious-
trace of him can be dis-
in that place about two
ng several thousand dollars,
his disappearance his credit
al creditors have now put in
olesale houses in St. Paul, Min-
ge, Palmer & Co., of Chicago,
claims are all in, and it is be-
is enough to satisfy. From
Moon's departure there is
he was laboring under a

eylon.

ics published in the Ceylon
now 35,000 acres in the island
chona, the total number of
ly 100,000,000, valued at $10,000,-
acres are planted with tea,
ield of 500,000 pounds. The
of coffee in Ceylon has

FLOODS.

Destruction and Death at Beloit, Wis., on the Rock River.

Five Persons Drowned While Attempting to Cross the Swollen Stream.

Expectation that the Sny Levee Will Fail to Withstand the Pressure.

Milwaukee Threatened with an All-Destroying Inundation.

The Water Already Covering Many Coal, Lumber, and Wood Yards.

Great Fears that Coming Floods from Countrywards Will Carry Away Bridges.

The Condition of the Country in the Far Northwest Anything but Enticing.

All the Streams Breaking Over Their Banks and Covering the Land.

Detailed Reports from Other Places of the Ravages of This Almost Unparalleled Inundation.

BELOIT, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., April 20.—All previous inconvenience and loss at this point from the prevailing high water in Rock River during the past few days is cast in the shade by the disaster and death of to-day. At 3 o'clock this morning the community was aroused by the fire-alarm. But few who heard it mistook its meaning. It warned us not of fire, but of destruction and death by water. The dam, for the safety of which grave apprehensions had been felt, had given way before the tremendous pressure of the accumulated water, and the floods were let loose. The break widened until the chute, the west abutment, and fifty feet or more of the dam were swept away and the Beloit Strawboard-Mill placed in imminent danger. Below the dam the water suddenly rose from two to three feet, flooding basements all along the river to a greatly increased depth. A large amount of paper in the strawboard-mill was damaged, and the machinery all along the power received some injury. In the newspaper offices a further rise had been provided for, and no serious damage resulted.

But the calamity which, far beyond all loss of property, has cast a gloom over our city, is yet to be told. Just after the break in the dam occurred six men employed in the Rock River Paper Mills, attempted to cross the river above the dam in a boat. Their names are William Comstock, foreman of one of the mills; David and Jacob Onderkirk, twin brothers; Albert Griffith, Albert Bucklin, and John Klingberg. The break caused a swift current from the ford, and, failing to calculate its force correctly, the boatmen soon found their craft drawn into the raging torrent and were quickly carried away and their boat capsized in the rapids below. One man fell out just as the boat plunged over the dam, and was seen no more. The other five clung to the capsized boat until it struck the upper bridge and again turned over. From this point only two—Comstock and Klingberg—managed to keep hold of the boat, the other three being swept from it. Two more bridges were passed, and a mile below the torrent carried the boat and the two survivors against the trees above Barry's Island. Klingberg succeeded in climbing a tree, and was rescued some hours after through the heroic efforts of John Cunningham, an experienced boatman of this city. Comstock had not strength left to hold on the tree, and, with the four other poor fellows, doubtless perished.

ELGIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., April 20.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening another flood, greater than that of the afternoon, swept down on this city, and Fox River rose to even greater hight. Considerable more damage was done, and the only reason it did not cause dire disaster was because the previous washout had destroyed everything in its way. A crowd of a thousand persons gathered at the watch-factory bridge to see the last remaining bridge in the city go, but it stood the test. The waters were even with the flooring, and the ice pounded against it, breaking stringers and braces, but the two spans, built from either shore to an island in the centre of the stream, though they swayed and tottered, remain standing, and can now be crossed by light teams. During the excitement they were barricaded and guarded.

The last flood was caused by the breaking of an ice-gorge two miles north of here. The floating sea of ice dashed the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad bridge against that of the Chicago & Northwestern just below, snapping its iron columns and letting the track down several feet. The stone abutments of the latter still stand, but the iron-work is twisted and displaced. Neither the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, nor the Freeport Division of the Chicago & Northwestern will be able to run trains into Elgin for some weeks. Both transfer passengers below the bridges, which are a mile south of the city.

The south end of Grove avenue was again torn up by the water and ice. The damage to residences and furniture is impossible to estimate, but is many thousand dollars. The lower floor of the Western House was flooded and $600 worth of damage done to furniture. Hoag's drying-house carried away will not cause a loss of over $1,000. The remainder of the mill-dam went with the last flood. Twenty thousand dollars will repair this damage, but the Hydraulic Company are undecided about rebuilding. It can not be done before July low-water, and the five flowering mills, planing mills, Elgin Manufacturing Company's works, Moseley lathe works, foundries and factories using water power must lay idle until then, or put in engines. The Elgin Milling Company is now so doing, and Jackman's foundry and machine shop did this some time ago. The watch factory, which uses steam, shut down but two hours, and then on account of the threatened danger. The iron bridge crossing Chicago street, the one most used in the city, was of the Truesdell pattern, and was built in 1866. It has fallen twice before, but the abutments then stood, and it had been put in better shape than ever. This damage is $35,000. The total havoc done in the city will not fall far short of $200,000 and in the township of $250,000. All other river towns in the country have suffered heavily. Elgin loses three bridges and the fourth and last must have speedy repair. The water is still very high, and rushes unrestrained with fearful velocity. Most of the ice, however, appears to have passed through here. People living on the river banks navigate their yards in boats. The new Council will issue 5 per cent bonds to rebuild the Chicago street bridge, and begin the work at the earliest possible moment.

SIOUX CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 20.—The Missouri rose fifteen inches to-day. The steamer Gen. Terry, just arrived from Yankton, reports the river rising there. The people of Covington, on the Nebraska side opposite this city, were brought over on the steam-ferry late to-night, as the water was rising into their town. In this city 150 dwellings are surrounded by water that rises into some of them. Part of the houses are flooded by the Missouri, but mostly by the Floyd River, that empties into the former stream at this city. To add to the confusion the following news of a further rise was brought by boat from Yankton: A drizzling rain is falling. The Missouri is now within a foot of the stage reached by the flood of a week ago. All smaller streams are booming and interrupting railroad travel on all the roads except the Illinois Central and the Sioux City & Pacific. On the Sioux City no bridges are gone, but several are weakened, and the grade washed so that no trains are running. The bridge at Beloit, on the Sioux City & Dakota, over the Big Sioux River, was taken out by a wagon-bridge yesterday. The wagon-bridge over the same stream at Richland has also gone. A report from the country indicates the loss of numerous smaller bridges. Parties on the boat from Yankton report the County Commissioners and the Government feeding the numerous refugees plenty of flour and pork, but a shortage of some other supplies. There is no word yet of the rescue of inhabitants in the Meckling elevator. The steamer Niobrara left for Yankton to-day with supplies.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 20.—The present flood is the most serious known since 1864, and the damage is likely to be very great. The Milwaukee and other rivers that flow through the city are barely within their banks in the business portion of the city, and in all of the suburbs and outside districts are on a wild rampage. The water of the Milwaukee River has already flooded several of the lower basements along the dock line, and in numerous places where the docks are low they are completely hidden by the murky flood. On the west side of the river, between Cedar and Wells streets, the basements are all filled with the muddy liquid. The island formed by the mill-slip and river, and lying between Cherry and Pleasant streets, is completely inundated. On this island are several coal, wood, and lumber yards. Among these are Schroeder & Brembach's and Foster & Co.'s lumber-yards and Ubrich & Daniels' coal and wood yard. The lumber and wood in these yards are floating, and the coal is fast becoming saturated. Should the water rise a few inches more the loss to the above firms will be serious, as a large quantity of their stock in hand will undoubtedly leave them and go sailing.

On North River street, in the vicinity of the head of Market street, the water has left the main channel and sought its level between River street and the dock line, even to the extent of covering a portion of the above-named thoroughfare. At that point is Bauer's coal-yard, which is completely inundated, much to the inconvenience of that firm and the dampening of their stock of black diamonds. At the Pleasant street bridge great fear is felt for that structure, which is very low. The water only lacks sixteen inches of reaching the bridge, which sways to and fro as if it was constructed of pontoons. It is thought that when the ice comes the bridge will yield to the pressure and "go down." Precautions have been taken to prevent serious damage if it should go. The bridge is being anchored by large ropes.

The water still wages war on the bridges, culverts, and grades of the railway lines. Unfortunately most of the washouts occur at night, where the press of water liberated from the snow during the day is finding an outlet.

Reports from the roads north of this city show that yesterday morning the water had fallen two feet. During the day it took a rise of nearly three feet. This morning a fall of one foot only was noted, and, should the rise of yesterday be repeated, serious results may be looked for on all the lines of railway in the State. On the Northern Division of the St. Paul Road no trouble is experienced so far except the delay in finishing the bridge between Rush Creek and Winneconne. The water was reported lower all along the line, and the trains running regularly. The break on the Chicago Division was repaired during the night, and regular trains have been running during the day. Further trouble is not looked for unless the water rises materially to-day. One train was sent on the Lake Shore Road this morning. Two transfers were necessary,—one at the wreck of Monday and one at the Sheboygan Bridge, which had been badly wrenched by the water and is considered unsafe. No further trains will go out on that line till to-morrow morning, when one passenger-train will be sent up, and other trains may follow if the water will permit.

Specials to-night from all parts of the State report the destruction of dams and bridges. The dams at Cedarburg and West Bend gave way this afternoon, and the vast volume of pent-up water will reach this city at 4 o'clock in the morning. The dam at the head of the city will in all probability be washed out, and the majority of the fine bridges that span the river will be in the greatest danger. Thus far there has been no loss of life. All of the flour mills on the canal are flooded.

FAR NORTHWEST STREAMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20.—The snow is melting on the Red and Minnesota Rivers and the water is rising rapidly, though the ice has not yet gone out. In many places the bottoms are covered with water, tracks washed out, and trains delayed.

A Montevideo dispatch says the Minnesota bottoms are overflowed. The mud is very deep, and roads almost impassable. All mail communication across the country is cut off. A railroad bridge has been washed away above Appleton, and all trains are suspended here to-night.

A dispatch from Glyndon says: "A freshet occurred at a point about four miles north from here, washing out portions of it for a distance of two miles, thus blockading all trains. The first break occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday. Since that no trains have passed over that portion of the road,—a delay of over twenty-four hours. The flats on either side of the tracks are covered with water. The ice in Red River still remains firm, although the water is rising, having risen about five feet."

A Winona dispatch says: "Superintendent Sanborn arrived home this morning from Marshall, having opened the Winona & St. Peter Road to that point. He describes the country as one vast lake of water under the influence of the recent mild weather."

A Breckinridge dispatch reports: "The branch line of the Manitoba Road from this place to Barnesville is under water for about two miles, and it will be several days before trains can be run between these two points. The snow has all melted in the vicinity of this place, and from here to Hermann there is a perfect sea of water. The Bois-Dessioux and Ottertail Rivers, that form the Red River, are bankfull, and great danger is expected as soon as the ice starts to move down the Red River and gorge and flood everything. Should the water continue to rise about nine or ten inches at least twenty-five miles of the Breckinridge track will be entirely under water."

A Bismarck dispatch says the streams west of there are all full. There are probably forty pile bridges between Mandan and the Bad Lands washed away or damaged. The stages can not ford the temporary creeks, and travel is accordingly bad. It will be several weeks before the Missouri Division of the Northern Pacific will be in good shape for business. The road bridges between here and the Black Hills are washed away and several wagons lost.

SOUTH ELGIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., April 20.—Nearly all of the afternoon yesterday monstrous cakes of ice were floating swiftly down the Fox River through this place. Accompanying them were innumerable heavy timbers, studding, boards, window-sash, doors, boats, tubs, pails, haystacks, whole sides of barns, and nearly everything imaginable. Appearances would seem to indicate that there was a whole village drifting out with the tide. Most of the timbers, etc., afloat come from Elgin and Dundee: the ice broke loose between the two places mentioned above, yesterday, and brought with it some of the Dundee bridge, which had previously gone down; also the Elgin dam, the Elgin Truesdell bridge, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad bridge about half way between this place and Elgin, and some frame barns and other small buildings, etc., along the river's bank. Crowds of women, men, and children lined the banks of the river and thronged on the bridge all the afternoon yesterday and until late in the evening, watching the unusual tide of navigation wending its way southward. The ice yesterday injured the abutments under the bridge at this place to such an extent that it is at present unsafe to cross with large loads. The South Elgin bridge, I understand, is now the only Truesdell iron bridge which remains standing in the United States.

OMAHA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., April 20.—Prospects now are that the present flood in the Missouri River will exceed the last one, as it lacks but little over one foot of coming to the high-water mark, and is rapidly rising. At Sioux City it is within one foot of the highest water mark, and continues rising. This flood is the regular April rise, caused by swollen tributaries. The Union Pacific shops, smelting-works, Willow Springs distillery, etc., are all flooded, and have closed again until the water subsides. The lumber-yards are all afloat, and the railroad tracks on the levee are being washed out. All the rolling-stock has been removed to high ground. No trains are being run over the Burlington & Missouri road between Omaha and Lincoln. Several Iowa roads are having high-water troubles. The track of the Kansas City & Council Bluffs Road is submerged for miles between Council Bluffs and Pacific Junction and Bartlett. It is not thought that serious damage will be inflicted, but it will be somewhat more serious than the previous flood. The warm weather is melting the deep snow to the north of us very fast, and all the streams in this part of the country are booming.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 20.—The river at this point is slowly rising, but no fears are entertained that any serious trouble will result. At Milan, four miles south, on the Rock River, the most serious trouble, is experienced from the high water, which was rising during the day and evening. A portion of the town is now under water. A large dam, some two miles in length, is being thrown up to arrest the waters. A number of workmen were engaged in filling in the washouts to the bridge approaches over the river. The Milan Paper Mill is now an island, being entirely surrounded with water. Two of the road bridges at this place are in danger, the water being up to the flooring. The railroad bridges are still safe, and owing to a washout on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, near Colona, the latter road is now sending trains to and from Chicago via Peoria. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy abandoned their trains south this morning. The bridge on this road between Colona and Briarwood is under water, and, as a consequence, the trains were held in this city. The latest advices from Milan state that the river is rising and a number of houses have been vacated. Rock River has overflowed all the low lands adjacent. The channel in some places is over a mile wide. At a late hour this afternoon the bridge near Milan, on which were eight persons, was swept away. Four of the men, named Fred Chippengor, David Hakes, M. Tulman, and Frank Chellette, were saved. The first-named was badly hurt, and will probably die. The persons lost included the two Lindalls and two bridge carpenters whose names cannot be secured.

MANITOWOC, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANITOWOC, Wis., April 20.—The flood here has not subsided any, and has apparently not yet reached its hight. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad bridge is threatened with destruction. A large ice gorge formed there at 6 o'clock this evening, and with the large quantity that is coming down the river it is rapidly becoming serious. The bridge has already moved several inches, so that the train could not cross for Two Rivers to-night. There is no way of breaking the gorge, and it will probably take the bridge before morning. The water is several feet deep on Lueps' Island. Stupeky & Chladek's glue factory and Mr. Stupeky's house are entirely surrounded, but they are so situated that they will not receive much injury from the ice. Rand & Berger's shipyard is partly overflowed, but the water has not yet reached the vessels on the stocks. All the ship timber was moved to higher ground and saved. If the water does not rise much higher they will not sustain serious damage. The water has fallen at the Rapids, but leaving a large quantity of ice in the streets. Besides the loss of the bridge, there is not much serious damage yet done.

DIXON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., April 20.—For a few days past our citizens have been on a strain of apprehension and excitement not easily described. Saturday night last Rock River commenced rising, and never reached its culminating point until last night about midnight. To-day it has fallen eight inches, and all indications are now favorable. This morning special advices were received from Beloit of the loss of their dam and of life. The still rising floods created additional excitement, but the stern fact that the river was falling here allayed all fears. The north end of our dam for twenty-four hours was in great danger, but by the well-directed efforts of Beckers & Underwood and John Dement, what threatened to be a terrible calamity was averted. The damage here at most, as yet, is small. There is a feeling of gratitude that it is no worse, for if this flood had occurred the last of February or the 1st of March there would not have been left a dam or bridge on Rock River. All travel west of here by railroad is suspended. Mails west are transferred at this point on to the Illinois Central and sent north to Freeport, and from there, via the Western Union, West.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 20.—The passenger train, No. 3, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which left Chicago last night at 10:15 and was due in Davenport at 6 o'clock this morning, did not arrive until 10:15 this evening. It was forced to make the run from Bureau Junction to Peoria, and from that city here, by the Rock Island & Peoria track. Rock River is on the rampage and been rising all day. The water on the Rock Island track is three feet deep at Carbon Cliff, eleven miles east of Davenport. There is a washout of both tracks for three-fourths of a mile in length, and it will be impossible for trains to run this week. They will, however, make Chicago by way of Peoria. At Milan, six miles from the mouth of Rock River, the stage of water is constantly swelling. Two spans of the wagon-road bridge were washed away to-night, but the railroad bridge is reported all right. The change in the Mississippi River here for the last twenty-four-hours is a rise of three inches.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., April 20.—An immense volume of water continues to sweep through Rock River with great velocity, causing more or less damage along its course. Last night fifty feet of Main street bridge was carried away by the force of the flood and floating ice, and another portion went out this afternoon, leaving the structure a total wreck. The Warner frame building, which has stood in the river on the north side of the bridge for thirty years, succumbed to the strong rush of the waters this evening, one-half of it being carried down-stream and the remaining part liable to be swept away any moment. The destruction of the bridge caused the severing of the gas main, which cut off the west side of the river from gas, leaving it to-night in darkness. There is no further danger apprehended from the moving ice, most of it having passed down-stream, but the water is gradually rising.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 20.—The flood at this place remains about the same as yesterday. At half-past 4 o'clock this morning a telegram was received from Beloit stating that thirty feet of the dam at that point had been swept away, and also that several men in a boat had been carried down. Fire-Marshal Lakin was immediately informed of this, and he, together with the remainder of the Department, have been watching all day for the possible appearance of the bodies of the men. As nothing was seen, the steamer Blanche was started up the river in search, but returned, having had a fruitless journey. It is supposed that the boat and much of the débris has floated ashore before now. It is hoped by all that the water is now at its hight.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 20.—Rock River is now three inches higher than ever before, and still rising. No serious damage yet done. The banks of the race have been raised to-day, but for which it would have been overflowed. Part of wagon bridge at Indian Ford dam has gone out and the water-power owners are little nervous about the dam. The *Daily Recorder* office was vacated to-day, there being nine inches of water on the floor.

HANNIBAL, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HANNIBAL, Mo., April 20.—The river at this point is within twenty inches of high-water mark of last year, when the Sny Levee broke. It has been rising all day. Tributary streams above, especially the Des Moines, are reported higher than ever before. Trains between this place and Keokuk on the K. & St. L. Line are abandoned, the track being covered with water in the bottom and the Des Moines River bridge gone. The Sny Levee, which protects a large extent of farming land on the Illinois side opposit this city, is expected to break. A large amount of lumber in the low parts of South Hannibal and along Bear Creek is afloat, and several planing-mills have shut down on account of the water.

STERLING, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., April 20.—The river reached the highest point ever known at noon to-day. This afternoon it has fallen two inches, and the feeling is general that the worst is over. All night the struggle to save the race in Rock Falls went on, and to-day is the first moment for a week that a feeling of relief came to a tired and anxious people. The Railroad Company are busy preventing further damage, but it will be a week or more before the tracks can be made passable. Travel and the mails come and go by way of the Rock Falls branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. Except to the railroad, the damage here has not been very serious.

REED AND MINNESOTA RIVERS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20.—The snow remaining near the headwaters of the Reed and Minnesota Rivers is melting rapidly, and the high water is causing considerable inconvenience to settlers and railroad travel. The railroad is covered with water at Breckinridge, Glyndon, and Montevido; and several washouts are reported in the Hastings & Dakota and St. Paul & Mankota Railroads. In places the track is under water for two or three miles.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 20.—The Missouri at this point is as threatening as ten days ago, and to-night is but six inches lower than the highest point. The bottoms adjacent to this city are again under water, and families have been compelled to move out. The railroads are suffering more or less from the overflowing of the track, and the Chicago, Burlington & Omaha has been compelled to resume running from here to Malvern via the Wabash. Other trains are also running regular to-night. The water is still rising at the rate of an inch an hour.

QUINCY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., April 20.—The Mississippi here is now sixteen feet three inches above low-water mark and is rising. A large extent of country near the city has been overflowed, and crops destroyed. While no levees have yet broken north of the city, the backwater from Quincy Bay has been sufficient to inflict serious damage.

KEOKUK, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 20.—The stage of water is seventeen feet and three inches above the low-water mark of 1880, a rise of two inches. It is now within eight inches of the high-water mark of last June, and is still rising.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, fair weather, followed in the southern portion by increasing cloudiness and occasional rain, north to east winds, no decided change in temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, northerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, and lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, north to east winds, and lower barometer, with no decided change in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and occasional rain, easterly winds in the former and northeasterly winds in the latter district, stationary or lower barometer and temperature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 20—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.022	43	59	N. E.	3	—*	Fair.
7:00 a. m.	30.037	44	60	N. E.	4	.....	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	30.084	46	40	N. E.	8	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.047	48	56	N. E.	8	.....	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.044	43	56	N. E.	7	.00	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.077	38	72	N. E.	9	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.077	38	72	N. E.	9	.00	Clear.

Mean barometer, 30.059.
Mean temperature, 42.0.
Mean humidity, 62.7.
Maximum temperature, 50.
Minimum temperature, 38.

*Too small to measure.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 20—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p.m.	Wind.		R'n	W'th'r
Albany	60	49	S.W.	Fresh	.....	Cl'dy.
Alpena	45	37	W.	Gentle	.....	Clear.
Moorhead	48	46	S.W.	Gentle	.....	Clear.
Buffalo	61	45	N.W.	Gentle	.....	Clear.
Cairo	75	67	N.W.	Fresh	.....	Th'ng.
Cheyenne	50	44	N.	Light	.78	Cl'dy.
Chicago	48	38	N.E.	Fresh	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	65	58	N.E.	Light	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	39	39	N.W.	Light	.....	Clear.
Davenport	60	54	E.	Gentle	.....	Cl'dy.
Denver	61	50	N.W.	Fresh	.17	H.snw
Des Moines	60	52	N.E.	Fresh	.....	Cl'dy.
Detroit	57	44	N.E.	Fresh	.....	Clear.
Dodge City	59	55	N.E.	Brisk	1.20	L.rain.
Dubuque	65					
Duluth	40	37	N.E.	Light	.....	Clear.
Erie	49	40	W.	Gentle	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	45	31		Calm	.....	Clear.
Fort Garry	48	42	N.E.	Brisk	.....	Clear.
Fort Gibson	81	68		Calm	.....	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	48	48	N.W.	Gentle	.....	Clear.
Indianapolis	61	54	N.E.	Gentle	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	67	58	N.E.	Fresh	.....	Fair.
La Crosse	62	55	S.E.	Light	.....	Fair.
Leavenworth	59	61	N.E.	Fresh	.23	Cl'dy.
Louisville	68	60	N.E.	Gentle	.....	Clear.
Marquette	46	37	S.	Light	.....	Fair.
Memphis	84	77	W.	Gentle	.....	Th'ng.
Milwaukee	44	40	N.	Calm	.....	Clear.
Nashville	83	70	N.	Light	.....	Fair.
Port Eads	75	68	S.E.	Fresh	.....	Cl'dy.
North Platte	62	48	N.E.	Gentle	.06	Cl'dy.
Omaha	57	51	N.	Fresh	.09	H.rain
Oswego	48	47		Calm	.....	Clear.
Pioche	61	58	N.	Light	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg	59	46	N.E.	Gentle	.....	Clear.
Port Huron	43	33	N.	Fresh	.....	Clear.
Rochester	50	47	S.	Gentle	.....	Fair.
Salt Lake City	62	54	N.W.	Gentle	.....	Clear.
Sandusky	47	47	N.E.	Gentle	.....	Clear.
San Francisco	58	55	W.	Fresh	.....	Foggy.
Shreveport	84	77	S.E.	Fresh	.....	Cl'dy.
Springfield	62	59	E.	Gentle	.....	Smoke
St. Louis	60	59	E.	Fresh	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	56	52		Calm	.....	Clear.
Toledo	33	47	N.	Fresh	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg	87	76		Calm	.....	Fair.
Winnemucca	67	60	S.W.	Light	.....	Clear.

THE CROPS.

WINTER-WHEAT GROWING STATES

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—The *Sentinel* prints to-morrow one of the most authentic and impartial crop reports, with especial reference to the prospects of the wheat crop, ever published in the Northwest. It is especially valuable for the reason that the greater part of the correspondence comes from the Treasurers, Clerks, or other officials of the wheat-growing counties throughout the various wheat-growing States,—Dakota, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Illinois, Ohio, and Kansas. Only a limited number of reports are from grain-dealers or commission-med, and consequently the opinions expressed are free from bias or pecuniary consideration, and are as fair and reliable as a report of this nature can possibly be made. The reports indicate a gloomy outlook for the growing winter-wheat crop. But few counties show any increase in acreage, and in many cases where they show an increase in acreage the damage by winter-killing is more than enough to offset it. The stocks of winter wheat in the hands of producers are fair, but not near as much as generally supposed. Much greater quantities have been manufactured into flour than usual, and many believe that the production of 1880 was largely overestimated. The reports from the spring-wheat States are neither flattering nor encouraging. On the contrary, it looks bad enough. The winter has been so long and severe that the spring work is delayed from three to four weeks, and it will be fully one month later than usual before spring seeding can be completed. Only a small proportion of the fall plowing was done, and with the rush of work farmers will find it impossible to seed the acreage at first calculated. But few counties report any increase in acreage, while many report a decrease. There seems to be quite a diversity of opinion as regards the probable result of the growth and yield of spring wheat sown May 1, or later. It is generally conceded, however, that to produce a good crop from late seeding, it is necessary to have a long, cool summer. Taken all in all, the present outlook for a good crop in the United States this year is unfavorable, and it is believed by many who have given the matter great attention that the production will not exceed 400,000,000 bushels, which will be some 80,000,000 bushels less than the official returns of 1880.

UNTHRASHED WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20.—THE TRIBUNE correspondent has obtained from the Minneapolis Millers' Association estimates of the amount and condition of the old wheat crop which remains unthrashed, the early setting in of winter having interrupted thrashing last fall on many farms. On the Hastings & Dakota it is claimed that from 10 to 15 per cent of the entire crop of 1880 is still unthrashed. On the St. Paul & Sioux City, from 20 to 25 per cent of the wheat along the line of the above mentioned road is still unthrashed and in stack. On the Manitoba line, the amount on the Breckinridge Division is reckoned at 10 per cent. On the branch line the amount remaining is but very little. On the Minneapolis & St. Louis there is but little wheat reported in stack. There is very little in stack along the Northern Pacific Railway, and there are not to exceed 300,000 bushels to be marketed on and north of the Northern Pacific. The recently thrashed wheat thus far recovered by the Association was in a bad condition, containing pieces of ice and injured by dampness. It is further estimated that on the Hastings & Dakota there are from 500,000 to 600,000 bushels of wheat still to come in, and on the Sioux Road about 750,000 bushels. The Manitoba lines are expected to contribute from 750,000 to 1,000,000 bushels, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis from 200,000 to 300,000. On the Southern Minnesota Road there is but little wheat left in stock, but there is a large per cent remaining in the granaries on account of the drifts of wagon and railroads, but the condition of the grain which has not yet sought the market is said to be very good.

DWIGHT, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., April 20.—The old prairies are all alive with men and teams harrowing, plowing, and preparing the ground for oats. The acreage will be very large, as will also be flax. The weather is warm and the ground is in good condition. We must have good weather every day from the present until the 1st of June if we expect to get in our usual area. One week of bad weather would knock us higher than we care about going the present season.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., April 20.—The latest reports of the condition of winter wheat in the Counties of Dodge, Washington, Jefferson, and Waukesha say that to all appearances it is all right when it comes from under the snow, but the hard frost at night kills it as soon as it becomes uncovered.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 20.—A protracted rain-storm prevails, further delaying planting. A large area of wheat has been sown. The prospect for winter wheat over the State is only an average yield, with a smaller acreage than last year. Spring wheat promises finely in the western part of the State.

The Shaker's Sarsaparilla is just what it purports to be.—*Dixi Crosby, M. D.*

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Notorious Clergyman Lynched in the Mountains of Arkansas.

The Crime for Which He Suffered the Brutal Murder of a Planter.

An Aged Man and Wife in Pennsylvania Arrested for Defrauding the Government.

A Forger Gets a Spurious Draft Paid at Grand Rapids and Is Arrested.

The Death of Abbott, the Massachusetts Murderer, Postponed for Two Months.

A Man Arrested in Indiana Charged with Murdering His Wife and Child.

A Thieving Postal Clerk Makes a Full Confession of His Pilferings.

He Attributes His Downfall to His Indulgence in Strong Drink.

LYNCHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 20.—Advices from Izard County state that the body of a man, supposed to be the Rev. Robert Matlock, had been found suspended to the limb of a tree in the pine forest on the mountains between Calico Rock and Batesville. The indications are that the man was lynched by a party of six men who have been following him with that intention, and who coming upon him in the lonely, desolate spot above described, carried their design into successful effect. Matlock was a notorious character. In the summer of 1880 he, with several others, began a religious reformation in a number of counties in Central Arkansas, creating intense excitement and driving many people insane. The doctrines advocated were a strange medley of fanaticism, bigotry, and superstition, one being that the shedding of human blood was necessary to appease the wrath of an offended Deity. This latter bore fruit in the brutal murder of three or four innocent persons by some of the reformers or their deluded followers. The heads of the murdered persons were severed from the body and placed on poles and set up in the midst of the woods. These tragedies aroused the neighborhood in which they occurred, and led to a series of lynchings, all the male persons implicated being thus summarily dealt with. The guilt of Matlock not being clearly established he escaped the fate meted out to nearly all his companions. Aug. 17, 1880, there was a Hancock barbecue near Flat Rock, Independence County, which drew together several thousand people, including Matlock. While conversing with a planter named Thomas Miller he suddenly drew a knife and plunged it into Miller's heart, and in the confusion which followed escaped. Subsequently he was captured, and was tried in the Lawrence County Circuit Court on a change of venue and acquitted. While the spectators who crowded the court room were denouncing the verdict and calling for Judge Lynch, Matlock was discharged and succeeded in leaving town unobserved. Since then parties have been on a still-hunt for him, intending to avenge Miller's cruel murder, and it appears they have succeeded in accomplishing their design.

A FORGER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 20.—Chief-of-Police Moran captured a fellow here this afternoon who is evidently a dangerous and successful "crook." He came here about ten days since, registered at the Morton House as C. E. Morgan, of Bradford, Pa., and, pretending to be a skillful horse-trainer, soon became acquainted with several gentlemen who own good roadsters. He was decidedly genteel in his appearance and habits, and seemed likely to become a favorit. To-day he presented a check purporting to have been drawn by the Mansfield (O.) Savings Bank for $100 on the City National Bank here, and got the cash on it. It was drawn in favor of C. E. Morgan, and when his acquaintances declined to identify him at the banks, the name of Mr. Ed B. Dikeman, President of the Grand Rapids Horse Association, was indorsed on the check. This caused it to be cashed, and also proved his ruin, for Mr. George S. Boores, the bank collecting clerk, discovered the forgery, and caused his arrest at once. He had bought tickets for Chicago, and was going within an hour when arrested. He admits the forgery of Dikeman's name, and the officers have learned that the check was forged, too. They have also discovered that he is a man of several aliases, and has operated successfully in the towns of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania as C. E. Morgan, Charles M. Davis, and C. E. Perkins. He is believed to be the man who cracked a safe for Day, a wholesale liquor dealer in Akron, some months ago, going then by the name of Davis, which is believed to be his real name. Other criminal acts are charged to the same man in newspaper clippings and letters found in his pockets. He is also believed to be the man who arrested a comely colored woman near Akron some weeks ago, pretending to be an officer, took her to a hotel, and ravished her. He has a brother, apparently, at Niles, O., named J. P. Davis, and a pawn-ticket for a ring pledged for $60 in Cincinnati suggests that he has been there. He was quite anxious not to be mentioned by telegrams to Ohio points, saying he would take his dose quietly and no fuss need be made over him. He was very cool, and was much surprised when he learned that his crime had been discovered. He is in jail.

SUICIDE OF A CONVICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., April 20.—The usual quiet and monotony of the Illinois State Penitentiary was somewhat overturned this morning by the discovery of the death by suicide of a prisoner confined in the "solitary" of that institution. William Casey, from Cook County, serving a sentence of five years for robbery, and employed in the cooper-shop, was placed in solitary confinement for some infraction of prison discipline, last night, and at 6 a. m., when Deputy Warden McDonald visited the cell-house he found the lifeless body of the man hanging to the iron door, suspended by his handkerchief. Dr. Davis, the hospital steward, was summoned, and for an hour used every effort for resuscitation without avail. Coroner Werner was notified and a jury summoned, but nothing definit was developed by the evidence, as no one had opened the cell after the prisoner was locked up until the discovery of the body. Of the two keys for these cells, one is kept by Capt. McDougall and the other is in charge of Deputy McDonald. It is Capt. McDougall's duty to visit the cells every hour during the night, and his last visit was made at about 5:30, at which time he reports Casey alive and well. It is believed that Casey merely attempted to create a sensation, which should alarm the officials, but not result in serious harm to himself. The suicide was 23 years of age, and was received into the institution in November last.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., April 20.—Col. J. G. Shattuck, Superintendent of the detective agency at Dubuque, arrived at Platteville to-day with a man named O. Cooper, whom he arrested in Madison on the charge of being the party who swindled Northrop & Co.'s Bank of Platteville out of the sum of $1,900 on the 3d of July last on forged paper. Cooper has been engaged in the real estate and patent business at Madison for some months past, and has on his arm the name of "O. C. Mills" in India ink. He claims Joliet as his home, but the Chief of Police of that city telegraphs to Col. Shattuck that he is not known there. Opinion as to his identity is divided in Platteville.

PROBABLY DUPES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 20.—John Love and Mary M. Love, his wife, appeared before United States Commissioner Gamble this morning and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 each for their appearance at the May term of Court, to answer a charge of attempting to defraud the Government. They live in Westmoreland County, near the town of West Fairfield, and are respectable, well-to-do country people. Both of them are over 70 and are white-haired and feeble. Love has been an Elder in the United Presbyterian Church, in which he was brought up, for many years. The information against them set forth that in 1878 they forged a certificate of William W. Wallace to the value of their property in order to make it appear that Mrs. Mary M. Love had been dependent upon her son W. A. Love for support; also that they forged an affidavit and the signature of Dr. James Taylor, of West Fairfield, to the effect that the said W. A. Love had died of disease contracted in the army. These forgeries, it is charged, were committed in order to secure a pension from the Government. It is the opinion of those who know them that they are not guilty, but have been duped by others who are sharper than themselves.

A POSTAL CLERK'S DOWNFALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—Capt. E. R. Blakeslee, the Postal Clerk, arrived at Toledo last night, was taken before United States Commissioner White this morning, and made a full confession of all his thieving operations. In answer to the Commissioner's questions as to his motives in committing the robberies, the prisoner said: "I did not take the money for any greed of gain, but only to satisfy immediate wants. I received a small salary, and wanted to leave as much money as possible with my wife. The prime cause of my downfall can only be attributed to strong drink." He further explained that a large number of letters and postage-stamps were at his home in Michigan, and two officers started to search the premises. They will return to-morrow, to which time the hearing was adjourned. Commissioner White fixed the bail at $5,000. Blakeslee replied: "I shall make no attempt to procure bail until I hear from my friends at home."

A SQUEALER KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Miss., April 20.—A little more than a year ago it became evident to the United States authorities that counterfeit gold coin was being extensively manufactured in Mississippi, and detectives finally located Rankin County as the spot, and an old white man named Finn as the culprit. At the May term of the United States Court, held in Jackson last year, Finn and a negro were indicted. The latter, in response to inquiries, responded: "Yes sir, me and Mas Finn made dat moneys." Finn was not brought to trial, and, having been allowed to go at large, it was readily surmised that he had turned State's evidence and gave the gang away. Last Friday night while he was taking a drink of water in the gallery of his residence, in the upper portion of Rankin County, a charge of buckshot, fired by an unseen hand, killed him instantly and closed his lips forever.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SILVER LAKE, Ind., April 20.—The Sheriff of Kosciusko County brought here to-day John Holloway, who is wanted for the crime of murdering his wife and baby on the morning of April 1, and, afterwards, to cover the crime he burned the house which contained the two victims. Holloway was here in town at 5 o'clock on that morning, and his house, which was situated one mile north, was discovered to be on fire soon after he left for town. Before assistance could reach the burning building it was too far gone. This happened between 5 and 6 o'clock. After the smoke and flames had died away some of the bones of the two unfortunates were picked up and buried. Halloway did not reach home until the fire was all over. He remained here a few days and struck out. Nothing was heard of him until arrested at Bluffton yesterday.

REPRIEVED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, April 20.—The Executive Counsel was nearly two hours considering the petition for a reprieve of Stearns Kendall Abbott, the murderer of Mrs. Crue, and then decided to postpone the death sentence for two months. The reprieve of Abbott does not imply any growing belief that the Governor and Counsel are any more convinced of his innocence than hitherto. They wish to give him every opportunity to prove his asserted innocence. He has been expecting that the sentence would not be executed, and it is believed to be only justice to give the condemned man further time. Further efforts will be made by Abbott's counsel to discredit the character of the witness against him.

GIVEN POISONED DRINK.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 20.—Louis Jarvis, 39 years old, a sober and industrious man, was called to his door at 12 o'clock Sunday night by two men, named Cummings and Grinneg, both of whom were intoxicated. They had Jarvis' dinner-pail in their possession, and demanded that he come out and drink. Jarvis stepped out and indulged in a small potation. He was gone only a few moments when he staggered into the room and fell in a stupor. The physicians think he was drugged. Jarvis died next morning. Both men were arrested.

SKIPPED OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 20.—Charles Gibson, a prominent young man engaged in the insurance business in this city, left for parts unknown to-day to escape arrest on two indictments found by the Grand Jury for placing lines of insurance in wildcat and other companies not complying with the Iowa laws. The punishment is a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment in the county jail. Gibson was always looked upon as a worthy young man.

A TEXAS FEUD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—A dispatch from Uvalde, Tex., says: A long standing feud between the families of Gen. John R. Bayler and Mr. Gillhirst culminated yesterday in a fight between Gen. Bayler and one son on one side, and Gillhirst and two sons on the other, in which the elder Gillhirst was killed outright and one of his sons mortally and the other seriously wounded. Young Bayler was slightly hurt. Both families are prominent and well known. Gen. Bayler was Governor of New Mexico some years ago.

ROUGHLY HANDLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 19.—A colored man, name unknown, was found by an officer last evening wandering about the city in great pain. He was taken to the station-house and died this morning. It is said he was roughly handled by the mate of a steamer, and died from the punishment received at his hands.

BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., April 20.—Three burglars, who broke into a farm residence near this city and took a large amount of wearing apparel, cutlery, and several dollars in money, were arrested in Bloomington last night and brought to this city to-day and lodged in jail to await examination. They were tramps, or supposed to be.

THREE YEARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—John A. Schmidt, the Racine man who forged a signature to a draft that he obtained from the mails surreptitiously and raised $300, was to-day sentenced in the United States Court to three years at hard labor in the Illinois State Prison.

A PARDON RECOMMENDED.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 20.—Samuel P. Huhn, serving a sentence of ten years for forgery in connection with the overissue of stock of the Market Street Railway, has been recommended by the Board of Pardons for Executive clemency.

MURDER OF AN OLD MAN.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 20.—Peter McEntee, 70 years old, was killed near Bath, Steuben County, last night, by John McEntee, his nephew, aged 17. John says the old man was cruel to him.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate for physical and nervous debility. Try it.

SAWS.

SAWS!
Curtis & Co.
40 Franklin St., Chicago
811 to 819 N. Second St., St. Louis,
Manufacturers of *Every Description* of Circular, Mill, and Cross-Cut Saws;
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CAREFUL ATTENTION TO REPAIR WORK.
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Wedding Goods, Advertising Cards, Dance Programmes, and novelties in this line a specialty.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CURED.

$100 Reward indicates confidence in PARKER'S RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS. Patented July 9, 1878. Adjustment and treatment by the patentee. Over 20 years' experience in curing Rupture. Manufacturer of the Common-Sense Truss, adopted by the U. S. Government as the best. Also Elastic Stockings; looms located in Chicago.
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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aCedar Rapids Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
aCedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	* 2:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	† 7:15 a m
aCedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	† 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	† 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	† 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMil., Green Bay & Marquette	† 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
bPierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 p m	† 7:00 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
aElgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
aElgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
aElgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:20 a m
aElgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
aElgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-st., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Passenger	7:30 a m	b 7:30 p m
bNebraska Express	9:45 a m	b 2:30 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 3:35 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 3:05 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	b 1:50 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:01 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:01 p m	b 2:45 p m
aKansas City & Denver Express	12:45 p m	a 2:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	10:20 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:15 p m	b 6:45 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:25 p m	b 11:00 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:25 p m	b 10:45 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:25 p m	b 10:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	4:35 p m	b 7:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:30 p m	b 11:00 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	a 7:00 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:15 p m	a 7:00 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:15 p m	10:15 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

General Depot: Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:15 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 5:00 p m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien or via La Crosse & Winona.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
KansasCity, Denv'r, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fé, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m § 9:00 p m	* 7:45 p m § 7:25 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:20 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:20 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:20 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:20 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:20 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:45 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:35 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart & Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.) Archer-av. cars via State-st., run to the depot. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 8:55 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:15 p m	* 2:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:[illegible] m	* 7:30 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 8:[illegible] m	§ 7:15 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:15 p m	* 2:30 p m

§ Daily. * Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 3:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	*†9:10 p m	*†7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 3:00 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	*†9:10 p m	† 7:30 a m

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:20 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Express	*10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 a m	* 5:20 p m
Fast Express	§ 4:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m

§ Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Fast Line	† 9:40 p m	‡ 6:00 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:20 p m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:40 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 4:10 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

H. G. GRAY, of Wilks, England, is at the Tremont.

H. LOW, of London, England, is at the Sherman.

W. C. IRWIN, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Palmer.

THAD C. POUND, M. C., Wisconsin, is at the Tremont.

WILLIAM JACKSON, of Rock Island, is at the Sherman.

M. L. CRITTENDEN, of Buffalo, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

WILLIAM B. ROE, of London, England, is at the Pacific.

JUDGE CHESTER H. KRUM, of St. Louis, is at the Pacific.

GEORGE B. HEDGES, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

JUDGE N. W. LAMBERTIN, Winona, Minn., is at the Pacific.

M. W. WHITNEY and wife, of Boston, Mass., are at the Sherman.

B. F. SHAW, Canal Commissioner, of Dixon, Ill., is at the Pacific.

MRS. JUDGE LOWRIE and daughter, of Fort Wayne, Ind., are at the Palmer.

JAMES REDMOND, S. O. Shorey, Arthur Empey, and J. B. S. Bergen, of Montreal, are at the Palmer.

THE Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to solicit subscriptions for the Dakota sufferers has collected about $2,500.

A. GUTHRIE, of Liverpool, England; Dr. C. Gunn, of Dublin, Ireland; and E. B. Mason and family, of Australia, are at the Tremont.

THE Fox Lake Shooting Club held a routine business meeting at the Tremont House last evening, and discussed some improvements to be made at the club-house.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Chicago Women's Club was held yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The exercises comprised the usual essays and discussion.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was, at 8 a. m., 45 degrees; 10 a. m., 50; 12 m., 51; 3 p. m., 47; 8 p. m., 42. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.60; p. m., 29.61.

MR. I. C. S. COLBY, Special Agent of the United States from the General Land Office, Washington, arrived in this city yesterday and will leave to-night for Cairo, his headquarters for the next thirty days.

MRS. MARY KANE, aged 45, who lives at No. 317 Kossuth street, got drunk, and while walking along the track of the Michigan Southern Road near Thirty-seventh street, had a dispute with a switch-engine about the right of way. The engine had the best of it, and Mary retired with a broken leg. Officer Patrick O'Regan took her home.

ANTON BEE, Frank Karebone, and Frank Short were locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station yesterday afternoon by Special Policeman Wiltsie, who captured them in Douglas Park while engaged in shooting with shotguns the little birds which have recently commenced returning to the park. The trio are lubberly young men of 20 or 21 years, who ought to have known better.

JOHN MEHAN, 18 years of age, while trying to board a freight train in motion on the Northwestern Railroad near the Twenty-sixth street crossing at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, accidentally missed his hold, and falling beneath the wheels had both legs crushed off below the knees. He was taken for treatment to the County Hospital, where he died shortly after 11 o'clock last night.

DANIEL CONNORS, the man who was shot at 459 Clark street one week ago last Sunday afternoon by Henry Smith, persists in living despite the severity of his injuries, and it is thought that he will be able to appear in court when the day of trial arrives. Coleman or "Cooley," the colored man who was shot, by McKay in the attempted jail escape of Tuesday, was improving when last heard from at the County Hospital.

NO ACTION has yet been taken by the South Side Company toward advancing the wages of the conductors and drivers beyond what has been promised. Mr. Holmes, the Superintendent, is not expected home much before the 25th, and until he returns the matter will rest as it is. The employés are said to be willing to wait. A new scale of prices has been made out, but it has to be submitted to Mr. Holmes for approval.

THE annual election of officers of the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, took place yesterday. The vote was a large one, 454 votes being cast. The following was the result of the election: President, M. G. Mason; Vice-President, Joseph C. Snow; Recording Secretary, William A. Considine; Secretary-Treasurer, Samuel Rastall; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, James Rattray, John Russell; Sergeant-at-Arms, William B. Davies; Delegates to International Union, James King, C. D. Tuttle, W. D. Stevenson.

EARLY last evening a female infant about 3 weeks old was found upon the steps of No. 700 West Washington street, the residence of a widow lady, Mrs. L. Ross. The little one was clad very neatly in white baby clothes, and was wrapped in a red, white and black plaid shawl. It was taken to the Foundling's Home by the West Lake street police patrol, and upon arriving there they found another babe lying in a box on the steps of the Home. The Matron took charge of both waifs, and remarked that no less than four foundlings were received at the Home during the day.

THE Coroner held an inquest yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital upon Jacob Kamminski, a Pole, 30 years of age, who was killed Tuesday at the foot of Thirty-third street while unloading piles from the cars of the Illinois Central Railroad. One of the timbers falling upon him crushed in his chest. Also at No. 113 West Taylor street upon Charles McCarthy, a boy 17 years old, who was run over and killed by a freight train of the Michigan Central Railroad. The accident occurred at the foot of Twelfth street, and the testimony at the inquest exonerated the railroad company and its employés upon that particular train from all responsibility.

A MEETING of the Committee of Survivors of Col. Hecker's regiment (the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers) was held yesterday afternoon. The Committee was appointed for the purpose of taking steps towards raising money to erect a monument to their deceased Colonel. It is believed the sum of $20,000 can be raised, but at present the Committee are not meeting with much success on account of the approaching Sängerfest, which engages the attention of a great many prominent Germans who would otherwise contribute liberally. The Committee transacted no business beyond sending out blanks for signers to the monument fund.

JOHN KEARNEY, a recent arrival from Toledo, O., while walking along the Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks near the Canal street viaduct at 9:30 yesterday morning, was struck by passenger engine No. 28, and was seriously injured. The engineer, Yankee Robinson, blew his whistle, reversed brakes, and when the man was struck the engine and train were going very slow. The injured man was taken to the residence of a friend at No. 545 Jefferson street, and was there attended by Dr. Murphy, who says he received a slight fracture of the skull at the base of the brain, and some cuts and bruises about the head, which he considers of a serious nature. Mr. Kearney is 53 years of age, and has a wife and six children at Toledo.

W. H. JENNEY, of Boston, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; W. A. Cromwell, of Boston, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad; William Stewart, of Pittsburg, General Traffic Manager of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad; J. N. McCullough, Vice-President, and B. H. Rubie, General Freight Agent, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; J. C. Guthrie, of Detroit, General Manager of the Erie & North Shore Line; P. J. Giscaud, of New York, Solicitor, and Jacob Johann, of Springfield, Ill., Chief Engineer of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, are at the Pacific.

THE huge excursion party of New England people, under the management of T. A. Whitcomb and W. Raymond, arrived here yesterday morning by the Michigan Central Railroad, and secured quarters at the Palmer House. The party numbers 190 of the best people of the New England States. They left Boston Monday evening, and had a pleasant trip to this point. Yesterday the party broke up into small companies and "did" the city as thoroughly as the limited time would permit. The evening performances at the theatres were well attended by members of the party. They leave at 9:30 this morning on a special train for Kansas City, Denver, the Yosemite, San Francisco, Washington Territory, and points of interest all over the West. The party have secured round-trip tickets, and all expenses are paid in advance. Another party of 110 is expected to leave Boston next week.

A FIRST mortgage for $500,000 was yesterday recorded, made by the South Chicago Dock Company to Anthony J. Thomas, of New York, who is the trustee. The mortgage is payable on or before the first day of April, 1901, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. The security is part of the south three-fourths of Sec. 7, Town 37, Range 15, and is situated in South Chicago, between One Hundred and One Hundred and Sixth streets and Muskegon avenue, and all other lands in this county, docks, warehouses, elevators, buildings, and other property. This mortgage means great improvement to South Chicago. The instrument is made to secure $500,000 in bonds to be issued by the South Chicago Dock Company, which is expending large sums of money for the accommodation of the South Chicago lumber trade. The Company has already commenced building 9,000 feet of dock front.

THE Citizens' League is pushing its work with great vigor and success. The follow offending saloonkeepers were arraigned before the Police Courts yesterday: John Malloy, corner of Thirty-first and Laurel streets, for selling liquor to a person intoxicated, found guilty, and held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $300, by Justice Ingersoll; John Montgomery, corner of Kansas and Laurel streets, allowing minors to play pool in his saloon, found guilty and fined $5 and costs, by Justice Ingersoll; George O'Shaughnessey, 505 West Twenty-sixth street, for selling liquor to minors, found guilty and held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $300, by Justice Summerfield. Warrants were sworn out before Justice Ingersoll for the arrest of Dennis Brougham, 106 Blue Island avenue, and John Merver, 136 Blue Island avenue, both charged with selling liquor to persons intoxicated or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated.

THE Committee of Five, appointed by the Democratic City Central Committee to meet with the disappointed Democratic candidates of the West and South Towns, conferred with these gentlemen yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. Francis Hoffman, No. 125 Clark street. Almost all the disappointed candidates were present in person or by proxy, and the subject of their defeat and its possible remedy was fully discussed, the only disagreeable part of the propositions made being those which looked towards the gathering of money to carry on the proposed work. It was decided that the contesting candidates should file papers in court as soon as possible, and that the services of James R. Doolittle, Jr., William J. Hynes, and other lawyers should be secured. It was resolved, too, that public indignation meetings should be held upon the West and South Sides at which a protest might be entered against the results of the town elections. A committee was appointed to be intrusted with the work of organizing a committee of prominent and wealthy Democrats to aid the defeated candidates with advice, etc., in their present trying emergency.

THE cap of a man who committed suicide by jumping into the lake Tuesday afternoon at the foot of Harrison street has been identified as that of James Leonard, a plumber, who lived with his wife and four children on Harrison street, near Jefferson. He had been acting queerly for a long time, and had recently taken to drinking. His family are satisfied he is the man, and they engaged yesterday, aided by officer Alexander Bold of the Armory, in trying to recover the body. While the party were grappling for the body, an unknown man was seen to pause on the breakwater at the foot of Peck court, fasten something about his waist and walk off into the water. The officer started at once for the rescue, but it was not until life was completely extinct that the body was recovered. A heavy iron car-link was fastened to the body by a rope. The deceased was apparently about 40 years of age, five feet six or seven inches tall, medium build, light hair and complexion, full red whiskers, prominent nose, high forehead, and was clad in a dark suit, vest lined with red flannel, gaiters, and stiff-brimmed hat. The fingers of the right hand were only about an inch long, and the deformity appeared to be natural. A 3-cent piece, a few trinkets, and a couple of pawn-tickets were the only things contained in the pockets. Of the latter, one bore date Dec. 14, 1880, for an overcoat pawned with E. Isaacs, No. 224 Clark street, and the other, March 9 for a coat pawned with N. Levi, of No. 348½ State street. Each bore the name of Thomas Wagner, 1836 Indiana avenue, but there is no such number. The coats appeared too large for a man of the suicide's size, and the chances are that they were stolen. The long winter has worn overcoats down pretty well, and there is a possibility that the suicide became disgusted with life when he found himself deprived of his lucrative vocation.

THE JOHN R. KEY COLLECTION.

The exhibition of Mr. John R. Key's collection of paintings, which has been delayed several days through the non-arrival of the frames, will begin to-day at O'Brien's, on Wabash avenue. The exhibition is free and the pictures are on sale, Mr. Key, an artist of established fame in Boston, New York, Washington, and other Eastern cities, having been encouraged to believe that his works will meet with appreciation among the intelligent art patrons of Chicago. In many respects the collection is the most meritorious ever shown in Chicago, and its exhibition here may properly be regarded as a notable event in art annals. The pictures will remain on view for several days.

THE "SCRATCHES."

The officers of the West Side Street Railway informed a reporter yesterday that they did not anticipate any interruption to travel, or serious inconvenience in consequence of the prevalence of the scratches among horses. The disease appears to be more severe and frequent this spring than usual, which is attributable to the long and rigorous winter, and the last few weeks of sloppy weather. The horses of this line are carefully cared for, and those which have symptoms of the scratches are bathed in the affected part with castile soap and water when they enter the stable. In this way the officers have been able to arrest the progress of the trouble, and out of the stock of 2,200 head they think they have not more than fifty animals laid up from this cause. The bright springlike weather of the past few days is fast drying the streets, and the horses are improving in condition.

The South Side line has probably fared worse than the others, owing to the fact that the distance the horses have had to travel over dirt roads is greater, and these unimproved streets have been much of the time a mass of slimy mud and puddles. Such surroundings are supposed to favor the scratches, just as cold-weather does small-pox. In the Superintendent's office the reporter was told that about seventy-five animals were laid up now, and that nearly 300 had been affected. But they are all improving, and many are well and at work. Some animals heal quickly, and severe cases may require two or three weeks of care and rest.

THE BLAKE BOY.

Mention was made yesterday of a boy named Blake, from Benton Harbor, who was left last week at the St. James Hotel by his father, and had not been reclaimed. By a visit to the business-house of Risser & Reitz yesterday, it was learned that Blake, the father of the boy in question, who is a harnessmaker at Benton Harbor, Mich., bought some goods of this house last Friday, that he subsequently went out and imbibed too freely of the flowing bowl, so much so that he could not recollect where he left the boy. He having spent all his money, the gentleman above mentioned bought a ticket and sent him home at 9 o'clock Monday morning, he leaving word with them that if the boy came there they should send him home and he would pay all the charges. The little fellow, however, is still at the St. James Hotel. Mr. Davenport waited on Messrs. Risser & Reitz yesterday afternoon, who stated that they would not advance any money to pay the boy's expense and had written to his father that morning to the effect that if he wanted his boy he had better come here and get him and pay the charges himself. How he could expect the little fellow to find his way from the St. James, on Fifth avenue, over to Risser & Reitz, on Wabash avenue, when he could not find the hotel himself, is rather strange. Mr. Davenport also wrote to him this morning, and it is hoped the flood of correspondence may have the effect of bringing him to the city.

THE CITY-HALL.

THERE were fifty-one burial permits issued yesterday. Eleven of these were under old certificates to the county undertaker.

THE bids for removing dead animals will be opened at noon to-day by the Commissioner of Health. He has invited the Committee on Health and County Relations to be present at the opening.

THE following building permits were issued yesterday: To August Jacobson, for a one-story brick cottage, 20 by 32 feet, Seymour and Hirsch streets, to cost $2,400; same party, for one-story cottage, corner of Dania avenue and Thompson street, to cost $1,200.

MR. R. T. CRANE yesterday filed with the Commissioner of Public Works a bond for $5,000 to replace Wilson, near Judd street, in good condition, after his firm has laid a gas-pipe there connecting with their factories, which the City Council has authorized them to do.

THE west end of the approach to the Adams street viaduct, built by the Fort Wayne Railroad Company last fall, has badly settled, and Commissioner Waller has addressed a letter to Mr. F. Statayer, the engineer of the road, asking him to have the approach put in proper condition.

THE following hair-raising communication was received by Dr. De Wolf yesterday: "The Other the Address the Commissioners of Haelt should find out how much Minur and Mir Iloy in Lake Michigan then it would upsett there Stor mark, And the would vertual Eie and Pay what it Wars whort if All the Stinnk would not get Drinkt, there wouldn ben so muck sickness." After reading it the Health Commissioner fainted.

MR. B. O'CALLAGAAN and Mayor Harrison had a little tilt yesterday morning in the latter's private office upon cobble-stone pavements. It seems that the Mayor favors cobbles, and Mr. O'Callaghan expressed his opinion to his Honor very freely. The opposition to cobble-stones is very great, and if the Council should specify that the railroad companies can lay stones other than cobble between their tracks, they should define the fact plainly and not leave the matter open to further discussion.

THE city yesterday gained a legal victory over Peter Downey, the scavenger. The venerable Peter had a contract with the city from April, 1877, to January, 1878, to do all the scavenger work for the city at $40 per day. Upon the expiration of his contract he sued the city for $10,000, claiming that amount because, as he alleged, he was compelled to do a large amount of extra work. The case was on trial three days, and the jury was out but twenty minutes before deciding in favor of the city. Dr. De Wolf was happy, as he had let the work.

THE Commissioner of Public Works has caused a letter to be addressed to the various railroad companies interested, asking them, in a kindly way, to place Polk, between Canal street and the river, in temporary repair, so as to make it fit for heavy teaming during the building of the Harrison street viaduct. The Commissioner says that he would gladly do the work, but finds himself unable to do so, because there is no money in the City Treasury for that purpose. He, therefore, asks the railroad companies to be generous and kind, and furnish the wealth wherewith to do the work.

COMMISSIONER WALLER has asked George H. Eilers, the Superintendent of Sewers, to furnish him with a complete list of all the sewers asked for, those he recommends that should be built this year, his reasons for such recommendation, their length, and the probable cost of each separately, and the number of houses upon each street which it is proposed to sewer. After Mr. Waller gets this list he will confer with the Aldermen of the various wards and others interested, and endeavor to fairly distribute the improvements over all parts of the city where most needed, and stretch the appropriation for sewers as far as it will go.

MAYOR HARRISON yesterday wrote a letter to M. S. Russell Jones, President of the West Division Railroad Company, in which he called the attention of Mr. Jones to the horrible condition of Randolph and Madison streets alongside of the street-car tracks, east of the bridge. The Mayor says that he holds that the Company's duty is to clean them. As they are now, they will remain an obstruction to travel for weeks to come. The reason he assigns why the Company should clean these sides of the street is, that they plowed the snow from their tracks to each side; that they raised it in vast piles, and then swept the mud from their tracks on top of it, thus preventing the snow from melting. It is the Company's place therefor to place the streets in good condition by picking the ice, etc. In this connection it might be stated that the complaints which have come in from people along the lines of Madison and Randolph streets, east and west, during the past few days, have been very numerous. The complaints have been made both to the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works, and Mayor Harrison believes that the Company should do its duty by the people who have given it the valuable franchises which it possesses.

A LOUISIANA EAGLE.

The Mayor heard from Louisiana yesterday in the following communication, which was unaccompanied by an eagle bird:

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—*The Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor, Chicago, Ill.*—DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in congratulating you upon your recent reëlection to the Mayoralty of the City of Chicago. This manifestation of the confidence of your fellow-citizens in your capacity and integrity is as grateful to our people, who have in your recent visit to this city made your acquaintance, as it must be gratifying to you.

To be the Chief Executive of a city numbering a population of over half a million, devoted to every character of business pursuit and manufacturing, an energy that has, within a period of less than fifty years, placed her among the foremost commercial cities of the United States, is an honor of which any man might well be proud.

I trust that the relations between the businessmen of Chicago and New Orleans may always be of the most friendly character, and that the commercial rivalries between the two cities be dictated by a generous spirit, that shall prove mutually beneficial. In the expanding commerce of the future there is room for both.

Separated by National [sic] boundaries, we are still the citizens of one country, and the traditions and the glory of each are portions of a common inheritance. Have we been estranged by civil strife, let the alienations engendered by a sanguinary and protracted struggle be obliterated by the memories of a more remote past, and by the grander destiny in reserve for our children and children's children in the centuries to come.

Again congratulating you upon your success and wishing the City of Chicago all the prosperity which her most zealous citizens are hoping for and laboring to secure, I remain, very truly yours, JOS. A. SHAKESPEARE, Mayor.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

THE case of Emanuel Isaacs was yesterday set for trial May 4.

THE Grand Jury yesterday heard twelve cases and found eight true bills.

THE Reinke case will come up before Judge Anthony to-day, and, it is thought, will be disposed of.

THE Committee on Charities of the County Board will go out to the Poor-House this morning for the purpose of investigating the charges against the engineer.

DORAN, the Constable, has not yet been heard from, and the search after him has been abandoned. His friends expect to see him turn up most any day and give new bond, however, since by his absence he has secured the delay in the trial of his case he was seeking.

THE standing of E. N. Marks appears to be exceptionally good in the Criminal Court. Yesterday he was shown two favors which are almost without precedent. One was the setting aside of a forfeiture without paying costs and the other was the accepting of him on a bond in the face of the fact that one or more forfeitures are already standing against him. Other people are denied such consideration every day.

THE Committee on Public Buildings met yesterday afternoon, A communication from A. H. Andrews & Co. was received, stating that the furniture for the Court-House was all ready, and was being put in as fast as possible. A communication was received from Architect Egan calling attention to the proposed change by the city from the plans agreed upon by a Committee from the County Board and Committee from the City Council, as to the construction of the connecting portion of the two buildings. Architect Egan said the contract was already let by the city to finish its portion without regard to uniformity with the county, and some action was needed. The subject was discussed, but no action was taken in the matter, P. J. Sexton sent a communication to the Committee asking that he be paid the balance due him. He said there was less than $1,000 worth of carpenter work to be done. His bill is about $20,000. The communication was referred to Architect Egan, with instructions to examine the items and report to the Committee. The Committee then adjourned to Saturday afternoon, when Sexton's bill will be considered.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

TWO HUNDRED barrels of alcohol were exported yesterday.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS in silver and the same amount of gold was paid out at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, $15,000 in silver being received.

THE receipts for internal revenue yesterday amounted to $39,130, of which $29,327 was for spirits, $4,834 for tobacco and cigars, $2,238 for beer, and $2,710 for special taxes.

THE Federal Grand Jury yesterday was occupied with petty revenue cases all day, the election-cases not being reached. No indictments will be returned for several days at least, and a large number will be sent in at once.

FOLLOWING is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: B. P. & C. E. Baker, 400 quarter-sacks salt; C. Gossage & Co., 1 case dry goods; C. F. Hills, 1 case tobacco; Wilson Brothers, 5 cases hosiery; Grommes & Ullrich, 309 cases wine; Tolman & King, 3 packages chemicals; Mandel Brothers, 2 cases buttons; Rollins, Shaw & Co., 8 cases colors; C. M. Koedt, 1 case dry goods; Callaghan & McNeilis, 5 cases cottons; Rothschild & Schroder, 4 bales leaf tobacco; H. Channon, 17 bales oakum. Collections, $5,039.

SMALL-POX.

ANOTHER BIG NEST

of small-pox was discovered yesterday in one poor German family at No. 21 Penn street. The cases would probably never have come to the surface if one of the patients had not died. All five are children, and the dead one is an infant 7 months old. Dr. Hahn sent a note to the Health Office embodying these facts. Borrison, the man afflicted with the disease at No. 730 West North avenue, when he found that they were going to remove him to the hospital yesterday, tried to blow his brains out. He had a light case, but the revolver will end his career on earth. The patient at 161 Mohawk street, died yesterday also. Another case of death from small-pox was reported from No. 174 West Nineteenth street, where a child died, and the fact of small-pox prevailing there was not discovered until a permit for burial was asked for at the Health Office. James Dulphy, of 223 Van Buren street, died at the Hospital yesterday. His wife went out to attend him a day or two ago, but his case was a hopeless one from the time he entered the Health Office. There were altogether ten cases of small-pox reported yesterday, and four deaths from the disease, three being in the city and one in the hospital. The other cases reported were from 136 North avenue, 246 Orchard street, and 817 North Halsted street. Other contagious diseases were reported as follows: Scarlet-fever at No. 300 Marshfield avenue, 2100 Clark street, and 3704 Vincennes avenue. Diphtheria—two cases—at 209 Carpenter and a case at 130 West Huron street.

A physician on the West Side yesterday reported to the Health Office that an infant 2 months and 7 days old had died Tuesday of "winter colors."

PROVISIONS.

THE MARKET GONE ALL TO PIECES.

The provision market broke all to pieces yesterday. Mess pork fell $1.25 per barrel from the opening price of the day, and closed about $1.05 per barrel lower than on Tuesday. Other lines of hog products followed suit. The Milwaukee combination, to which everything must be attributed, was said to be selling large blocks of stuff all day. Ostensibly they were indifferent, but the "ring" brokers were supposed to be selling freely, occasionally making a feint at buying to keep up appearances and prevent the market from sagging away too much. But, in spite of these efforts, the market was weakened by moderate offerings and slow, the volume of trading not being large as compared with the big fluctuations. The demand from shorts appeared to be small. The break brought out some short sellers, who were fortunate enough to cover later at a profit

Some people thought the McGeogh interest was simply persuing a line of tactics hinted at Tuesday for the purpose of shaking out the huge army of barnacles who have been buying pork lately in the belief that it would sell at $20 a barrel. Many of these followers are supposed to be operators of small means who are forced to throw property when the deal goes against them and their slender margins are wiped out. These people were thought to be unloading yesterday. Theories are thick as hops, and another one is that the combination, having drawn the old cocoanut dry, is merely loosening its grip in order to induce the public to fill it up afresh, when the milking process will be repeated. Mess pork sold early yesterday morning at $18.35 for June, declining suddenly to $17.70, and then running down to $17.10, recovering to $17.55, and closing at $17.30.

Lard was fairly active, falling off 25 cents per 100 pounds early, and then recovering, a firm well known to be long bolstering it up by taking all that was offered. June lard opened at $11.45, and declined to $11.20, rallied to $11.35, and closed at about $11.25. Mess pork sold at $18 when lard was down to the lowest point, and when the former broke to $17.10, lard was up to $10.27½.

Meats were traded in heavily, and declined sharply. The clique seemed to be anxious to let them go, too. It is believed that it will take the powers some time to unload, if that is their intention. Whether or not they are making big money remains to be seen.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO LEAGUE.

The Anti-Monopoly League of this city held a second meeting yesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Tremont House, at which it was hoped the League would be able to perfect its permanent organization. The Committee intrusted with that work were not, however, ready with their report, and the matter was deferred to the next meeting. The Committee on Membership prepared a roll to be signed by members, which contained the following extracts from the Constitution of the League:

OUR PRINCIPLES.

Anti-monopoly.

We advocate, and will support and defend the rights of the many as against privileges for the few.

Corporations, the creation of the State, shall be controlled by the State.

Labor and capital—allies, not enemies; justice for both.

OBJECTS.

In accordance with the general principles above enumerated, we will endeavor to secure, among others, the following specific results:

1. Laws compelling transportation companies to base their charges upon "cost and risk of service," instead of the new theory enunciated by them—"what the traffic will bear."

2. Laws to prevent pooling and combinations.

3. No discrimination against any citizen or class of citizens on public highways.

4. Railroad Commissioners or Courts, State and National, to give effect to laws which are, or may be, placed upon the statute-books.

5. Laws making it the duty of public law-officers to defend a citizen's rights against injustice by powerful corporations.

6. No taxing the public to pay dividends on watered stock.

7. Stringent laws against bribery, including a prohibition of free passes.

8. Laws enacted by Congress enforcing the provisions of the first article of the Constitution, to regulate commerce among the several States, fixing a maximum rate to be charged by corporations for labor, service, or the use of property.

9. A liberal policy toward our waterways which, during the season of navigation, are potent in preventing exorbitant charges by corporate monopolies.

10. Laws providing for the restriction within proper limits of corporate powers and privileges generally, and for the protection, education, and elevation of the masses.

METHODS OF PROCEEDING.

To organize State, County, and District Leagues.

To influence, so far as possible, the nomination by existing political parties of candidates who will support our principles. Where such candidates are nominated the League will notify its members of this fact and in such cases leave each member free to consult his individual or party preferences; but where one candidate will and another will not support our principles, then all party affiliations to be laid aside by members of the League and a solid vote cast for the candidate indorsed by the League. If neither party present a candidate favoring our principles, then the League will nominate and support a candidate, and this will be done in all cases where the action of the League is sought to be avoided by making nominations.

It was decided that as soon as the League got into shape steps should be taken to secure cooperation on the part of the various Anti-Monopoly Leagues to defeat the nomination of Stanley Matthews to the Supreme Bench, after which the meeting adjourned to 4 p. m. Wednesday, the 27th inst.

MATRIMONIAL.

FULLER—RANNEY.

The wedding of Miss Hattie J. Fuller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fuller, and Mr. William A. Ranney, of the firm of Augustine, Ranney & Co., of South Bend, Ind., occurred at 6 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2426 Michigan avenue. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Cheney, Rector of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, in the presence of a small and select company of relations and intimate friends. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Nellie Sylvester, of St. Louis; Mr. W. S. Fowler, of New York; Miss Jennie Kittredge, of Oconomowoc; and Miss Mamie Fuller, the bride's younger sister. There was a fine display of presents. A wedding supper was served after the ceremony, and the bride and groom left on the 9 o'clock train for New York. They will make South Bend their future residence. After their departure the guests spent a pleasant evening in dancing to the music of an excellent orchestra.

DOTY—SWEETLAND.

Miss Mamie Doty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus D. Doty, and Mr. John T. Sweetland, with W. G. McCormick & Co., were married at high noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 3444 Indiana avenue, by Bishop C. E. Cheney, of Christ Church. The bride and groom were attended only by the parents of the bride, and the ceremony was witnessed by the family and a few intimate friends. An informal reception and dinner followed the ceremony, and the bride and groom left on a brief bridal tour. On their return they will reside at No. 3122 Wabash avenue.

The list of presents was as follows: Handsome opera-glass, Miss Maggie Fisher; wall brush-pocket, Miss Nellie Flagg; toilet perfumery case, Mr. William Leckie; engraving and easel, the Misses Flagg; silver water-service, Mr. and Mrs. Sweetland, parents of the groom; easel and picture, Miss Kittie Bidwell; wreath, Messrs. Kerwin and Loveland; silver castor, Mr. H. H. Cooley; toilet perfumery bottles, Misses Pearce and Rowley; large album, Mr. Thomas; embroidered pin-cushion, Miss Gertie Knight; toilet set, Miss Ella Wallwork; tidies, Mrs. George Whedon; fruit dish, Miss Benona Doty; bracket and statuary, Mrs. E. G. Clark; fan, Mrs. C. B. Flagg; opera-glass, Mrs. C. P. Peckham, of Brooklyn; handsome chetlain watch, "Lute"; card case, Miss Florence McNamara; Burns' works, Miss Denean Doty; cake-basket, Miss Nellie Doty; ebony wall cabinet, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Doty, parents of the bride; well-filled pocketbooks from the fathers of the bride and groom; boquet, Miss Daisy Goodman; fruit knife, Erastus Flagg.

HOWE—M'CORMICK.

Mr. W. B. McCormick, of Altoona, Pa., and Miss Eliza M. Howe, the daughter of Mr. Robert Howe, of this city, were married last evening at the bride's home, 152 South Wood street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Kittredge, in the presence of relatives and numerous friends. The wedding was a very pleasant one. Supper was served, and dancing followed, Dawson's orchestra furnishing the music. The newly-married couple left on the 10:20 train for New York, thence to Altoona, Pa., their future home. Among the company were the family of the bride, Mrs. R. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Howe, Mr. A. G. Howe, Miss Nettie Howe, Mrs. Galbraith with son and daughter, Mrs. W. E. Drake, Mrs. Dell, Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, the Misses Moorhead, Vogel B. Camp, A. Car, Ella Means, Randall, C. Moran, L. Conner, N. Riordan, O. A. Barry, Messrs. F. McDonald, J. H. Thompson, H. Ullman, H. Bowler, C. W. Lasher, and many others.

The wedding gifts were numerous and valuable. Among them were a silver pie-knife from Mrs. Morse, silver teaspoons from Mr. Tichenor, cake-basket from Mr. and Mrs. Drake, painted plaque from Miss Randall, ice-pitcher from the bride's brothers, a castor from Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Howe, silver tea-set from Robert and Nettie Howe; ebony cabinet, J. Ballenberg; Japanese vase from Miss Camp; vase from Miss Car; landscape tea and dinner set, 125 pieces, from Mrs. H. M. McCormick and Mrs. Moorhead; boquet-holder, Miss Riordan; sconce, Mr. McDonald; horseshoes, Miss Moorhead of Altoona and Miss J. Rogers of Orleans, Mass.; crystal hanging flower-holder, Misses Vogel; individual butter dish, Mr. Lasher; odor casket, Miss Moran; macreme lace bag, Miss A. Moorhead; crystal jewel-case, Miss Barry; decorated tile, Miss Conner; fancy cases, Mr. Thompson. The groom's present was a set of Florentine jewelry and a piano. A horn of flowers was sent by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, and a basket of flowers by Miss Moore.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The surprise of the election is not over yet. The announcement of the judges Tuesday evening was that W. H. Crocker was elected Trustee by a majority of 12 over Thomas Lord. In verifying their work, however, they came to the conclusion that Mr. Lord was elected by a majority of 16 over Crocker. This leaves the contest just where it was before the election, and the ballots are to be counted again.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Louisiana Jockey Club, spring meeting, second day; Pickwick Stakes for 3-year-olds; mile heats:

Moses	1	1
Bogue Belle	2	2
Kitty Hawk	3	dis.

Time—1:48¼; 1:48.

One-mile dash, won by Knight Templar, Viola second, Gabriel third. Time, 1:47.

Handicap, all ages, mile and a half, won by Fellowplay, Referee second, Long Sick third. Time, 2:44¼.

TOURNAMENT

at the Chicago Roller-Skating Rink to-night. Nine Knights have entered for the contest. Tournament from 9 to 9:30. General skating before and after the tournament.

NEW LACE FOR WINDOW CURTAINS.

Shaded or ombré effects will be a feature in spring fashions; hence the great popularity of Hilger & Co's. new style Guipure D'Art lace curtains, exhibited at 204 Wabash.

ESTHETIC COOKING.

Miss Corson's Third Lecture at Fairbank Hall.

Interesting Practical Experiments in Preparing Savory Dishes.

About the usual number of ladies attended the third cooking lesson given by Miss Corson in Fairbank Hall yesterday morning, and they were deeply interested in the explanations which accompanied the preparation of the dishes, all the scholars taking notes.

The bill of fare called for a "Canton of lamb," but the piece of meat sent in by the butcher was not what was wanted. It was utilized, however, for a carbonade,—a very brown roast. "The proper piece for a roast," said Miss Corson, "is the loin. Remove the bone by cutting it off close to the flesh, and put in its place a little stuffing. Then roll the meat up and tie it with a string. After browning it in the oven season and roast it." Fifteen minutes to a pound were necessary for lamb, and about twenty minutes for mutton. "Serve as a roast." All roasts should have a salad accompanying them.

At this juncture Henry, the servant, brought in a shoulder of lamb from which the lower bone had not been chopped off. As this lower bone was needed for the head of the duck, it was possible now to make the Canton, and Miss Corson set about it. "First take out the shoulder-blade," she said, "cutting from the inside, and leaving the outside whole. Put the blade in some water to boil, because the blade will become an important part of the duck. When boiled you can take off all the flesh. Next take out the rest of the bone by turning the flesh over. Try not to cut the skin. If you do sew it up. When you pass the second joint cut the bone off midway between the second joint and the next one. Then turn back the flesh."

This was done,—a piece of the second bone about four inches long remaining in the flesh. The stuffing was next made. "Put a cupful of stale bread in cold water until it is soft," said Miss Corson. "Don't use warm water to hasten the process, because there may be fermentation, and the bread will get a little sour. While the bread is soaking chop a tablespoon of parsley fine, and also a teaspoon of onion. Fry the onion for a minute in a tablespoon of

BUTTER OR SWEET DRIPPINGS.

Then put in the onion and butter the parsley and bread, which must be squeezed from the cold water. Season with salt and pepper,—about a teaspoon of one and a pinch of the other. Stir over the fire until the mixture is scalding hot. Then stuff the shoulder, and sew up the opening."

Miss Corson then trussed the shoulder so that it resembled a duck, and her success was hailed with a buzz indicating astonishment and delight. The piece of second-bone served as a head, and the collar-bone as a tail.

"As soon as it is brown," she went on, "season it with salt and pepper, and allow it about twenty minutes to roast, because it must be rather well done. Remember that a solid body of meat takes a little longer to roast than meat which has the bone left in. After the 'duck' is roasted take out the strings"—meaning those which held the head in position—"and serve it as a roast. A little salad is a nice addition; or serve it with a little gravy around the dish. When a very fine dish is needed, serve with a macedoine of vegetables,—carrots and turnips cut in pieces about an inch long and half an inch wide."

She said if mutton were used, a little more onion and some sage could be added to the seasoning. They would be surprised at the close imitation to duck, having the fishy taste. This would especially be true if cooked rather rare. Young meat should always be very well done, because the fibre, while tender, was very elastic, and consequently difficult of digestion.

The class were next initiated into the mysteries of Russian salad. "Take some vegetables," said Miss Corson, "and boil them as for Julienne soup, separately in water and salt, until they are tender. Then put them into cold water until cool." After cutting the vegetables into different shapes, with utensils made for the purpose, she mixed them in a salad dish so that the colors contrasted. "Use plain French salad for dressing." She recommended three kinds of vegetables,—carrots, turnips, and beats, saying that parsnips could also be added. Potatoes were sometimes put in. The scraps should be used for flavoring soups and sauces.

COOKING SHAD.

"To broil a shad or any kind of fish," said Miss Corson, "put a lump of butter on the gridiron,—a double one, because the fish won't break in turning it over. Put the inside of the fish to the fire first and let it brown without burning until the flakes begin to separate or crack apart. It is then done. Turn the skin side to the fire just long enough to brown it nicely. Season it, if you wish, before cooking, because it will not impair the flavor." A broiled or baked fish ought to be large. After removing the backbone and ribs from the shad, Miss Corson proceeded to broil it.

"Apple meringues" were next on the bill of fare. "Peel some nice, smooth apples," said Miss Corson, who did it herself, "and cut them in halves. Lay them on a pan suitable to be sent to the table, and keep them in the oven just long enough to cook them through,—not long enough to break them down. While baking, make a meringue by using the whites of eggs,—one egg for each apple,—beating the whites to a stiff froth. Mix with it one heaping tablespoon of powdered sugar. When the apples are tender put the meringue on top of them."

"To make four quarts of Brunoise soap," said Miss Corson, "cut the vegetables, which should be of three kinds,—carrots, turnips, and onions,—into little pieces,—cubes about half an inch square,—and brown them in the bottom of a pan with a tablespoon each of sugar and butter, the pan to be used in making the soup. Then pour in the broth. Let the vegetables cook until they are tender. Season with salt and pepper." This was a very nice soap, and very easily made, because composed of ordinary materials.

Miss Corson, in closing the lesson, gave this recipe for a salad: One tablespoon of vinegar, three tablespoons of salad oil, one saltspoon of salt, and a quarter of a saltspoon of pepper mixed well together. It was a great gastronomic mistake, she said, to have a fine dressing on a vegetable salad. Mayonnaise should be used for a fine dish—poultry, game or fish.

A FREE LESSON.

Mr. J. H. Carpenter announced that Miss Corson had volunteered to give at 7.30 Saturday evening a free lesson to the wives and daughters of working men; also that there would be a morning course covering plain dishes and an afternoon course devoted to fancy ones next week.

The fourth lesson will be given at 10 o'clock this morning.

FRAUDULENT BONDS.

Verdict in a Suit to Compel the Payment of Counterfeit County Bonds.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 20.—In the United States Circuit Court here to-day, in the case of Doggett et al. vs. Clark County, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant. The suit was upon bonds which defendant alleged were forged, and it appeared in evidence that they were executed in the summer of 1874 by C. W. Foukersley, a former Representative in the Legislature, and D. S. Dolbear and Ludlow B Clark, former County Supervisor and Clerk. After resigning and fleeing from the State, to avoid trial on indictments pending against them, they went to St. Louis, and had printed $63,000 of funding bonds, dating them back to May, 1874, and affixed counterfeit seals, which they procured in Chicago.

A false certificate of registration was affixed by one John A. Sabbold, who counterfeited the signature of Auditor Stephen Wheeler so well that he could not distinguish the difference. The plaintiff offered rebutting testimony, but the case was so plain that the jury was out but fifteen minutes. Messrs. Whipple, Kimball, and Cohn & Cohn represented the plaintiffs, and Rose & Rose and Dodge & Johnson the defendant. This case has been pending several years, and releases the county of the payment of over $100,000.

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—Col. John Hay, whom the Associated Press dispatches last night announced as the successor of Whitelaw Reid as editor-in-chief of the New York *Tribune*, was interviewed to-day, and he pronounced the report untrue. Mr. Reid, who is to be married next week, will visit Europe on his wedding tour and be absent most of the summer season. He has requested Col. Hay to assist in editing the *Tribune* during his absence. Though his private interests in Cleveland press him severely, Col. Hay, to please his friend, consented to "help out" on the *Tribune*, though it is distinctly understood that his connection with the paper will not extend beyond Mr. Reid's return.

MICHIGAN CITY WATER-WORKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., April 20.—The water-works system is being extended on the principal streets of the city, to the prison and lumber districts, and will be completed by the 1st of June next. It is feared, however, that the pumps now in use will be inadequate for this new demand upon them. It is proposed to supply the city with lake water for household purposes at no distant day, and add new and more powerful machinery.

LADIES' FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., April 20.—The annual meeting of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the Alton Presbytery was held in this city to-day. There is a large attendance from the various cities and towns which compose the Presbytery. The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Dr. Matthews, of this city. The Society was also addressed by Dr. Hurd, President of Blackburn University. The session will last until Thursday.

OBITUARY.

HENRY W. FARRAR.

The funeral of the late Col. Henry W. Farrar took place at 12 o'clock yesterday from his home, No. 1245 Michigan avenue. A large concourse of people gathered to pay their last respects to one who had been so loved and honored during his lifetime. He was a man who had warm friends in every walk of life, and there were present those who had met with him in social and business circles, and who recognize in his death the loss of a genial companion and true friend.

The remains reposed in a handsome casket in the front parlor. The casket was draped with a silk flag, and on the lid were a number of handsome floral offerings. A large floral combination piece, representing a crossed sword and pen, linked together by a band bearing the word "Colonel" in immortelles, was a tribute from the attachés of the *Evening Journal*, with whom the deceased was so long associated. The Order of Elks sent a beautiful floral Elk badge. It was a circle bearing the words "Our Brother," in which was an elk's head. The Order was represented by a committee consisting of John B. Jeffery, Joseph Mackin, and H. A. Fistler. At the foot of the casket was a floral pillow bearing the initials "M. O. L. L. U. S.," and scattered about the room were many other handsome tributes from sorrowing friends.

The services were opened with the hymn, "I'm Nearer Home," by the Harmonia Quartet —Messrs. Sloan and Howard, and Mrs. Farwell and Mrs. Balfour. The Rev. Brooke Herford, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, then read a number of appropriate scriptural passages, after which the quartet sang "Abide With Me." The short services were brought to a close by a fitting prayer by the Rev. Brooke Herford, and the casket was conveyed to the hearse by the following gentlemen, who acted as pall-bearers: Gen. P. H. Sheridan, George Sturges, Archie Fisher, N. K. Fairbank, Joel D. Harvey, and Charles Rhodes. The remains were deposited in the vault at Rosehill.

Among the gentlemen who attended the services at the house were

Secretary-of-War Lincoln,	William C. Lyon,
	Charles Swartz,
Assistant-Treasurer Gilbert,	John B. Jeffery,
	Col. Appleton,
W. K. Sullivan,	H. A. Fistler,
John B. Lyon,	George Sturges,
J. B. Carson, Quincy, Ill.,	Andrew Shuman,
Perry H. Smith,	Archie Fisher,
Gen. P. H. Sheridan,	Joel D. Harvey,
Charles Rhodes,	H. C. Bannard,
N. K. Fairbank,	Dr. Johnson,
Beverly R. Chambers,	Col. H. N. Eldridge,
James G. Deven,	William C. Clapp,
Charles Sherman,	John Ayer,
S. J. Medill,	Jeremiah Curtin,
J. H. McVicker,	L. D. Powers,
Joseph Mackin,	Nathan Corwith,
Thomas Kirkwood,	John M. Dandy,
Frederick Whitehouse,	C. Cavaroc,
Milton Palmer,	I. R. Hitt,
Thomas H. Keefe,	John L. Wilson,
Albert Hayden,	Capt. Richard Robbins,
Gen. I. N. Stiles,	W. L. Ogden,
Capt. Edward F. Gale,	Gen. A. L. Chetlain,
Col. M. V. Sheridan,	Gen. Julius White,
Gen. William E. Strong,	Joseph Smith,
Gen. A. C. Ducat,	Gen. Buford,
Melville W. Fuller,	Dr. Scott, of Evanston,
Dr. D. S. Smith,	J. Irving Pearce,
Henry Corwith,	Thomas Wignall,
William G. McMillan,	Gen. J. W. Forsythe,
Eugene S. Pike,	John DeKoven,
Judge C. Beckwith,	Col. J. Mason Loomis,
Gen. G. A. Forsythe,	J. H. B. Daley,
Thomas Clark,	Capt. Gregory,
Gen. A. Baird,	Gen. Wm. D. Whipple,
Peter Balken,	Maj. Henry Gile,
Maj. Clarence Dyer,	J. W. Odell,
Gen. H. B. Whitehouse,	Henry Huntington,
A. B. Mason,	George I. Burroughs,
A. J. Galloway,	Abijah Keith,
B. C. Campbell,	George H. Hardy,
John M. Rountree,	Herbert Ayar,
George C. Walker,	Mr. Sloan.
Mr. Howard,	

THADDEBS J. REMINGTON.

Yesterday was committed to earth all that remained of Thaddeus J. Remington, who died Sunday, the solemn and impressive funeral services of the Episcopal Church being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Assistant Rector of St. James' Church. The funeral escort was composed of about 200 members of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, of which the deceased was an honored member. Mr. Remington had been an employé on THE TRIBUNE for nearly fourteen years, and was universally respected by his fellow-workmen. His remains were deposited in the "Printers'" lot at Rosehill.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

MENDOTA, Ill., April 20.—Another death from cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred here on Monday. The victim was Mrs. O. C. Merrifield, whose husband purchased an interest in the Western Cottage Organ Company, and moved here from Vermont some months ago. Her child, 6 months old, died yesterday, and both are to be buried to-day.

Don't Die on the Premises.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches. 15c. boxes.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
W. B. McCormick	31	Altona, Ill.
Eliza M. Howe	30	Chicago.
Henry Utes	25	632 Superior.
Elvina Peters	21	Niles Centre, Ill.
T. J. Brinkman	35	Thornton, Ill.
Clara E. Raabe	25	Kankakee, Ill.
William Maas	21	Maine, Ill.
Fizzie Engle	22	Maine, Ill.
T. W. J. Palmer	38	1832 Wabash av.
Mollie Ballard	28	2024 Prairie av.
Theodore Even	26	2105 Archer av.
Susanna Gormnwa	25	3561 Vernon av.
John H. Bartlett	30	Leadville, Colo.
Mary J. Child	20	2829 Michigan av.
Johanna P. Gierten	35	68 Barber.
Mrs. Agnes Wagner	35	66 Barber.
Charles Swanson	47	Chicago.
Christina Tharsell	49	Chicago.
W. E. Stimpson	31	Las Vegas, N. M.
Mattie R. Albertson	26	Maywood, Ill.
Hinrik Grandt	23	Jefferson, Ill.
Catherine Buchholtz	25	Jefferson, Ill.
William Pfister	23	Chicago.
Dora Kroeck	19	221 Dayton.
William Melzer	22	Northfield, Ill.
Mary Halste	19	Northfield, Ill.
W. J. Taylor	29	Matteson House.
Florence Rockwell	27	2358 Indiana av.
Abraham J. Herdan	22	Falls City, Neb.
Lizzie Woolf	18	Chicago.
Prokop Kridera	22	Barrington, Ill.
Mary Pykny	19	Barrington, Ill.
Robert A. Stuart	26	Lawrence, Kas.
Ella A. Pickering	25	Chicago.
Henry C. Tahey	26	160 Dearborn av.
Bessie Thomson	26	584 Division.
Charles Morris	38	41 and 43 Fourteenth.
Dora Goodman	22	41 and 43 Fourteenth.
J. George Schwarz	21	438 Larrabee.
Augusta Lauvoatte	19	632 Larrabee.
David Freund	35	2829 State.
Henrietta Levy	24	2951 Indiana av.
James Funn	26	16 Hubbard.
Mary Ellen Phillips	21	16 Hubbard.
E. R. Van Buren	28	546 Wabash av.
Jennie E. Wells	24	Buffalo, N. Y.
Mark M. Kane	21	1325 Michigan av.
Mary A. Murphy	20	Chicago.
James Hickey	26	Chicago.
Maria Sterling	21	Chicago.
Christoph Werde	33	Matteson, Ill.
F. J. C. Egdorf	19	Monee, Ill.
John Fornquest	23	Chicago.
Anna Coyne	18	3344 Vernon av.
Charles Thompson	26	10 Artesian av.
Ellen Johnson	24	45 Bremer.
Antony Simon	28	Joliet, Ill.
Therese Hirn	28	Joliet, Ill.
Archie McCauley	36	90 West Jackson.
Mrs. Maria Burns	35	84 Kearney.
Frank Grover	27	157 West Madison.
Rose Bonn	25	174 Harrison.

MARRIAGES.

HANCOCK—SHAW—In this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. L. G. Mercer, William S. Hancock and Cora F. Shaw.

DEATHS.

SEYMOUR—In Hartford, Ct., April 17, Catharine S., wife of Daniel F. Seymour, aged 46 years.

Funeral at the residence of her daughter, No. 25 Pratt-st., to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Burial private.

CLARE—April 19, James Clare.

Funeral from his late residence, 2921 Archer-av., at 10 o'clock on Thursday to St. Bridget's Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

JAMIESON—April 19, John M. Jamieson, aged 30 years.

Funeral from his parents' residence, 2816 Shurtleff-av., Thursday at 12 o'clock, to Graceland.

BUCK—April 19, Joseph B. Buck, beloved son of E. D. and Mary Buck, aged 4 years.

Funeral will take place from 22 Silver-st., at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

☞ Nashville (Tenn.), Paducah (Ky.), and Kansas City papers please copy.

SKEEN—The remains of Mrs. Jane Skeen will be buried from the vault at Rosehill Cemetery to-day at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family invited.

SPAIN—Harry, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spain, 53 North Sheldon-st., aged 2 years and 7 months, of diphtheria.

The remains will be taken to South Bend, Ind., for burial.

FITZGERALD—Helena, daughter of David and Julia Fitzgerald, after three days' illness, aged 18 years. Funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, 160 Farrell-st., on Friday, April 22, at 10:30, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

DEATHS.

TABOR—The funeral services of Milton Tabor will take place at his late residence, 3347 Wabash-av., at 2 o'clock Thursday, the 21st inst., and thence by carriages to Oakwood Cemetery.

OLSEN—Mrs. Louisa M. Olsen, Tuesday, April 19, at 1 a. m.

Funeral from 113 South Halsted-st., to Graceland, Saturday, April 23, at 10 a. m.

REID—The funeral of the late James Reid will take place from his late residence, 242 Townsend-st., by carriages to the Church of the Holy Name, to-day at 10:30 sharp, thence by cars to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Society of the Army of the Cumberland of the Northwest will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, in Room 3 (Coal Exchange), Grand Pacific Hotel. All members of the old Cumberland Army are invited to be present.

MR. SANKEY WILL ACCOMPANY Mr. Moody on a visit to this city. They hold Sunday service, both morning and evening, at Chicago Avenue Church, and not at Farwell Hall, as some papers erroneously state.

AN EVENING OF READINGS WILL be given by Prof. R. L. Cumnock in Farwell Hall to-night in the Y. M. C. A. course.

THE REV. R. S. CANTINE, OF OAK Park will conduct the noon meeting to-day in Lower Farwell Hall.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.

Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

2838 Michigan-av.

AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, April 21, at 10 a. m.

ENTIRE FURNITURE, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Dining-room & Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, &c., &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

380 Erie-st.,

North Side, Marble Front,

AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, April 21, at 10 a. m.

Brussels Carpets, Parlor & Chamber Sets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture,

Etc., etc. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Nos. 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

151 Dearborn-av.,

ON FRIDAY MORNING,

April 22, at 10 o'clock, we sell

AT AUCTION

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE,

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Dining-Room, Kitchen, and General Housekeeping Goods of Private Family. Sale without limit or reserve.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Saturday Morning, April 23, at 10 o'clock,

AT

215 South Morgan-st.,

We will sell with reserve, the entire

FURNITURE

OF PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

Dining-room and Kitchen outfit, Carpets and General Household Goods.

ELISON, FLEISHEIM & CO.

By POMEROY & CO.

3748 Langley-av.,

THIS THURSDAY MORNING,

April 21, at 10 o'clock, the

FURNITURE,

Etc., of the above residence will be sold

AT AUCTION.

Without reserve or limit, to the highest bidder. Contents consist of elegant Piano, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Stoves, etc., etc. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

NO. 31 PARK-AV.,

WEST SIDE.

We will sell contents of above dwelling by auction this (Thursday) morning, April 21, at 10 o'clock a. m. The house is elegantly furnished throughout, and well worth the attention of purchasers.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, April 23

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

We will sell Entire Contents of

Eleven-Room Dwelling,

AT

Corner of Paulina & Walnut-sts.,

CONSISTING OF

M. T. Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Bruss. and Wool Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, and General Household Goods.

Sale peremptory.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

PIANOS.

REED AND SONS PIANOS

First-Class Upright Cabinet Grands. Largest Size. Extra Long Strings. Large Sounding Board.

Powerful Tone. Pure Quality. Easy Action. Stand in Tune. Elegant Rosewood Case. Durable.

REED'S Temple of Music, 136 State St., Chicago. ☞ Catalogue Free.

SEEDS.

Seeds Garden, Field, & Flower.

☞ Headquarters for Vick's Flower Seeds, Spring Bulbs.

FOGG & VALENTINE, 36 Lake, under Tremont House

CANDY.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

CHEMISTRY.

FOOD ADULTERATIONS Detected and General Chemical Analysis performed.

C. GILBERT WHEELER, Chemist and Assayer, 81 Clark-st.

TRIBUNE BRA[NCH OFFICES.]

IN ORDER TO AC[COMMODATE] numerous patrons th[e] established Branch Offices as designated below, whe[re] taken for the same price a[s] fice, and will be received u[ntil]

SOUTH [DIVISION.]

J. & R. SIMMS, Book[sellers] Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggi[st] northwest corner Thirty-f[irst]

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHANAN, Drug[gist] State-sts.

WEST D[IVISION.]

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, ner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & ... Halsted-st., corner of Ada[ms]

MILLS' PHARMACY, J... West Madison-st., corner o[f]

TH. SONNICHSEN, Dr[uggist] corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jewele[r] Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner

AUGUST JACOBSON, D... corner Indiana-st.

NORTH D[IVISION.]

L. BURLINGHAM & ... Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, ... Agent, News and Stationer

LOST AN[D FOUND.]

LOST—A GOLD G... with fan attached. W... return to Tribune office.

STRAYED—OR S... posite 3225 Portland-av... horse; has heavy silver ta... splint on inside left fore le... paid for his return to E. K... Yards.

BOARDING A[ND LODGING.]

NORTH

7 N. CLARK-ST., N... Good board, $4 to $7 pe... day board, $3 per week. $1...

269 EAST IN... State—Large ple... suitable for two, with boa...

WEST

296 WEST MON... ant suites on sec... parties without children ... home in a private family. ... T. D. FITCH.

SOUTH

43 UNIVERSITY ... rooms, two front un... tion near the street and st...

2525 WABASH-... rooms to rent, ...

HOT[ELS.]

CLARENDON HO... nished rooms, single ... Table boarders accommod...

ST. JAMES HOTE... $2 per day. Reduced ... permanent boarders. Ta...

WINDSOR EURO... une Block—Is the ... hotel in the city, having ... to $2 per day, according to ... taurant underneath. SA...

BOARD

BOARD—2 OR 3 G... neighborhood west ... class board for two; will f... dress H 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—SOUTH ... ond-st., by gentlema... 1st May: room with east ... ences. Address O A 38, T...

BOARD—WITH A... of rooms, with board ... other boarders; on Nort... south of Chicago-av.; w... furniture with exception o...

BOARD—ON THE ... of La Salle st., fo... 3d. Address F 94, Tribune

BOARD—BY A ... ployed in a down-to... private family, South Si... but does not wish ... References. Address H 3...

BOARD—TWO UN... with board, in good l... gentleman and wife. Add...

BOARD—AND T... rooms, by a gentlem... Side. Reference given if... terms. F 95, Tribune office.

FINA[NCIAL.]

A. GOLDSMID, LO... Madison-st. (license... mond broker and bullion ... gold and silver, diamonds, ... Branch, 403½ Larimer-st. ...

ANY AMOUNT T... ture and pianos witho... st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MAD... watches, etc., at l... Rooms 5 and 6, 122 Randol...

ANY AMOUNT T... ture, pianos, etc., with... also on all good securities.

HIGHEST PRICE ... Savings and Fidelit... navian National Bank ce... General Broker. 86 Washi...

MONEY IN HAN... proved city property... mortgages. STREET & C...

MONEY TO LOA... etc., without remo... Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE LO... B. E. GALLUP & CO

$25,000 TO LE... city real... Washington-st.

STOR[AGE.]

BEFORE STORIN... ture, pianos, merchan... Chicago Storage Co., 300 ... comparing their rates, fa... you will be convin... and best in the city. Adva...

FIDELITY STOR... and 80 East Van Bur... liable. Established 1875. A... facilities for the storage o...

STORAGE IN CL... by elevator. H. W. ... Wabash-av.

STORAGE FOR F... and general merch... of care. R. T. MARTIN C...

STORAGE FOR ... gies, etc., in building ... having just added addition... sive premises adjoining. ... moved and packed for shi... GEORGE PARRY, 158 an...

HOUSEHO[LD GOODS.]

EMPIRE PARLOR ... and 363 West Madiso... stock of carpets, furnit... selling at lowest prices f... Call and examine.

FOR SALE—I WI... or separately every... vate residence at a sacr... class household goods wi... examine. C. FURST, 12...

PAT[ENTS.]

L. B. COUPLAND ... Pa...

NATIONAL SC... tion secures patent... tation throughout the U... Little Book on Patents ... Room 21, Chicago, Ill., an...

INSTR[UCTION.]

WANTED—SHO... to learn Schoeb's ... Hall; for circular and spe... A. SCHOEB, P.O. Box, 89...

PROFE[SSIONAL.]

A. GOODRICH, AT... 124 Dearborn-st., Ch... experience. Business qu...

CLAIR[VOYANT.]

ALL RECOMMEN... West Madison-st., be... family and business troub...

The Oppo[sing Forces.]

Chilian Th...

Don Carlos A. Vera... table of the losses o... that of the allies, from... the entry into Lima, ... number of men pla... belligerents. The s... Calama, Chipana, Iqui... Lomac, Anganos, Pisa... the Pilcomayo, San ... Angeles, Sama, Tacna... tion of the Loa, di... Manzano, Chorrillos, ... also include those in... and reconnoissances.

Chilian...

Killed	3,27...
Wounded	5,61...
Prisoners	39...
Total	9,27...

The allies have plac...

The Army of Tarapac...

The Army of Tacna a...

Bolivians ...

The Army of Arequip...

The Army of Ica...

The Army of Lima and...

Total...

Chili has opposed to ...

The Army of the Nor...

The Reserve...

The Army of the Fro...

Total...

But of these the Ar... vanquished the allied...

DEATHS.

...eral services of Milton Tabor will ...e residence, 3343 Wabash-av., at 2 ...e 21st inst., and thence by car- ...Cemetery.

...ias M. Olsen, Tuesday, April 20, ...South Halsted-st., to Graceland, ...10 a. m.

...al of the late James Reid will take ...residence, 242 Townsend-st., by ...rch of the Holy Name, to-day at ...y cars to Calvary.

...OUNCEMENTS.

...NED MEETING OF THE ...Army of the Cumberland of the ...eld this evening at 8 o'clock, in ...hange), Grand Pacific Hotel. All ...Cumberland Army are invited to ...

...Y WILL ACCOMPANY ...a visit to this city. They hold ...morning and evening, at Chi-...and not at Farwell Hall, as some ...state.

...G OF READINGS WILL ...of. R. L. Cumnock in Farwell Hall ...L. C. A. course.

...S. CANTINE, OF OAK ...uct the noon meeting to-day in ...

...AKING POWDER.

...OYAL ...AKING ...WDER ...UTELY PURE. ...GRAPE CREAM TARTAR. ...rite in leading cities of the world. ...ion makes such light, flaky, hot ...pastry. Can be eaten by dyspep-...the ills resulting from heavy indi-...Commended for purity and whole-...overnment Chemist, Dr. Mott. ...KING POWDER CO., New York.

...TION SALES.

..., FLERSHEIM & CO., ...rs, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...Michigan-av. AUCTION, ...April 21, at 10 a. m. ...E FURNITURE, ...Chamber Sets, Car-...ng-room & Kitch-...niture, Beds and ...ling, &c., &c. ...ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

...Erie-st., ...de, Marble Front, AUCTION, ...April 21, at 10 a. m. ...rpets, Parlor & Cham-... Dining-room and ...hen Furniture, ...ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

..., FLERSHEIM & CO., ...and 86 Randolph-st.

...earborn-av., ...IDAY MORNING, ..., at 10 o'clock, we sell ...AUCTION ...IRE FURNITURE, ...er Sets, Dining-Room, Kitchen, ...eeping Goods of Private Family. ...r reserve. ...ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

..., April 23, at 10 o'clock, AT ...th Morgan-st., ...with reserve, the entire ...NITURE ...VATE RESIDENCE, ...d Chamber Sets, ...itchen outfit, Carpets and Gen-... ELISON, FLEISHEIM & CO.

...OMEROY & CO.

...Langley-av., ...URSDAY MORNING, ..., at 10 o'clock, the ...NITURE, ...ove residence will be sold ...AUCTION, ...mit, to the highest bidder. Con-...rant" Piano, Parlor and Chamber ...eds, Bedding, Crockery, Stoves, ...OMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

...PARK-AV., ...WEST SIDE. ...s of above dwelling by auction ...ing, April 21, at 10 o'clock a. m. ...tly furnished throughout, and ...ion of purchasers. ...OMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

...DAY, April 23 ...'CLOCK A. M., ...ll Entire Contents of ...oom Dwelling, AT ...aulina & Walnut-sts., ...NSISTING OF ...s, Parlor Suits, Brussels, and ..., Stoves, Crockery, and ...Household Goods. ...OMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

...PIANOS.

...First-Class Upright Cabinet Grands. Largest Size. Extra Long Strings Large Sounding Board. ...SONS ...REED'S Temple of Music, 136 State St., Chicago. Catalogue Free.

...SEEDS.

...Garden, Field, & Flower. Headquarters for Vick's Flower Seeds, Spring Bulbs. FOGG & VALENTINE, ...5 Lake, under Tremont House.

...ANDY.

...Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample ...retail box by express of the best ...Candies in America, put up ele-...antly and strictly pure. Refers ...to all Chicago. Address ...GUNTHER, Confectioner, ...Madison-st., Chicago.

...EMISTRY.

...ADULTERATIONS ...etected and General Chemical ...nalysis performed. ...C. GILBERT WHEELER, ...Chemist and Assayer, ...81 Clark-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

R. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD GLOVE-BUTTONER—with fan attached, Wednesday, April 20. Please return to Tribune office.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM OPposite 3225 Portland-av., a sorrel clipped saddle-horse; has heavy silver tail and light mane and small splint on inside left fore leg. Suitable reward will be paid for his return to E. K. HERRICK, Union Stock-Yards.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 N. CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Good board, $4 to $7 per week; $16 to $20 per month; day board, $5 per week, $12 per month.

269 EAST INDIANA-ST., NEAR State—Large pleasant south front room, suitable for two, with board.

West Side.

296 WEST MONROE-ST.—2 PLEASant suites on second floor, with board, for parties without children willing to pay for a good home in a private family. References required. Mrs. T. B. FITCH.

South Side.

43 UNIVERSITY PLACE—DESIRABLE rooms, two front unfurnished, with board; location near the street and steam cars.

2525 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

Hotels.

CLARENDON HOUSE—FINELY-FURnished rooms, single or en suite, for the summer. Table boarders accommodated.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—$2 per day. Reduced rates to traveling men and permanent boarders. Table board $5 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—2 OR 3 GOOD ROOMS IN GOOD neighborhood west of Union Park, with first-class board for two; will furnish except carpets. Address H 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—SOUTH OF TWENTY-SECond-st., by gentleman and wife, before or after 1st May; room with east or south exposure. References. Address O A 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ALCOVE OR SUITE of rooms, with board for wife, where there are no other boarders; on North Side, east of Clark and south of Chicago-av.; would prefer to use my own furniture with exception of carpets. F 4, Tribune.

BOARD—ON THE NORTH SIDE, EAST of La Salle-st., for self and wife. Will pay $40. Address F 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY EMployed in a down-town office, a nice home in a private family, South Side; could take lunch down town, but does not wish to go beyond Sixteenth-st. References. Address H 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS with board, in good location on North Side, by gentleman and wife. Address N, 668 Larrabee-st.

BOARD—AND TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, by a gentleman and wife, on the South Side. Reference given if desired. Address, stating terms, F 95, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal; lowest rates; also on all good securities. Room 11, 96 Dearborn-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved city property. Sums to suit. Will buy mortgages. STREET & CO., 101 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, etc., without removal. G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS A SPECIALTY. B. E. GALLUP & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city real estate. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

STORAGE.

BEFORE STORING YOUR FURNIture, pianos, merchandise, etc., call and see the Chicago Storage Co., 200 to 206 Randolph-st., and by comparing their rates, facilities, and elegant warerooms, you will be convinced they are the cheapest and best in the city. Advances made. Established 1875.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. Permanent and reliable. Established 1875. Advances made. Increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE IN CLEAN, DRY LOFTS, by elevator. H. W. WETHERELL, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, and general merchandise; low insurance; best of care. R. T. MARTIN CO., 265 and 267 State-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGgies, etc., in building expressly for the purpose, having just added additions to former and built extensive premises adjoining. Advances made. Furniture moved and packed for shipping. Established in 1872. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 381 and 383 West Madison-st.—Now receiving spring stock of carpets, furniture, and household goods. Selling at lowest prices for cash or on installments. Call and examine.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL TOGETHER or separately everything contained in my private residence at a sacrifice; parties wishing first-class household goods will find it to their interest to examine. C. FURST, 149 South Ashland-av.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., Patent Attorneys, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—SHORT-HAND SCHOLARS to learn Schoeb's improved system through mail; for circular and specimen copy, address ALEX. A. SCHOEB, P. O. Box, 690 Pittsburg, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family and business troubles. Fee, 50 cents to $1.

The Opposing Armies.

Chilian Times, March 28.

Don Carlos A. Vergara Silva has formed a table of the losses of the Chilian army and of that of the allies, from the taking of Calama to the entry into Lima, and which also shows the number of men placed under arms by the belligerents. The actions include those of Calama, Chipana, Iquique (two), capture of the Lamac, Anganos, Pisagua, Jermania, capture of the Pilcomayo, San Francisco, Tarapaca, Los Angeles, Sama, Tacna, Arica, Torata, destruction of the Loa, ditto of the Covadonga, El Manzano, Chorrillos, and Miraflores. The losses also include those incurred in bombardments and reconnoissances. The result is as follows:

	Chilians.	Peruvians.	Bolivians.
Killed	3,276	9,672	920
Wounded	5,610	4,431	1,210
Prisoners	390	7,020	300
Total	9,276	21,123	2,430

The allies have placed under arms:

	Men.
The Army of Tarapaca	14,000
The Army of Tacna and Arica	14,000
Bolivians	7,000
The Army of Arequipa	5,000
The Army of Ica	3,000
The Army of Lima and Callao	45,000
Total	88,000

Chili has opposed to the forces of the allies:

	Men.
The Army of the North	30,000
The Reserve	15,000
The Army of the Frontier	3,000
Total	48,000

But of these the Army of the North alone has vanquished the allied armies.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:

HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.

No. 3440 Prairie-av., 2-story brick, 9 rooms, 2 parlors, dining-room and kitchen on main floor........$4,800

3804 Ellis-av., large 2-story frame, dining-room on main floor, all modern improvements, good barn, sewerage, etc........30,000

No. 2542 Prairie-av., 3-story and basement stone-front house, with rear extension, $10,000.

No. 2502 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, $8,000.

Two-story frame 10-room house on Fifty-eighth-st., near Madison-av., $5,000.

Nos. 13 and 15 Oak-av., 2-story and basement brick houses, very desirable, each $7,500.

No. 3544 Ellis-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., east front, 2-story mansard roof brick, parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor.

Lake-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., 50-foot lot and good cottage, $5,000.

Bowen-av., very desirable 2-story and cellar brick, large lot and barn; great bargain.

Bowen-av., 2-story frame and 36-foot lot, $4,000.

Fortieth-st. (No. 22), 2-story frame, lot 28½x175, $4,000.

3559 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, $5,000.

Ellis-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., deep lot, 2-story and basement stone-front, very cheap, $6,500.

Ellis-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 132x175, good house, $18,000.

No. 3438 South Park-av., 4-story and cellar stone front, elegantly finished........$15,000

Two-story and basement frame, mansard roof, on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-fifth-st........4,000

Two-story frame on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-fifth-st........3,000

Two-story frame and brick basement on Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st........8,000

No. 2951 Vernon-av........6,500

No. 2124 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement frame 9,000

WEST SIDE.

No. 171 West Washington-st., large 2-story frame house, in fine condition, lot 60x180 ft., south front $16,000.

No. 1151 West Monroe-st., 1-story and attic frame, brick basement, 15 rooms, lot 50x125, $4,500.

No. 51 South Curtis-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, frame stable.

No. 1217 West Harrison-st., lot 72x166 to alley, 7-room cottage, barn, water, sewer, shade trees, hedge, etc.

No. 380 West Washington-st., 72x200, 2-story frame, $16,000.

No. 101 North Oakley-st., frame cottage........$1,750

No. 719 Hubbard-st., 2-story and basement frame 2,000

Two-story and basement brick house on West Monroe-st., near Honore........10,000

No. 1081 West Jackson-st., 2-story frame.

No. 152 South Robey-st., 2-story frame and brick basement........3,750

Two-story frame No. 36 Harvard-st........1,800

No. 1016 Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick. 3,500

No. 43 Winchester-av., frame house........2,800

Two-story frame house and 50-foot lot on St. Louis-av., Lawndale.

NORTH SIDE.

No. 193 Mohawk-st., 2-story frame........$1,500

No. 210 Vine-st., 1-story frame in front and 1-story frame in rear of lot 24x108 ft.

LOTS.

24 feet on Monroe-st., south front, east of Laflin........$175 per foot

Lot on Arnold-st., west front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

5 lots near Rock Island Car-Shops.

5 lots on Taylor-st.

130 feet on Lake-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st........$80 per foot

25 feet on State-st., near Twenty-fourth.

Lots on Halsted-st., bet. Centre and Sophia.$1,200 each

50 feet on Marshfield-av., near Van Buren-st.

25 feet on Douglas-av., near Vernon........$100 per foot

50 feet on Arnold-st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth........$2,000

50 feet on Green Bay-road, near Diversy-st........$2,500

Two lots on Flournoy-st., near Hoyne........$750 each

Lot on Coulter-st., near Hoyne........$1,000

Lot on Adams-st., near Fifty-third, Hyde Park, 50x150........$4,500

80 feet on Cottage Grove-av., near Oakwood-av., very cheap.

Lot on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.$90 per foot

35 feet corner Stewart-av. and Englewood, in Englewood........$800

Two lots on Huron and Superior-sts., near Leavitt........$500 each

25-foot lot on West Jackson-st., near Honore, $100 per foot

100 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-seventh-st.

ACRE TRACTS.

10 acres near Humboldt Park........$15,000

10 acres north of Forty-ninth-st., between Drexel and Grand-boulevards, very cheap.

5 acres near Humboldt Park.

5 acres near Central Park.

2½ acres at Washington Heights.

FOR SALE—BY LAZARUS SILVERman, 70 La Salle-st.:

344x170 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Single lots $160 per front foot, $150 per foot for the whole block.

200x125 feet on Park-av., $100 per foot.

Six cottages and lots on West Sixteenth-st., corner of Nutt, ranging from $1,200 to $1,500 a house.

Two cottages and lots on North Wood-st., near Clybourn-place, and two cottages with lots on Clybourn-place, near Wood-st., $1,000 each.

Four lots on West Lake-st., west of the railroad tracts, $1,000 each.

Four lots on Park-place west of railroad tracts, $800 each.

Brick store two-story and basement, No. 2323 Archer-av., front, $5,000.

25 feet front on Milwaukee-av., north of Division-st., $100 per front foot.

50 lots on West Twelfth-st., between Western-av. and the railroad tract, good for manufacturing property.

613 feet railroad front, from $600 to $800 per lot.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 BUILDING SITES:

75x150 Throop-st., near Monroe.

64x189 Monroe-st., near Throop.

50x125 Jackson-st., near Throop.

50x150 Washington-st., near Ada.

50x100 corner Morgan and Washington-sts.

125x100 corner Green and Washington-sts.

100x125 corner Warren-av. and Lincoln-st.

24x125 Washington-st., near Western-av.

A number of those excellent lots on Congress, Van Buren, Harrison, and Laflin-sts., all near and east of Ashland-av., just the locations to build flats that will pay 15 per cent on investment.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—

50x162 Michigan-av., near Madison-st.

50x170 Michigan-av., near Jackson-st.

80x170 Michigan-av., near Van Buren-st.

75x100 Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.

74x170 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.

75x160 Wabash-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.

50x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st.

2-story house, with lot, Fourth-av., near Harrison.

20 lots State and Dearborn-sts., near Fifty-first-st.

20 lots Leavitt-st., near Twenty-second.

20 lots West Huron and Erie-sts., near Noble.

41x120 State-st., near Forty-fourth.

56x140 State-st., near Fifty-third.

49x160 Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.

150x150 Egandale-av., corner Forty-ninth-st.

40 lots at Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad.

J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUYERS OF REAL estate—I offer my services to find the property you want. Few persons have the time or facilities for examining all that is offered for sale, and much of the best property is not publicly offered for sale nor advertised. Give me a description of what you want and I will select the best for your inspection. I charge you nothing whether you buy or not. ALEXANDER PATTERSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.: Houses Nos. 495, 497, and 499 West Lake-st., north fronts, 2-story and basement octagon fronts, pressed brick, stone trimmings, recently built; $4,500 each if sold at once.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOCK PROPERty, with ground adjacent; also railroad facilities; also several large manufacturing lots; near centre of city. J. LEWIS LEE, 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY, WITH MANSARD roof, octagon stone-front house, 12 rooms, good cellar, laundry, furnace, gas-fixtures, all in complete order, barn, and lot 20x125 feet, on Park-av., near Robey-st.; dining-room and kitchen on first floor. J. LEWIS LEE, 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—STATE SAVINGS INSTItion. Lots, blocks, and acres at bargains. L. B. OTIS, Receiver, 200 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON INDIANA-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., east front. C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 422 SOPHIA-ST.—TWO-story frame; lot 25x125; price only $3,000; terms easy. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 46 WINTHROP-PLACE—Two-story brick, with cellar, eight rooms; a cozy home; price $3,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT on Washington-st., west of the Park; corner lot; brick barn. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 1801 Indiana-av.; must be sold. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, Johnson-place, near Thirty-eighth-st., $5,000. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES ON WEST Side near street-cars; bargains. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOTS IN city, one block from Ogden-av. cars, $500 to $800. Madison-st., near California-av., five lots. Warren-av., near California-av., five lots. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN YET—North Side, near Lincoln Park, a fine two-story frame residence, east front, now renting for $420. Price 3,500; easy terms. B. E. GALLUP & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NO. 170 Thirteenth-st., 3-story stone front, possession at any time, can be bought very low if taken at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT, 2-STORY, basement, and attic; very nice house and lot, with brick barn, on Thirty-third-st., near Wabash-av. Extremely cheap. C. C. ABELL, 95 Clark-st., Room 30.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WAUKEGAN—HANDsome residence property, 100x100, with good house, outhouses, and all conveniences, in splendid condition and aristocratic neighborhood; early and frequent trains to Chicago at low rates. This is the biggest bargain of the season and on your own terms of payment; $3,000 takes it. B. E. GALLUP & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN soon, a beautiful home at Palatine, Ill., 10-room house in fine order, ready for occupancy; 8½ acres of choice varieties of grafted fruit; good schools and churches; 5 minutes' walk from depot. HENRY WHIPPLE, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 64.

FOR SALE—100X360 FEET ON LAKE-av., near Oakland Station. Very easy terms. J. LEWIS LEE, 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL KENwood homes on lake shore; large grounds, all modern improvements. Also, fine business place on Cottage Grove-av. Apply to M. L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF CITY, close to depot, $500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN KENSINGTON adjoining the Pullman Palace-Car Works, the Allen Patent Car-Wheel Works, and other manufactories soon to follow; a great manufacturing centre bound to grow rapidly around Kensington and Lake Calumet. Desirable building lots can be had on easy terms by applying to C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—IN PARK RIDGE, ILL., two very desirable houses, 7 rooms each, in good repair; large lots, shade and fruit trees. Price, $2,250, and $3,000. Inquire of S. E. CUMMINGS, Ticket Agent C. & N. W. R. R., Park Ridge.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE. B. E. GALLUP & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 ACRES AT WASHington Heights. 10 acres on Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fourth-st. These are very choice pieces and can be bought cheap. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR SOUTH PARK—Tremendous sacrifice, charming residence property, 154x198 feet, shrubbery and fruit, first-class dwelling and outhouses, title perfect; $4,000. B. E. GALLUP & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — A choice and large variety of improved farms. Now is the time to buy (with stock and implements) a nice farm at a bargain; many are a short distance from Chicago. J. G. HUSZAGH, Room 18, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — FIVE OR SIX WELL-improved farms, in size from 120 to 450 acres, 16 to 25 miles from city. Call or write for description. J. LEWIS LEE, 76 Fifth-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ANY ONE WHO HAS DEcided bargains in real estate, and is desirous of a ready sale, can list the same free of expense in the catalogue of the seventh public sale of the Chicago Real Estate Call Board, to take place May 4. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Trustees; W. K. NIXON, real estate, Manager, 116 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — CENTRALLY LOCATED leasehold; also business property worth $10,000; also 100-foot choice residence lot. A. PATTERSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I WILL PAY CASH, $50,000, $75,000, or $150,000 for a good piece of business property, improved or unimproved, between the river, Harrison-st., and the lake, on good business street. I want it for investment. You can find a buyer if you answer at once. Address H 25, Tribune.

WANTED — CHICAGO PROPERTY — Every description; cash customers. B. E. GALLUP & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH—A TWO-story brick house, 27 Grenshaw-st.

$20—Two-story brick, 29 Grenshaw-st.

$18—Large 6-room cottage, 16 Fillmore-st.

$17—First floor, 24 Fillmore-st.

$17—First floor, 34 Fillmore-st.

$13—First floor, 35 Fillmore-st.

$11—Third floor, 37 Fillmore-st.

Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—ASHLAND-AV., NO. 149, between Monroe and Adams-sts., the most fashionable and convenient location on the West Side, my private residence, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements, to first-class tenant only, with or without furniture; or will sell the furniture very cheap; everything first-class; large, convenient barn. C. FURST.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, 711 and 713 Fulton-st.; mantels, bath-room, and other modern improvements. Laundries in basements. Will be put in complete order. $35 per month each.

Fine 2-story frame house, 9 Bryan-place, fronting Union Park. Has modern improvements, and complete in all respects.

R. M. OUTHET, 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 78 HONORE-st., cheap to a good tenant. Also good house at Ridgeland. W. D. COOPER, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—LARGE, NEW BRICK RESIdence and barn on the corner of Robey and Park-sts., fronting Wicker Park, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to FRANZ SCHACK, No. 482 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, TO FIRST-class tenant, the fine two-story-and-basement brick house, No. 392 West Congress-st.; has all modern improvements. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE with 12 rooms; all modern improvements; vaulted cellar, hothouse, stable, and carriage-house; with a garden and fountain. Call at 275 Girard-st., near corner of West Clybourn-place. M. MARX.

TO RENT—135 MILWAUKEE-AV., 3 stories and basement, upper stories 7 rooms each, closets, etc. STEVENS & BARKER, 89 Maxwell-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house and barn; all improvements; first-class; 502 West Congress-st., one-half block east of Ashland-av. H. C. HOYT, 215 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—38 WALNUT-ST., NEAR Ashland-av., to first-class responsible party. Inquire at the house. $21 per month.

TO RENT—308 WALNUT-ST.—10-ROOM house, $30. References required. Easy worth $40. E. F. COMSTOCK, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 185 PARK-AV., 50-foot lot, $45. Gantz's greatest (tolu) koff kandy. Exchange Buildings, Room 47.

TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house, has all modern improvements, range, furnace, etc., at No. 155 South Jefferson-st.; rent $50. Inquire at No. 70 Lake-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT UNFURNISHED rooms, opposite Jefferson Park; table board next door. Address H 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 339 West Adams-st.; 12 rooms in house; will rent cheap to good tenant for term of years. LEOPOLD MAYER, Banker, 78 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—397 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY and basement stone swell front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; gas-fixtures and furnace; everything complete. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington.

TO RENT—143 WESTERN-AV., 2-STORY and basement stone front; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 176 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON Warren-av.; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 491 WEST FIFTEENTH-st., a nice two-story brick cottage of seven rooms, in complete order; rent $20 a month. PERCY W. PALMER, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—52 ARBOR-PLACE, 10-ROOMS and bath-room; perfect sewerage; $35 per month; S. D. WARD, Receiver, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—120 NORTH SHELDON-ST., 10 rooms and bath-room; perfect sewerage; east front; $35 per month. S. D. WARD, Trustee, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—261 FULTON-ST., COTTAGE, $15. S. D. WARD, Trustee, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—40 LAFLIN-ST., LARGE stone-front, 14 rooms in good order, perfect sewerage, and 2-story brick barn. S. D. WARD, Trustee, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 3-STORY and basement stone-front house on Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park. Will rent furnished or unfurnished. Large brick stable. Deep lot. TURNER & BOND.

TO RENT—424 WARREN-AV., OCTAgon front brick house, 10 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, and gas-fixtures. J. WEST, 245 Wabash-av., or 877 West Monroe-st. Rent $48 per month.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1881, HOUSES 121 and 127 Loomis-st., marble front, modern improvements, furnace and gas fixtures. Inquire at 156 Washington-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—8 SOUTH SHELDON-ST., one block east of Union Park—2-story and basement octagon brick, 10 rooms, range, furnace and all modern improvements, in fine condition, $55. T. J. SAMMONS, 207 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT — FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, West Side, 681 West Adams, 48 Loomis, 451 West Washington, 62 North Sheldon, 552 West Washington, 278 Park-av., 414 West Monroe, 46 South May, 319 Fulton, 547 West Van Buren, 18 Willard-place, 446 West Adams, and other large houses, cottages, and flats; prices ranging from $10 to $100 per month; call and look over our extensive list; something new in every day. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—A 14-ROOM BRICK HOUSE on South Peoria, near Jackson; only $6,000; will rent for $60. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—NOS. 635 AND 637 WEST Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts.; entirely new and very desirable houses. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 40 Portland Block.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND CELlar basement, stone front, with barn, No. 101 Ashland-av. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEment house, 676 West Adams-st. Apply to J. C. SMITH, 40 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE LARGE RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, and grounds, 300x165, on Indiana-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts.; large barn; is now being thoroughly repaired for May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1320 MICHIGAN-AV., frame house, 8 rooms, large lot, east front. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1628 INDIANA-AV., marble front, 15 rooms, now vacant. C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block.

TO RENT—1501 WABASH-AV., 14 rooms, rent $65. Apply to S. GREGSTEN, Windsor European Hotel, Tribune Block.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY BASEMENT brick house, 79 Thirteenth-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—3308 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY and basement 10-room brick dwelling; full modern improvements: furnace, gas-fixtures; will be put in good order. Apply to PETER SMITH, 26 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—1463 MICHIGAN-AV.—A 3-story and basement marble-front; 3 rooms deep; all in perfect order. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICE 6-ROOM BRICK cottage on South La Salle-st., near Thirty-eighth; $20 per month. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, 12 rooms, 1613 Prairie-av., from May 1. Will be put in thorough repair. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, 10 rooms, 3560 Michigan-av., from May 1; large lot; will be thoroughly conditioned. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1626 PRAIRIE-AV., EAST front, large house, 13 rooms, perfect sewerage, and 2-story brick stable. S. D. WARD, Trustee, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED house, 2515 Wabash-av., just south Twenty-fifth-st. Inquire of CHAS. FLEETWOOD (Gould, Draper & Co.'s), corner Michigan-av. and Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN GOOD LOCATION, CONvenient to Douglas Station, Thirty-fifth-st., fine 2-story basement white stone-front house, containing furnace, gas-fixtures, frescoed ceiling, walls newly papered, hot and cold water, bath-room, soil-pipes, extending above roof; east front corner house; everything in first-class order. Call on or address the owner, with Ruttan Manufacturing Company, 68 Lake-st.; $40 per month.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEment marble front house No. 43 Twenty-fifth-st., with large brick stable; house has 16 rooms, all modern improvements, and will be in good order; location very desirable, within three minutes' walk of steam or horse cars. Apply to J. A. DAVOL, 124 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—$100 PER MONTH—ELEgant 4-story marble-front house 1249 Michigan-av.; has all modern improvements.

$30—Fine suite of 4 rooms northwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.; well adapted to light housekeeping.

Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—14 ROOMS, BROWN-STONE residence, 1729 Michigan-av., with good barn and gas-fixtures. J. H. EOFF, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—OCTAGON STONE-FRONT residence, 3517 Grand-boulevard, $45. J. H. EOFF, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANTly-furnished stone-front residence, three rooms deep, brick barn, near Thirty-third-st., to a private family only, $85 per month. Address H 73, Tribune.

TO RENT — FOR THE SUMMER—A finely-furnished residence near Twenty-second-st., to small private family only at nominal rent. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—1-STORY AND BASEMENT-cellar frame cottage, 6 rooms, No. 55 Twenty-fourth-st., with early possession. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED house of ten rooms in a very desirable location on the South Side; Price, $66). MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2408 SOUTH DEARBORN-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms. H. A. GOODRICH, 76 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house in South Division. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT DWELLING 3656 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, 11 rooms, in complete order, modern improvements. Apply to J. MAYER, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH OF TWENTY-SECond-st., first-class residence of 12 rooms, furnished; stable, accommodating three horses and one cow. Will rent to a small and respectable family from May 1 to Oct. 1. Address F 75, Tribune.

TO RENT—2923 INDIANA-AV., ELEgant octagon stone-front house, 12 rooms; all modern improvements. Apply at 2921.

TO RENT—HOUSE 2924 CALUMET-AV., 12 rooms, with all modern improvements. A. T. GALT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 13 rooms, Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-st., 3-story and basement stone front, completely furnished, in prime order, brick barn. Furnished house of 12 rooms on lake shore, near Oakwood Station, all modern improvements, small barn, large lot; rent for six months or one year. HAWLEY & TRUMBULL, 190 Dearborn.

North Side.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT finely finished, with 2-story brick barn, furnace, gas fixtures, and screens for every window and door; in perfect order. No. 728 Sedgwick-st., one block from Park. J. A. BALDWIN, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

TO RENT—$500 PER YEAR, 2-STORY brick houses in block northwest corner Sedgwick-st. and Webster-av., contain 7 rooms, laundry and cellar. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1881—A large, 3-story and basement house on Ohio-st., east of State. Apply to J. C. SMITH, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, FINELY-furnished residence, eligibly located. GEO. H. ROZET, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—396 SUPERIOR-ST., CORNER St. Clair. Apply to M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEment stone-front dwelling, 521 and 523 Dearborn-av. and 242 Schiller-st. T. H. TRAVER, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—1070 NORTH CLARK-ST., 2-story and basement marble-front house, 11 rooms, modern conveniences, large front yard, good stable. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—NO. 255 DEARBORN-AV., 3-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements. Price $75. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—251 NORTH LA SALLE-ST., corner Chestnut, large 2-story stone-front dwelling; all modern improvements; $75 per month. PETERSON & BAY, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ON RUSH-ST., SOUTH OF Ohio, from May 1, two-story and basement tenroom house, all modern conveniences. Address, with references, F 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, AT $60 per month, very desirable new residence; parlor, sitting and dining-room and kitchen on first floor; ample chambers, drying-room, etc. GEO. H. ROZET, 99 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st. Possession given May 1: Two houses at Montrose, 8 miles from Court-House, convenient to cars, 15 trains pass every day, containing about 14 rooms, for $12 and $15.

No. 489 South Canal-st., store and spacious rooms above for dwelling, $70.

761 Fulton-st., first floor and basement, modern improvements, $35 per month.

Two stores, with rooms in rear for dwelling, Nos. 317 and 319 Sixteenth-st., $14 and $16 respectively.

TO RENT—3220 MICHIGAN-AV., STONE front, 14 rooms, modern improvements, brick barn, east front, $100; stone front, North La Salle, 15 rooms, $110; brick, 10 rooms, 910 West Monroe, $50; brick, 9 rooms, 19 Flournoy-st., $35. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—MY HOME AT PARK Ridge, on the C. & N. W. R. R.; it is one of the best suburban homes near Chicago; lots large, high, and dry, at all seasons of the year, with house of 10 large rooms, good cellar, wells, and cisterns, barn, and chicken-houses, good garden and shade; rent, $30 per month. Apply to J. J. LOCKWOOD, 199 Lake-st.

TO RENT—AT WOODLAWN, 2-STORY house, with lot 90x150 feet, well shaded, one block east of station (25 trains daily); lake water on premises: rent $20 per month.

At Glencoe, two blocks west of station (16 trains daily); large grounds; rent very low.

S. D. WARD, Trustee, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN Riverside; large house, No. 1 order; 3 acres of lawn; for one year; $100 per month; smaller house in rural suburb, $55 per month. H. C. MOREY, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE HOUSE with 8 rooms and 5 acres of ground, situated on the lake shore in the Town of Lake View; will rent low to a responsible party. Address T. S. HANSON, 145 and 147 West Lake-st.

TO RENT — NEWLY FURNISHED house, 10 rooms, bath, water-closet, barn, delightful grounds, garden, berries, fruits, near station, 6 miles out, 7c. fare, $40 a month. R. T. RACE, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NORWOOD PARK HOUSE, 25 large rooms, partly furnished, fine house and grounds, $800. JOHN F. EBERHART, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEAT COTTAGES, 9 ROOMS, hydrant, cistern, nice grounds, near station, 6 miles from Court-House. 7c fare; also brick, 12 rooms, arranged for one or two families, $18 to $25. R. T. RACE, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK, A FURnished house, one block from the depot, large, shady grounds, 100x150, for the season or year. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—IN MADISON-AV. PARK—2 new stone-front brick houses with hot and cold water and good sewerage; only 5 minutes' walk from Fiftieth-st. or Madison-av. Park Station on the Illinois Central Road. J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO 7-ROOM, 2-STORY frame houses, gothic style, 1½ miles northwest of city limits, on Belmont-av., in the Village of Avondale; house new and in first-class order. For full particulars apply to H. M. BOICE, at Ferry Bro.'s lumber office, west-end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

TO RENT—AT RIVER FOREST, FINE residence, large grounds, shade, etc.; convenient to depot; 30 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot; fare 11 cents. Apply 50 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—THE LARGE RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, and grounds, 300x165, on Indiana-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts.; large barn; is now being thoroughly repaired for May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS IN MARBLE FRONT, 541 West Madison-st.; three or six rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also, No. 311 West Monroe-st., furnished. Apply to A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF SIX ROOMS ON second floor No. 404 West Harrison-st. Inquire in basement.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS each, suitable for small families in building 16, 18 and 20 Third-av. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THREE DESIRABLE FLATS on Drexel boulevard. Address H 39, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FOUR ROOMS, 1251 State-st., second-story. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—3245 BUTTERFIELD-ST., fine brick flat, everything separate, bath, closet, cellar, and yard. KESLER BROS., 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT, 273, THIRD-story, South Clark-st. D. HORTON, Room 11, Reaper Block.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLAT ON RUSH-ST., NEAR Michigan; modern improvements. F. W. SPRINGER, 4, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM FLAT; FURnished complete for housekeeping; bath, wire-screens, hot and cold water. Call between 9 and 6 o'clock; not shown Sunday; 198½ Cass-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms. 2341 Wabash-av. Call to-day and Friday from 10 to 5 o'clock.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 1243 Michigan-av., for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 6 ROOMS; third floor, 4 rooms, on State-st., near Thirteenth brick building. Inquire at 204 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE UNfurnished front alcove room to gentleman and wife who will furnish; also pleasant and nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen, at 2220 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, without board, to permanent parties. References exchanged. 1551 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICE FIVE-ROOM SUITE, alcove, bath, etc., to nice parties who can pay $25 per month. 248 Twenty-eighth-st., near Wabash-av. Also 6-room, 2700 Butterfield-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, ALSO pleasant front room upstairs; improvements. 352 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick stores Nos. 196 and 198 Jackson-st., suitable for light manufacturing. Apply to J. A. DAVOL, 124 La Salle-st., in basement.

TO RENT—95 POLK-ST., THE STORE and basement, together or separate, at a low rate. PERCY W. PALMER, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT — SOUTHWEST CORNER Franklin and Washington-sts., corner store, with or without second floor, containing 4,000 square feet.

Small store and basement 212 Washington-st.

Second floor 108 and 110 Franklin-st., 35x70, well suited for dry goods, notions, or other wholesale business.

WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORE 111 AND 113 LAKE-st.; also floor for light business at 190 Clark-st. Apply to MEAD & COE, Major Block, or DR. INGALS, 34 Throop-st. or 188 Clark.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 128 Dearborn-st., now occupied by Melcher; store and basement 256 South State-st. Offices in the following buildings: Superior Block, 79 Clark-st.; Dickey Building, 40 Dearborn-st.; No. 118 East Randolph-st.; Cobb's Building, 120 to 128 Dearborn-st.; No. 85 Clark-st. Also, rooms suitable for salesrooms and light manufacturing purposes. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT in block on northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Thirty-first-st., $30. J. H. EOFF, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AT 3758 State-st. Inquire at B. WEBER & CO.'S, 105 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—STORE 48 AND 50 LAKE-st., by GEORGE C. FRY, 84 La Salle, Room 30.

TO RENT—135 MILWAUKEE-AV., 3 stories and basement; upper stories 7 rooms each, closets, etc. STEVENS & BARKER, 89 Market.

TO RENT—CHEAP—SMALL STORE and basement in new wholesale district. B. F. McCONNELL, Room 1, 180 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORE 311 SOUTH CLARK-st., loft at 186 South Clark; also loft at 122 East Lake, and 4 lofts at 96 East Lake-st. Office rooms in Kentucky Block. Apply to M. McNEIL, Room 2, 224 South Clark.

TO RENT—STORES AND LOFTS, West Side. Madison, Lake, Randolph, and on other goods streets. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—3413 STATE-ST., A STORE with three rooms back. L. W. STONE, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ON STATE-st., 1253 and 1255, near Thirteenth-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—STORE 246 LAKE-ST., 4-story and basement, 20x80, running through to South Water-st. H. A. GOODRICH, 76 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

Offices.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES, WITH water, vault, and splendid light, second and third floors, 94 Washington-st. Apply at Room 18.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT 46 AND 48 Clark-st., near Sherman House; elevator in building. Inquire at Room 3.

TO RENT—A FEW FINE OFFICES IN the Howland Block. Apply to R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO SINGLE OFFICES. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO RIGHT PARTIES—PART of main office at 95 Washington-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES CORNER OF LA Salle and Adams-sts., one high basement, one large office 25x50, 5 windows, vault. 204 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THREE SUITS OF OFFICES on fourth floor in building 84 La Salle-st.

Docks and Yards.

TO RENT—THE DOCK LOT CORNER Fifth-av. and Polk-st., 200 feet on river. H. A. GOODRICH, 76 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, 45, 47, and 49, Wabash-av.; about 105 by 125, with elevator; also, entresol over first floor. Inquire at 45 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., ROOMS with steam power and elevator. Inquire at 333 State-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT CORNER OF North Water and North Clark-sts., 80x100 feet, 14-foot story, with entrance level with surface of North Water-st.; possession May 1. H. A. GOODRICH, 76 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—55 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR a hotel on State-st., north of Van Buren. Apply at 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—A LARGE 2-STORY SHOP 25x68 in the rear of No. 367 East Division-st., suitable for any manufacturing business. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD floors, 30x100, with power, elevator, and office, at 39 River-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FLOORS, WITH steam-power; will divide to suit. PITKIN & CRUVER, 119 Clark-st., in rear.

TO RENT—A NO. 1 CORNER FOR A saloon; now occupied by Joseph Meible, on the corner of Jackson and Clark-sts. Apply to M. McNEIL, Room 2, 224 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE BRICK BUILDing, suitable for manufacturing purposes, at corner of Hoyne and Blue Island-avs. Will rent low for a term of years. PERCY W. PALMER, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT— More Houses, More Flats, and all kinds of tenements, for the thousands of people who are calling at our office, and who are not yet supplied for the coming year. Owners who are anxious to have good, prompt-paying tenants will please let us hear from them. House-renting and collection of rents a specialty. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, West Side Real Estate Agents, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEman and wife want a nicely furnished clean room on West Side, near Madison-st. References exchanged. Address, stating terms and location, F 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN wishes to rent a small parlor and bedroom in some quiet house on the North Side, south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark st. Best of references given. Address F 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM-sized house on South Side, east of State-st., in good order, with barn. SCOTT & CO., 135 and 137 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR four rooms with partial board by a gentleman, wife, and sister in private family, South Side preferred; also room for one or two horses and buggy; permanent if suited. Address F 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN would like a well furnished room with running water in private family; North or South Side. Address F 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN PRIvate family by gentleman. Highest references exchanged. Address H 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN and wife wish one or two handsome rooms unfurnished, with private family; house and location must be first-class, and good board near; South Side preferred; references unexceptionable. D 76, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF house, with or without board, for four; state location and price. F 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO unfurnished rooms, convenient to day board, for man and wife; North Side preferred. Address H 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE MEDIUM-sized front office with vault; first or second floor; vicinity of Washington-st. TOBEY & BOOTH, 170 East Washington-st., Room 9.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED house, between Eighteenth and Twenty-first-sts., east of Wabash-av. Address F 36, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHington-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 175 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—A FINE SPAN OF BLACK carriage horses, 16 hands high, weight over 1,100 pounds, perfectly gentle and guaranteed without fault or blemish; one first-class rockaway carriage, Coan & Ten Broeke best make, cost $800, some used, but good as new for wear, price $375; one stylish single harness, used but a few times; one other single harness, cheap; one double harness, nearly as good as new; one sleigh, robes, etc. The above property will bear examination. C. FURST, 149 South Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—A TOP BUGGY, IN GOOD condition. Inquire at CON. SCHUGRUE'S stable, State-st., near Twenty-fifth.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 2,000 POUNDS OF type, mostly in cases, brevier, minion, nonpareil, and agate; two 16-case cabinets full of job type; sufficient for a 7-column daily paper; very cheap. Address C 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN OR SALESman; permanent situation. L 127 Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD DRUG-CLERK OF 6 years' experience, and who can speak German well; $60 per month. Address F 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND WRITER and corresponding clerk. Apply at Room 14, 94 Washington-st.

WANTTD—AN EXPERIENCED CITY salesman for a wholesale house dealing in tobacco, cigars, and smokers' articles. None but experienced men in this line and thoroughly acquainted with the city need apply. Trade of the house established. Address F 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SCANDInavian dry-goods salesman; must speak good English; at C. ERICKSON'S, 228 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS WHOLEsale house—two efficient house-salesmen, one for notion and one for hosiery department. Apply to W. E. EMERY, at Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday after 6 p. m., and Friday at 8 a. m. and 12 a. m.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR COLlecting and general office work; one with some experience in bookkeeping; give age, salary wanted, and former occupation. Address F 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EFFICIENT SALESmen to sell silks; one efficient salesman to sell shawls. Only those having had long experience need apply. SCHLESINGER & MAYER, State and Madison-sts.

Trades.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — PATtern makers at JOHN B. GAVIN'S, corner Lake and Jefferson-sts.

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS. APPLY to 332 Forty-seventh-st., near Wentworth-av., for three days.

WANTED—THREE CARRIAGE PAINters, at 1458 Wabash-av. E. C. HAYDE.

WANTED—COAT, PANTS, AND VESTmakers. 111 East Adams-st. Custom work.

WANTED—TWO MALE COOKS AT 326 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CYLinder-press men; steady employment to the right men. Apply to J. L. REGAN & CO., 16 Franklin.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTER AT SMYTH & DRYDEN'S, 74 Sixteenth-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—COACHMAN—A GOOD REliable man who understands the care of horses and carriages, and work about the place. With city references. Address F 79, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR QUARry works in Southern Iowa; free fare furnished. Apply to ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS for Iowa and Missouri; wages $1.50 per day; free fare; call early; 10 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD LABORers I can get for Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri; free fare; also for Colorado, cheap fare; at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR QUARry work in Southern Iowa; free fare furnished. Apply to ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal-st. Branch office, 6¼ West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—25 AGENTS TO SELL TERritory for Brown's patent flour-box and sifter. C. B. BROWN, 138 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS—$1 SAMPLES free to parties meaning business, and $70 per week guaranteed energetic men, with or without experience, on small capital. Send for papers and investigate. No attention paid to postal-cards. Address, with stamp, MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st.

WANTED—BY ONE OF THE LARGEST houses in New York, a thoroughly posted grocery-salesman for Illinois; none but those who have traveled the State and have an established trade need notice. Address, confidentially, R. L. & CO., New York P. O.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN —Odd-Fellows or Masonic fraternity; pays $100 a month. Only responsible men need apply. CARSON & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 45.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECT REquires an office-boy who has been a year or two at the business. Address F 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS—THOSE HAVing capital of from $5 to $100. Special inducements. A. H. WATKINS, 294 Harrison-av., Boston.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO BECOME telegraph operators. Send 25 cents for illustrated instruction book. C. E. JONES & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—PORTER—AT 185 AND 187 Wabash-av. H. W. WETHERELL.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON who understand separatings gray copper ores by chemical process. Address F 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND REliable traveling salesman to canvass for agricultural implements; one familiar with Buckeye Reapers and Mowers preferred. State salary. Testimonials required. Address A 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD address and perseverance to deliver books on a country route; security required. Apply to FRANCIS SMART & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN TO BUY OR SELL territory for the California Perfection Window Screens. I. BRIZEE, 46 and 48 Sherman-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A. REED & SON'S PIANOS—WE HAVE just received a new lot of our elegant upright cabinet, grand pianos. Owing to their immense sounding-board, extra long strings, and powerful action, they have a tone almost equal to a concert grand. For durability and standing in tune we guarantee them equal to the best square piano ever made. We will take great pleasure in exhibiting these instruments to any one who will call at our warerooms. Correspondence solicited with those living at a distance. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BAUER PIANO, LITtle used, price $150. Mrs. C. M. BROWN, Cornelia-st., Lake View; house nearest to the lake.

ORGANS—ORGANS—WITH 6 STOPS, $55; 9 stops, $65; 10 stops, $75; solid walnut cases, 5 octaves, fully guaranteed. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st.

PIANOS—UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND FINISH.

FULL LINE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE IN

NEW AND IMPROVED DESIGNS.

OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS IF REQUIRED.

ORGANS.

RARE ORCHESTRAL EFFECTS.

GRAND ORGAN SWELL.

ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW AND UNIQUE STYLES OF OUR OWN DESIGNS.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS.

With the exception of the factory our house at all times carries a larger stock of Steinway instruments than can be seen elsewhere in the United States. Second-hand Steinway Pianos may generally be found at our warerooms at low prices.

LYON & HEALY, State and Madison-sts.

STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. PIANOS AND ORGANS. FOR SALE OR RENT.

50 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, From $75 to $300. 30 Second-hand Organs, from $30 to $75. On Monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $3,500 IN CASH would invest in some good paying business, drug business preferred. Address F 90, Tribune office.

HOW TO ENLARGE PORTIONS OF the human form; no humbug. Send description and stamp to P. de L. CO., Atlanta, Ga. Confidential.

SHOEMAKERS OF OHNSTEIN & CO.'S Slipper Factory are on the strike. PETER O. JENSEN, JOHN BAUMBURICK.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER CANNOT explode; gives most steam for least money, and will last longer than any boiler ever built. Engineers and steam users invited to call and examine, or send for descriptive circular. Offices, 34 Cortland-st., New York, and 52 Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ONE 10-HORSE ENGINE and a 15-horse boiler, now running and in perfect order, at 40 South Hoyne-av.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding can get an offer from E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Remember the number, 546 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE VERY BEST FEED for horses and cattle at 20 cents per bushel, at No. 184 East Indiana-st., near Clark. Try it.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE FIXTURES. City property will be taken in exchange. 228 South Clark-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED — OFFICE FURNITURE, cylinder or flat top sitting-desk, map rack and maps, letter press, etc. F 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FIREproof safe weighing not less than 3,000 pounds, heavier preferred; also second-hand office desk. Address F 81, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BARItone singer in a church choir. Best of references. Address D K, 140 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL for general housework. 830 Milwaukee-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, one who understands her work. 35 Bryant-av.

WANTED — STEADY GIRL FOR housework; German preferred, at 719 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS; cook and second girl. Apply this afternoon at 2451 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. Apply 125 California-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages to a good girl. Call at 3643 Vernon-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. 3548 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND work; must be a good laundress. Apply at 2136 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron at 1814 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL; MUST be French or Irish and Catholic. Apply at 42 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—AT 624 WEST WASHINGton-st., two competent girls for cook and second work.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private family at 167 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework; must be a good cook. 339 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL for general housework, and one for second work and to take care of children. 3139 Indiana-av.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAIDS AND scrub girls, at Leland Hotel.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; wages $3. 2344 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German preferred. 21 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL AT 475 Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK. Also a good laundress. Apply 2286 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN who thoroughly understands the care of an infant. Good references. Apply 15 East Congress-st.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY WOMAN as nurse for an invalid gentleman. Call Thursday at 59 and 61 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A TRUSTY GIRL TO TAKE care of children. Apply 3036 Ellis-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—RELIABLE GIRLS FOR cooks, general housework, second work, etc.; wages from $3 to $5 per week. Good situations for girls of all nationalities. Apply immediately to MISS FLEMMING, intelligence office, Evanston, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY—YOUNG lady assistant in a dental office; previous experience is not indispensable. F 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARTIficial flower brancher; a permanent position to a competent person. Apply at HOPSON & CO.'S, No. 64 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in a drug store; will work for low wages and do any kind of work. Good references given. Address F 97, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who is not afraid to work; understands the full care of horses; private family preferred. Can milk and give first-class references. No Hyde Parker need apply. Address F 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man not afraid of work, to take care of a horse and do general work around the house; wages no object. Call at or address 2825 Keeley-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by a young man (Canadian). First-class city references. Write or call. ROBERT R. CLARK, 144 Ashland-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG steady man, willing to work for board to May 1. Address F 93, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN and wife as janitor; can run elevator and give good satisfaction. Call at No. 50 Fourth-av.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERal housework in a private family, by a trustworthy girl; a good washer and bed-maker. 3739 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERman girls to do cooking or general housework. Call at 3005 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-class cook and laundress. 230 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND work in a private family. Please call at 116 White-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl, as cook or second girl. Can give good reference. Call at 3530 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, competent girl, to cook or do general housework. Call at 125 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent girl to do general housework. Please call at 134 Erie-st., Room 14.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent Swedish girl. Call at 58 Oak-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Please call at No. 1 Harmon-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl to assist in any kind of housework; willing to work for small pay. Call at 437 Twenty-third-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced second girl in a private family. Good references given. Call at 1567 Michigan-av.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKer would like work in a few families by the day. Fitting and draping a specialty. Wages $2. Address O A 37, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WISCONSIN girls, best description, well recommended. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. Bell telephone.

SITUATIONS WANTED — SELECTED Swedish and German girls for private families at PENZOLD'S intelligence office, 278 East Division-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, by a very superior cook; city or suburbs. Reference given. MRS. WHITTAKER, 246 North Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN ALL lines, at all prices. Information free. At "National Business Exchange," corner Clark and Monroe.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE MANUfacturing establishment in the City of Baltimore, corner of Holliday and Pleasant-sts., heretofore successfully carried on by the firm of Smith & Curlett as a soap and candle works. The steam machinery and buildings are in good order and substantial, and easily adaptable to other manufacturing purposes. Apply to ROBERT M. SMITH, 119 Smith's Wharf.

FOR SALE — AN OLD JEWELRY store of 30 years' standing, stock and fixtures; may inventory $6,000 or $7,000; terms cash; none but cash customers need apply. Address JEWELER, Box 944, Danville, Ill.

FOR SALE—SMALL GROCERY STOCK and fixtures, about $400; bargain. Address B 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT; a small sum will secure a very profitable business. Chicago Patent Co., 125 Clark-st., Room 36.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, stock complete, jewelry, watches, etc., in best location in city; particulars on interview. Address H 23, Tribune office.

THERE IS A GOOD OPENING FOR A first-class bookbinder and ruler. For particulars address or call at the "Eye" office, Englewood, Ill.

TO RENT — HAVILL'S HOTEL, Brown's Mills, Irondale, with thirty steady boarders. Inquire upon the premises.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN, SINGLE preferred, with $50 to invest in straight paying business; must not object to moving; investigate. Call, 9 to 3, at Room 48, 92 La Salle-st.

WILL SELL FOR CASH THE PATENT of a new invention; it is an article needed in every home; can be manufactured without expensive tools and sold through the trade or canvassing. Call at 359 North Franklin-st., up-stairs, front.

WANTED—LIVE MAN WITH $300 TO $500, in square business, without competition; large income. Those meaning business, and having the money, inquire of T, 164 LaSalle-st., Room 45.

$3,000 TO $5,000 CAPITAL WANTED to enlarge a neat, desirable, and lucrative business. Any gentleman or lady willing to invest may control the finances. Address F, Palmer House.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — WITH FROM $500 to $1,000 to enlarge a manufacturing business where large profits can be gained. Call at 518 Milwaukee-av., up-stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 IN A profitable, legitimate business. Address F 85, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BRICK—ZANESVILLE FINE PRESSED equal to Philadelphia. HALE & CO., 65 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN T. LESTER. CHAS. SCHWARTZ.
E. K. WILLARD, Member New York Stock Exchange.
SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.
24 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD.
DIRECT WIRE from our office to the office of Scranton & Willard, opposite Stock Exchange.
Stocks also bought and sold on the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore exchanges.
Commission Grain and Provisions in the Chicago markets.

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on N. Y., Boston, and Phil's Exchanges, and carried on margin.
DAY & FIELD,
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Refer all wanting Safes to the MERCHANTS' NATIONAL Bank, this city, whose deposits are from 6 to $10,000,000, and who depend on these Safes and Vault Doors for protection. JNO. W. NORRIS. 57 State-st.

THE COURTS.

CHICAGO LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The final hearing of the case of Needles vs. The Chicago Life Insurance Company, has been on trial the last two days before Judge Tuley, and was yesterday concluded and taken under advisement. This was a bill to wind up the affairs of the Company and prevent it from doing business. The stockholders were originally made parties, but under the decisions of the Supreme Court that the Company's affairs must be settled up first and a final decree obtained, the bill was dismissed as to them. The Company defended on the ground that the deficiency in the assets was not large, but was limited to the officers and Directors, particularly Mr. Clapp, and that his fraudulent acts were kept secret. It is also claimed that the Auditor should have given them reasonable notice if there was any deficiency, so that they could make it good, as they were willing to do, by reinsuring all its risks.

THE FIDELITY RECEIVERSHIP.

To-morrow morning the hearing of the testimony on the petition for the removal of Dr. V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, will be begun. The petition was filed several weeks ago, and charged him with incompetency, extravagance, and maladministration of affairs generally. All the evidence will be taken in open court, but the outline of the charges were all made in the petition and published at the time in THE TRIBUNE.

DIVORCES.

Bernhard Frieund filed a bill yesterday against his wife Rosa, charging that she has repeatedly kicked, choked, pinched, and beaten him, and refused to get his meals or live with him. Finally she left him a few weeks ago, and he is so glad to have her go that he wants the separation legalized.

Isidore Morris asked for a divorce from Isaac Isidore Morris on account of his desertion.

Drunkenness and cruelty are the causes alleged by Anna Hecht for asking for a decree against her husband, Henry Hecht.

And also by Elizabeth Soeffege against Henry Soeffege.

Mary Robinson filed a bill asking for the same relief, on account of the constant and unremitting endeavor of her husband, Stuart Robinson, to carve her into beefsteaks.

A bill was filed by Maria Stroinski against Dr. Oswald Stroinski, asking for a decree of separate maintenance, on account of his cruelty, which compelled her to leave him.

Judge Barnum granted a decree of divorce to Agnes Williams from David Williams, the cause being adultery.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Eugene H. Robbins filed a bill yesterday against the American Well Works, M. T. Chapman, and H. Chapman, to restrain them from infringing his patent for an improvement in pipe wrenches, issued May 2, 1871.

STATE COURTS.

The Mercantile Insurance Company began a suit yesterday for $1,000 against Annie O. and James Harrison.

Mary C. Haucher commenced a suit in trespass against Charles Drasser and Austin A. Canavan, laying damages at $5,000.

Adelbert A. Thomas sued Henry Lye and William D. Gates for $2,500.

Theresa Amberg, administratrix of the estate of Henry Amberg, brought suit to recover $1,500 of Franz Amberg.

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph F. Bonfield, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Lucy F. Bonfield, under bond for $8,000.

In the matter of the estate of Julia Campion, deceased, letters testamentary were issued to John Campion, under bond for $4,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Frank Shaffhausen was tried for rape, and acquitted.

William Kelly pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

Julia Quinn and Maggie Burke pleaded guilty to larceny, and were remanded.

Frank Hulbert pleaded guilty to burglary, and was remanded.

James Burns pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was sent back to jail.

Thomas Raffin pleaded guilty to forgery, and was remanded.

Thomas Brannan and John Smith were tried for burglary, and a sealed verdict will be returned this morning.

Default and judgment for $500 was entered against James Hussey and John B. Henry, and against Ambrose Winters and Charles Williams for $1,000. The recognizance of George Marsh was forfeited, his sureties being R. T. Race and F. B. Horton.

Albert Maby pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

Charles Miller and Joseph Stafford, the railroad ticket-forgers, pleaded guilty to conspiracy, and were remanded.

Francis F. Cole and James Vickery were arraigned on a charge of larceny.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions and general business.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Wednesday, April 20.

JUDGE GARY—645, 649, 677, 683, 694 to 699, 701 to 705. No. 523, Herbert vs. Matheny, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 3,032, 4,418, 3,046, 3,048, 2,724. No. 3,030, Village of Hyde Park vs. Union Stock-Yards & Transit Company, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 3,475, Rounsaville vs. Ovington, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—9, 11, 12, 13. No. 1, Pipowski vs. Pipowski, on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—Set case No. 13, Parker vs. Village of Hyde Park. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—409, and 412 to 420, inclusive. No. 408½, Huse vs. Gammon, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—377, 513, 534, 535, 537, 538, 539, 540¼, 543, 545, 547. No. 523, Steinbeiss vs. Hess, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—2, 3, 4, 5. No case on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—36 and 37. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,170, 1,173, 1,174, 1,175, 1,177, 1,178, 1,179, 1,180, and 1,140.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 26 on trial, and Nos. 27, 28, 81, 483, 547, 672, 680, 711, 712, 718, 743, 745, 757, and 758.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases from 9 to 10, and Nos. 1,181, 1,191, 1,207, 1,208, 1,212, 1,215, 1,216, 1,235, 1,244, 1,245, 1,248, and 1,254.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS. — Isaac Greensfelder et al. vs. Jacob Liebenstein, $4,000.—Theresa Amberg vs. Franz Amberg, $735.—Augustus Florsheim et al. vs. Elias Greenebaum and Gerhard Foreman, $2,500.

JUDGE SMITH—Edson Keith et al. vs. Eli H. Berry, Daniel F. Smith, and Volney J. Shipman; verdict, $178, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—August Werner et al. vs. Greenebaum, $318.25.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Gustave Solomon et al. vs. Abraham Robinson, $175.

JUDGE MORAN—George B. Mair vs. Vacuum Cream Extractor Manufacturing Company, $1,012.75.

THE UTE INDIANS.

LEADVILLE, Colo., April 20.—A gentleman who has been at White River Agency two years, and just arrived from there, says the Indians do not recognize the treaty as binding, but claim that the money paid them by the Government was due them. They are willing to give up the mountains, but not the valleys. If an attempt is made to remove them to Utah they will take to the mountains and keep up a desultory warfare. He says there are five companies of infantry at the Agency, being sufficient to remove the Indians if so ordered, and two companies of cavalry are expected to arrive soon to coöperate with them. The settlers nearly all reside in block houses and are unalarmed, and he says that the well-armed miners who are daily pouring into the Agency declare they will drive the Indians out if the Government does not.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Not So Active, but Higher on Purchases by the Bears.

Rapid Recovery in Jersey Central—Good Demand for Northwestern.

Chicago Bankers Lending Freely—Foreign Exchange.

The Produce Markets Active—Wheat Stronger—Other Grain Firm and Steady.

A Heavy Break in Pork—The Longs Demoralized—Lard and Meats Also Very Weak.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were not so active as the day before, but the upward movement then begun continued. It was caused almost entirely by purchases by the bears, as the public are still doing very little.

Stocks continued strong to the very close, as was shown by sales of large amounts of Northwestern common at 122, while the highest quotation on the ticker was 121⅞.

Some of the large bears were thought to be selling the stocks they had bought in the day before, and several prominent operators expressed themselves as believers in lower prices.

American securities were reported depressed abroad, but this Wall street rumor is not borne out by the condition of the foreign exchange market, in which quotations are still kept down by the large amount of exchange made against shipments of American securities to Europe.

Toward the close, the market was more steady. A slight effect on prices was produced by realizations.

Wabash and Jersey Central were specially well held on a prospect of a favorable traffic arrangement which was likely to be made at the meeting last night.

Mr. Sage gave out the valuable prediction at the Windsor on Tuesday night that the market would open strong and would sell down subsequently. As a matter of fact, it sold down at the opening, and then sold up. Wall street experts sometimes make these little slips,—at other people's expense.

Tuesday's quotations were, according to Mr. Sage, the lowest that will be made this season, and he reiterated his belief that there would be a great boom in May.

R. P. Flower, it is telegraphed, looks for higher prices after some intervening raids by the bears. He admits that he has been buying Northwestern, as he was unwilling to wait for the lower prices at which Osborne and Scott were willing to buy.

Keene has covered many of his shorts. Cammack is still talking bear, but has bought in the Canada Southern he was bearing. R. M. Smith declares the whole list will go much lower.

Reading difficulties are likely to be compromised. On this there were large purchases by London and Philadelphia investors, which put the price down.

Wabash earnings in the second week of April decreased $22,000.

The following shows the earnings of the old Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway for the calendar year Jan. 1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1881: Gross earnings, $1,196,416.58; operating expenses, taxes, and rentals, $669,053.36; net earnings, $527,363.22; interest charges, $192,000; 6 per cent on income bonds, 90,000, $282,000; net surplus, $245,362.22, or 9¾ per cent on the $2,500,000 of capital stock. The company already has on hand the cash to pay the next half-yearly interest on the income bonds.

Some of the recent gains in earnings reported by the railroads will not bear examination. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company reported its gross earnings for the second week in April at $310,000, against $201,760 for the same week of 1880. This seems to be a handsome increase, but analyzed by miles the statement shows earnings of $855.27 per mile during the second week in April last year, and of $815.79 during the corresponding week in 1881, a real decrease of $39.48 per mile. On 2,449 miles of road in 1880, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad earned, gross, $277,400 in the week ending April 14, while this year, during the same time, the gross earnings are reported to have been $320,800 on 2,770 miles of line. This is an increase of $43,400 on an increase in mileage of 321 miles.

The following shows the receipts and expenses of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway for the month of March, 1881:

Gross receipts	$207,710.07
Operating expenses	114,281.64
Surplus over operating expenses	$ 93,428.43
Other expenses	98,568.74
Excess of expenditures over earnings	$ 5,140.30

For the nine months ending March 31, 1881, the receipts and expenditures were:

Gross receipts	$1,601,462.71
Operating expenses	972,025.76
Surplus over operating expenses	$ 629,437.35
Other expenses	659,278.85
Excess of expenditures over earnings	$30,841.50

Earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company:

Week ending April 14, 1881	$ 62,300
Week ending April 14, 1880	43,400
Increase	$ 18,900
Jan. 1 to April 14, 1881	$776,365
Jan. 1 to April 14, 1880	678,443
Increase	$ 97,922

The *Herald* sees plenty of reasons for lower prices. In the first place, the speculative public is entirely absent and found wanting; in the second, it is being realized that prices of many of the leading stocks are unwarrantably high; in the third, that the contention among the trunk lines as to rates of traffic must inevitably weaken the values of the properties interested. It is all very well to hear that the railroad managers at their meeting on Saturday promised to kiss and be friends,—to stick and to establish a satisfactory schedule of rates. It is nevertheless very ill to hear, as we learn to-day, that they have already, within forty-eight hours, broken their vows and promises, and have set to work to cut rates as freely as ever. This action, at least, is attributed to the Central & Hudson management.

The London *Times* says:

The continued exports of gold to the United States attract more and more attention to the peculiar condition of the New-York money-market at the present time. As we have before explained, however, the state of things in the New York market which leads to these exports is not without precedent. In 1872 and the spring of 1873, after a long period of prosperous trade, such as there has lately been in the United States, there was a great scarcity of money in the New York money market. The currency being one of inconvertible paper, there was no resulting drain upon the currencies of other countries to supply the void, but the condition of the market was for months one of great tension, aggravated all the more apparently by the fact that there was no natural means of relief through the import of specie from other countries. Now, a very similar stringency, as America is on a specie basis, causes a drain of gold from Europe, by which there is no doubt the tension in New York is being partially relieved. At the same time, as the relief only appears to stimulate and make possible a new extreme of inflation, it seems doubtful whether it does any permanent good, and business men should continue to watch carefully the fluctuations of the New York market until the tension really passes away.

The following gives the range of the active stocks for the day:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
C., B. & Q.	163			163
Illinois Central	134½	135⅛	134½	134⅝
Chicago & Alton				135
I. B. & W.	35			35
New York Central	142⅛	143	141¾	142¾
Michigan Central	104⅞	106	103⅞	105⅞
Louisville & Nashville	91¾	91½	91¾	91⅛
Western Union*	115	116	114¼	115¾
Nashville & Chattanooga	76⅝	77	76⅝	77
Am. Dist. Telegraph	57	58	57	58
Pacific Mail	48	49⅝	47⅝	49⅝
Reading	60⅝	61⅛	59¼	59¾
Ches. & Ohio 2d pref	29			29
C., C. & I. C.	23			23⅛
Hannibal & St. Jo.	57½	58	57⅝	58
Do preferred	101⅞	102	101	102
Kansas & Texas	44⅞	45⅝	44	45⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	121⅛	122	120⅝	122
Do preferred	133	134	132⅞	133
Erie	45⅝	45⅞	45¼	45⅝
Do preferred	85¼	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
Erie, second mortgage	104¼			104¼
Lake Shore	124½	125⅝	124	125¼
Wabash, St. L. & Pac.	44⅝	45	44½	46
Do preferred	88⅝	88⅝	88¼	88¾
Union Pacific	115⅞	117	115¼	117
Texas Pacific	55½	57½	55⅝	57
Northern Pacific	39¼	42⅝	39¾	42⅝
Do preferred	70¾	71⅛	70⅝	71⅝
St. Paul	110½	111	109½	111
New Jersey Central	94⅞	96¾	94½	96⅝
Delaware, Lack. & West.	117⅞	118¾	116¾	118⅝
Delaware & Hudson	108⅝	109	108	109
Ohio & Mississippi	42	44⅛	42	43
Chi., St. P. & Omaha	41	41¾	41	41¾
Do preferred	95¼	96⅛	95	96¼
Iron Mountain	64	64½	63	64⅝
Chi., Rock Island & P.	135	135½	135	135
Canada Southern	73⅝	74⅝	72¼	74
Lake Erie & Western	47	49	47	49
Manhattan Elevated	30⅛	31⅛	29¾	30⅞
Ontario & Western	34	34½	33½	34½
Mobile & Ohio	26⅛	26⅞	26	26⅝
St. L. & San F.	42⅞			42⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	104	104⅜	103¼	104¼
Ohio Central	28¾	29⅞	28¼	29⅞
Peoria, D. & E.	37⅝			37⅝
Morris & Essex	120⅝	120½	120¼	120¾
Chi., St. L. & New Orle'ns	73⅝	74⅛	73¾	74½
New York Elevated	117	117⅞	117	117⅞
Met. Elevated	103	103⅜	102⅜	103
Met. Elevated bonds	104¼	104⅜	104¼	104⅝
Terre Haute	45⅝			45⅝
Do 2d preferred	125			125
Oregon Ry. & N. Co.	143			143
Mil., L. S. & Western	48⅝	49⅛	47¾	49⅛
C., C., C. & I.	86			86
Central Pacific	85¾	86½	85¾	86⅛

*Western Union new stock opened at 79; highest, 81; lowest, 79; closing, 81.

Government bonds were unchanged, except for the 5s. In Chicago, the District of Columbia 3.65s were 103¼ bid and 104½ asked; the 4s were 114½ bid and 114⅞ ex-interest; 4½s, 113⅛ and 113⅞; 5s, 102⅜ and 103½; and the 6s, 103⅜ and 104.

Foreign exchange was quiet, sterling being a shade weaker on large sales of bankers' bill in New York against securities, but exceedingly dull, posted rates being 482@484½. Prime bankers' bills were 481 and 483. For sixty-day commercial bills, for prompt delivery, 479@479½ for Chicago bills. For three weeks' delivery, 479½@480. Continental exchange was strong. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 530@529⅜, Bordeaux, 530@528¾. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 530⅝@529⅜. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94 for sixty days and 94½ for demand; ninety-day commercial bills, 92⅞@93⅛. Sixty-day commercial, on bankers, delivered prompt, 93¼@93⅜; same, delivered in three weeks, 93⅜@93½. Commercial drawn on commercial parties were 93⅛. Commercial drawn on small outside towns is always ⅛@¼ per cent less than if drawn on the great bank centres. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅝ for sixty days and 39⅞ for demand; sixty-day commercial was 39⅛@39¼. Shippers' exchange on New York was par to 25c discount.

Chicago bank clearings were $4,400,000. New York exchange was quoted at par@25c per $1,000 premium. Loans were in good demand at 6@7 per cent. Country orders for currency were not heavy.

Cook County 7s of 1885, $1,000, sold at 109. On the Chicago Stock Board, there were sales of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s Dubuque Division, $6,000 at 107⅛; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $3,000 at 93⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s Mineral Point, $5,000 at 98½; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific 5s, $5,000 at 93⅝. The following quotations were made:

LOCAL AND RAILWAY STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
North Chicago City Railway, $100	150	.....
West Division City Railway, $100	.....	300
Chicago City Railway, $100	245	250
Gas Light and Coke Company, $100	170	180
Chamber of Commerce, $100	79	80
Traders' Insurance Company, $100	119	125
Inter-State Industrial Exhibition, $100	40	.....
Chicago Metallic Packing Company, $100	6.45	9.75
International Electric Company, $100	200	400

LOCAL AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4s, 1907	114⅝	114⅞
United States 4½s, 1891	113⅝	113⅞
United States 5s, 1881	102⅜	102⅝
United States 6s, 1881	103⅜	103⅝
District of Columbia 3.65s, 1924	103¼	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1890	117⅛	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1892	120¼	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1894	122¼	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1895	123⅛	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1884	107	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1886	110½	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1887	111⅝	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1888	114⅝	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1890	117⅛	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1892	120¼	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1893	121¼	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1894	122⅛	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1895	123⅛	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1896	125	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1898	127¼	.....
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1899	128⅛	.....
Chicago City bonds, 6s, 1896	112	.....
Chicago City bonds, 4½s, 1900	106¼	107¼
Chicago City bonds, 4s	103¼	104½
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1892	121	122
Cook County bonds, 5s, 1899	107⅜	108¾
Cook County bonds, 4½s, 1900	105⅛	.....

RAILWAY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, I. & D. ex		122¼
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	115¼	117¼
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	108¼	108¾
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, South'n Min.	106	109
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Dub. Div.	106	108
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 5s, Min. Point	97¾	98¾
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking fund	109	111
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, 1919	92¼	93¼
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 5s, 1918	103⅛	104⅛
Burlington & Mo. 4s, in Nebraska, 1910	89⅛	90½
Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s, 1910	.....	98
Wabash, St. L. & P., 1st mort 5s, Chic. Div.	94	95¼
North Chicago City Railway 6s, 1900	111⅛	112⅛
West Division City Railway 8s	106¼	107
West Division City Railway 7s	106¼	107
West Division City Railway 8s	106⅜	107½

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The share speculation, though in the main firm, was at times feverish and unsettled in tone. The market opened at an advance of ⅛ to 2¼ per cent on the closing quotations of yesterday, the latter in Erie preferred, and prices subsequently advanced ¼ to 2 per cent, Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred showing the greatest improvement. At the First Board a slight pressure to sell was manifested, and a decline of ¼ to 1⅝ per cent took place, Canada Southern leading therein. The depression, however, was of brief duration, and before noon the decline was almost fully recovered. During the afternoon the general tendency was in the direction of higher prices, and under good buying the general list advanced steadily, the best figures of the day being touched in the late sales. The advance from the lowest point of the morning ranged from ⅛ to 4⅝ per cent, and was most marked in New Jersey Central, which was taken in large blocks at rapidly advancing quotations. Northern Pacific, Michigan Central, Canada Southern, Ohio & Mississippi, Pacific Mail, Texas Pacific, Western Union and Union Pacific were also prominent in the upward movement. Reading was exceptionally weak and declined 1⅜ per cent. In the final sales Ohio & Mississippi reacted 1⅛ per cent, and the general list fell off a fraction from the highest point.

The money market worked very smoothly throughout the day, and lower rates of interest were accepted for accommodation than have been current for some time past. Call loans on pledge of acceptable stock collateral were made as low as 2½ per cent, and closed at 3 per cent, while the highest figure paid was 5 per cent. Loans were made on Government bonds at 3 per cent. Time loans were freely offered at 4½ per cent. In the discount market, prime mercantile paper ruled at 4½@5½ per cent.

The sterling exchange market continues unchanged at the nominal asking quotations. There were no bills offering to-day drawn against shipments of securities, and the market, although very dull, was firmer in tone than on yesterday.

Railroad mortgages were moderately active, but the market was irregular. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts advanced from 59 to 60, and reacted to 59¼. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central sold up from 116 to 117; do incomes receded from 71½ to 70, and rose to 71½. Indiana, Bloomington & Western incomes advanced from 91 to 94, and reacted to 93. Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield second incomes sold up from 71 to 73¼, and reacted to 72½. Mobile & Ohio first debentures fell off from 88⅛ to 86¼; do second debentures receded from 58 to 57, and advanced to 59⅜; do third debentures rose from 45 to 46; do fourth debentures, declined from 45 to 44. Texas Pacific land grant incomes sold up from 83½ to 84¼, and reacted to 84. Chicago & Eastern Illinois firsts advanced from 108 to 109; Erie consolidated seconds from 101⅞ to 102¼; Iron Mountain firsts preferred incomes from 94½ to 95; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented from 108 to 108¼; do incomes from 95 to 98; Lake Erie & Western incomes from 73 to 74; Morris & Essex seconds from 117 to 117½; Northwestern registered gold bonds from 124½ to 125; New York Central 6s of 1887 from 110 to 111¼; New Jersey Central adjustments from 111½ to 112¼; Ohio & Mississippi firsts (Springfield Division) from 115½ to 120; Ohio Central firsts from 103½ to 104; St. Paul & Sioux City firsts from 108⅛ to 109; and Union Pacific sinking funds from 120½ to 121. New York Elevated firsts declined from 117 to 116; Ohio Central incomes from 62 to 61; St. Paul firsts (Southern Minnesota Division) from 107 to 106½; and Central Pacific firsts from 115 to 114.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Governments were quiet and unchanged.

Railroad bonds were moderately active.

State securities were in light demand.

The stock market opened strong and ⅛ to 2¼ higher, the latter for Erie preferred, and subsequently advanced ¼ to 2, Marriette & Cincinnati first preferred leading. The market, however, soon became weak and a decline of ¼ to 1⅝ was recorded, the latter Canada Southern. Before noon, however, the market assumed a strong tone, and prices took an upward turn. During the afternoon the market continued strong, and at the second Board, when the highest figures of the day were touched, the advance ranged from ⅛ to 4⅝, the latter for New Jersey Central, Michigan Central, Canada Southern, Northern Pacific, Pacific Mail, Ohio & Mississippi, and Texas Pacific being also prominent in the upward movement. In final sales Ohio & Mississippi reacted 1⅛ and the general list fell off a fraction from the highest point.

Transactions 416,000:

Canada Southern	11,300	Northwestern	7,000
D., L. & Western	42,000	New Jersey Central	46,000
Delaware & Hudson	4,000	New York Central	4,800
Den. & Rio Grande	4,600	Northern Pacific	12,000
Erie	13,000	Ohio & Mississippi	6,800
Hannibal & St. Jo.	3,400	Ontario & Western	6,000
Iron Mountain	3,500	Pacific Mail	14,000
Illinois Central	2,300	Reading	5,000
Kansas & Texas	4,400	St. Paul	16,000
Lake Shore	40,000	St. Paul & Omaha	5,000
Louisville & Nash	2,700	Texas Pacific	5,000
Michigan Central	14,000	Union Pacific	27,000
Manhattan Ele	7,300	Wabash Pacific	12,000
Metropolitan Ele	1,500	Western Union	7,400
M. & C. first pref'd	16,000	Sutro Tunnel	40,000

Money, 2½@5; closed at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, steady at 481½; demand, 483½.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	103¾	New 4s	114¾
New 5s	102¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	131
New 4½s	113¾		

BONDS.

Louisiana	59	C. P. bonds	115¾
Missouri	116¼	U. P. firsts	114
St. Joe	110	U. P. land-grant	113
Tennessee, old	72¾	U. P. Sinking Fund	120
Tennessee, new	73	Lehigh & W.	131
Virginia, old	38¾	St. P. & L. C. firsts	109
Virginia, new	37	C., C. & I. C. firsts	130
Virginia, consols	117	Erie seconds	102¼
Virginia, deferred	117		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	135	Alton & Terre Haute	45
Panama	246	Do preferred	115
Fort Wayne	132	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	45⅝
Cleve. & Pittsburg	132	Do preferred	88⅝
Illinois Central	134¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	57⅞
C., B. & Q.	162½	Do preferred	101¾
Chicago & Alton	135	Iron Mountain	64¾
Do preferred	139	St. L. & San Francisco	42
New York Central	142⅞	Do preferred	63½
Harlem	160	Do first preferred	96
Lake Shore	125¼	C., St. L. & N. O.	74
Canada Southern	73⅞	Kansas Pacific	45⅝
Michigan Central	105⅞	Union Pacific stock	116¾
Erie	45⅝	Central Pacific	86½
Do preferred	85½	Northern Pacific	42⅞
Northwestern	122	Do preferred	71¾
Do preferred	133⅜	Louisville & Nash	91⅝
St. Paul	110⅞	Nash. & Chattanooga	77
St. Paul preferred	121⅞	L., N. A. & C.	75
St. Paul & Omaha	41¼	Houston & Texas	65½
Do preferred	96	D. & R. G.	104½
Del., L. & W.	118	Western Union	115¾
Morris & Essex	120¾	Atlantic & Pacific	46⅞
Delaware & Hudson	108⅝	Pacific Mail	49⅝
New Jersey Central	96¾	Adams	130
Reading	59¾	Fargo	118
Ohio & Mississippi	43	American	77¾
Do preferred	103¼	United States Express	63¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	24¾	Quicksilver	16
Mobile & Ohio	26¾	Do preferred	63½
Cleve. & Columbus	86¾	Cariboo	2
C., C. & I. C.	23	Central Arizona	4⅝
Ohio Central	29	Homestake	25
Lake Erie & Western	48	Standard	24
Peoria, D. & E.	37	Excelsior	5
Ontario & Western	34¼	Little Pittsburg	3½
B., C. R. & N.	70	Ontario	37½

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, April 20.—The stock market to-day was only moderately active, but firmer at the close. In railroad shares, Atchison advanced from 135¼ to 136; Sandusky from 30½ to 30 11-16; Rutland preferred from 30 to 30½; Eastern from 38 to 38¾; Wisconsin Central from 25 to 25½; Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg & New Bedford common advanced 1, to 46; Old Colony 14, to 128; New York & New England 1, to 17; Iowa Falls & Sioux City 2, to 73; Little Rock 14, to 75½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 12, to 162¾; Boston & Maine 12, to 151½; Chicago & West Michigan declined 3, to 79; Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore from 69¾, to 65; Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg & New Bedford preferred declined 12, to 124; Ogdensburg 12, to 48; Boston & Lowell 14, to 101½; Northern 12, to 105¼; St. Louis & San Francisco firsts sold at 97.

In bonds, Hartford & Erie 7s advanced ⅝, to 59⅝; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s 12, to 115¼; Little Rock 7s ¾, to 114; Fort Scott 7s 14, to 111¼; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon 6, to 99; Rutland 6s 11, to 99¾; Southern Kansas & Western 7s declined to 109; New Mexico 7s ¾, to 115¾; Massachusetts Central 6s ⅝, to 97; Toledo, Detroit & Burlington 6s sold at 91½.

In land stocks, Water-Power closed steady at 10⅞; Boston Land advanced ¼, to 10⅞; New Hampshire declined ¾, to 4½.

Bell Telephone advanced ⅛, to 122½, which was bid at the close, with no stock offering. Hill Manufacturing Company sold at 206.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, April 20.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	10⅝	Boston & Maine	152
Boston Land	9¾	B. & M. in Nebraska	136¼
Atchison & Top. 1st 7s	121	C. B. & Q.	162¾
Do. Land Grant 7s	119	C., C., D. & Minn.	81
Do. Second 7s	140	Cin., San. & Cleve.	30 11-16
Do. Land 8s	118¼	Eastern Railroad	38⅝
Boston H. & E. 7s	59⅝	Flint & P. M.	27
E. H. & E. 3½s, new	93⅛	Little Rock Ft Smith	73¼
Do. 4½s	105⅛	N. Y. & N. E.	17
K. C. & L. 4s	104	O. & L. C. preferred	82
K. C., St. Joe & C. B. 7s	119	Do. common	48
L. R. & F. S. 7s	114	Old Colony	128¼
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	118	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	52
Atchison & Top.	136	Rutland preferred	30½
Boston & Albany	168	Rutland common	5⅛

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 20—American Securities—United States 4½s, 116¾; 4s, 118¼; Illinois Central, 140; Pennsylvania Central, 70¾; New York Central, 147½; Erie, 47⅝; do seconds, 105½; Reading, 31¾.

Bar silver is quoted 52½d per ounce.

PARIS, April 20.—Rentes, 85f 17½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 482½.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Following are the closing quotations of stocks:

Alpha	4⅞	Manhattan	1⅝
Alta	3⅝	Mexican	11
Bechtel	1	Mono	2¼
Belcher	2½	Noonday	2⅜
Belvidere	1	N. Belle	17¼
Best & Belcher	12⅝	Ophir	8⅜
Bullion	2	Oro	1⅝
Bulwer	3¼	Overman	2⅝
California	1⅜	Potosi	4⅛
Chollar	3⅝	Savage	4
Consolidated Virginia	2⅝	Sierra Nevada	13¾
Crown Point	2¼	Silver King	23½
Eureka Con	29⅜	Tip Top	4
Exchequer	2	Union Con	11¼
Gould & Curry	7⅝	Yellow Jacket	5⅜
Hale & Norcross	6	Navajo	1

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, April 20.—In mining shares Quincy advanced to 33½; Franklin ¼, to 11⅜; Central 2, to 30; Catalpa 1-16, to 1 11-16; Crescent sold at 134; Phœnix declined 44, to 134; Calumet & Hecla ¼, to 239¾; Allouez ⅝, to 2½.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, April 20.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	2⅝	Madison Copper	1⅝
Calumet & H	239½	Pewabic, new	13
Catalpa	2 11-16	Quincy	33
Copper Falls	9	Ridge	4
Duncan Silver	3	Silver Islet	29
Franklin	11⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, April 20.

CITY PROPERTY.

Huron st, n w cor of N La Salle, 25x100 ft, dated March 30 (Connecticut Life Insurance Co to Louise Gesselbracht). This lot was by error reported as being on s w cor of La Salle and Superior sts. $ 2,500

North State st, n w cor of Goethe, e f, 100x130 ft, dated April 19 (Michael Hoffman to Clotilda Schmidtz) 17,500

Dussold st, 100 ft w of Union, s f, 25x75 ft, improved, dated April 18 (F. and A. Schlense to H. Schmitz) 800

South Loomis st, 400 ft s of Twenty-second, w f, 400x244 ft to Sampson's canal, dated April 16 (Chicago South Branch Dock Co. to Frederic Koelker) 50,000

Carpenter st, 100 ft s of West Lake, e f, 30x125 ft, dated July 29, 1879 (E. A. and G. P. Kinnie to M. F. Wilson) 5,000

Carpenter st, same lot as above, dated July 29, 1879 (M. F. Wilson to George P. Kinnie) 5,000

Aberdeen st, 99 ft n of West Jackson, e f, 24¾x125 ft, dated April 5 (P. R. Chandler to E. E. Williams) 2,750

Prairie av, 52 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 24x180 ft, improved, dated April 19 (L. N. Gechtell to Charles W. Willard) 11,000

Pine st, 60 ft n of Illinois, w f, 25x50 ft, improved, dated Sept. 24, 1880 (C. I. and L. Chadwick to T. W. Hall) 5,000

The premises No. 427 West Ohio st, dated April 20 (John Schneider to Jacob Birkley) 1,300

Fourth av, 275 ft s of Polk, e f, 25x35 8-10 ft, dated April 18 (B. and J. E. Hawkins to Albert E. Kent) 2,500

Judd st, 25 6-10 ft e of Clinton, s f, 24x110 ft, dated April 11 (Nathan Dye to John V. Gray) 4,000

Judd st, same lot as above, dated April 11 (John V. Gray to Mary D. Dye) 4,000

Main st, 350 ft n of Thirty-first, w f, 22¾x115 ft, dated March 29 (C. J. Hambleton to M. Early) 400

Michigan av, s e corner of Twentieth, w f, 30x160 ft, improved, dated April 18 (Philip H. Sheridan to William B. Howard) 21,500

Lincoln st, s e corner of West Eighteenth, 6⅜ acres, dated Feb. 21 (Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. to Theodore W. Phinney) 30,000

Chicago av, 68 ft w of North State st, s f, 25x101 ft, dated April 15 (J. and J. E. McMahon to Charles F. Dwight) 4,375

Ogden av, 275 ft s w of Twelfth st, s e f, 25x120 ft, dated April 28 (estate of M. M. Fowler to Thomas N. Bond) 1,000

Rockwell st, 246 ft s of Fulton st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated April 19 (R. McGreggor to John McMahon) 350

Walnut st, 148 ft w of Francisco, n f, 24x150 ft (with building No. 647), dated Dec. 16, 1880 (S. A. and C. W. Farnham to Mary A. Walker) 4,500

Leavitt st, 115 ft s of West Harrison, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 5 (A. and L. Mandelbaum to J. Katzenstein) 1,100

Ward st, 47 ft n of Belden av, e f, 24x124 ft, dated April 12 (C. W. D. and C. L. W. Bartling to H. Rosin) 600

Robey st, 42 ft n of Bryson, w f, 20x120 ft, improved, dated April 20 (James H. Rice to Otto Nottelmann) 2,200

West Indiana st, 48 feet w of Robey, s f, 24x92 ft, dated April 20 (Daniel Dennehy to M. Schmidt) 1,125

West Nineteenth st, 72 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated April 18 (L. C. and C. D. Dana to Charles Rassow) 450

West Thirteenth st, 28 ft e of Laflin, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated April 18 (Thomas Meniery to F. Marose) 1,500

West Thirteenth st, adjoining the above, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated April 18 (same to F. Gans) 1,500

The premises No. 999 North La Salle st, dated April 13 (Henry Rieke to George McConnell) 9,300

Hubbard st, 177 ft e of Halsted, s f, 24x70 ft, improved, dated April 15 (M. and L. Hirsen to C. Andersen) 1,800

West Eighteenth st, 140 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated April 16 (John Kralovec et al. to John Bahn) 825

Indiana av, bet Eighteenth and Twentieth sts, w f, 27¾x176⅔ ft, dated March 29 (estate of Edward Oldham to John J. Simmons) 5,541

Groveland Park av, 216 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 30x98 ft, improved, dated April 19 (James D. Smith to N. N. Cronhoim) 5,900

Warren av, 100 ft e of Robey st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated April 11 (H. T. McGilvey to Mary E. Dilamater) 5,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Gehrke av, 425 ft e of Sheffield, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 19 (C. Gehrke to Charles Block) $ 425

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-first st, between Stewart av, and Baltic st, n f, 48x125 ft, dated April 13 (Thomas Orton to Laura Starr) 600

Indiana av, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth sts, w f, 50x163 ft, dated April 19 (Thomas A. Hill to J. E. Hubbard) $ 1,200

Blue Island av, boulevard between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts, e f, 10 acres, dated April 14 (Patrick Lee to Edgar A. Congdon) 4,000

Michigan av, 165 ft n of Sixty-third st, w f, 99x170 ft, dated Dec. 22, 188 (A. C. Gow to John Bell) 3,300

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Humboldt st, 150 ft s of Wabansia, w f, 50x120 ft, dated April 19 (John Johnston, Jr., to E. W. Farnum) $ 700

Fulton st, 53 ft e of West Forty-first, s f, 25x125 dated April 18 (G. W. Stiles to G. Bowditch) 400

Washtenaw av, between North av, and Wabansia st, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated April 20 (F. W. Buettner to Z. Jackson) 1,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	20,031	13,350	26,161	13,710
Wheat, bu	32,256	21,046	45,626	51,552
Corn, bu	98,955	96,947	185,964	159,207
Oats, bu	50,590	50,452	117,162	49,334
Rye, bu	8,000	4,254	7,173	603
Barley, bu	12,605	7,800	3,798	6,025
Grass seed, lbs	166,279	84,344	73,763	147,486
Flaxseed, lbs	64,540	152,420	310,687	1,250
Broom-corn, lbs	....	....	85,967	6,944
Cured meats, lbs	454,545	649,130	864,271	2,127,908
Beef, tcs	....	....	10	....
Beef, brls	1	....	156	5
Pork, brls	331	....	322	4,555
Lard, lbs	172,890	240,280	441,250	2,708,817
Tallow, lbs	158,640	47,716	....	23,780
Butter, lbs	141,236	158,465	190,428	119,710
Dressed hogs, No	2	28	1	....
Live hogs, No	14,281	13,625	3,006	3,700
Cattle, No	6,057	5,710	2,803	2,123
Sheep, No	2,623	3,167	1,781	1,872
Hides, lbs	251,615	244,547	62,100	275,373
Highwines, brls	....	50	....	....
Wool, lbs	44,700	48,945	38,231	36,098
Potatoes, bu	4,551	2,707	1,170	82
Coal, tons	13,389	8,536	2,526	2,172
Hay, tons	170	50	....	45
Lumber, m ft	774	506	3,908	1,776
Shingles, m	880	155	425	80
Salt, brls	4,534	1,201	1,875	1,972
Poultry, lbs	475	574	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	836	1,300	530	147
Cheese, bxs	765	1,009	1,062	689
Green apples, brls	1,179	....	134	7
Beans, bu	942	....	586	849

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 441 bu corn, 2,846 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 1 car rejected, 19 cars No. 2 spring, 5 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (41 wheat); 23 cars No. 2 corn, 14 cars new high mixed, 73 cars rejected, etc. (110 corn); 31 cars white oats, 12 cars No. 2 mixed, 7 cars rejected (50 oats); 1 car rejected rye; 4 cars No. 4 barley, 2 cars low grades. Total, 208 cars, or 106,000 bu. Inspected out: 50,325 bu wheat, 60,806 bu corn, 6,307 bu oats, 3,931 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were very uneven yesterday. The provision deal was the centre of great excitement. Pork was badly demoralized, but why no one seemed to know. The principal longs were certainly selling freely, but whether to really get out of the deal, or because they wanted to shake off the numerous "tailers" who have tried to follow in their wake, no one could tell. The latter was considered by many to be probable. At the same time the presence on the floor of some parties supposed to be members of the combination lent color to the belief that they had decided to close out, and had come on to see how the thing would be done. Lard and meats declined heavily, in sympathy with pork. The wheat market was stronger, with news of a better demand in the United Kingdom. Corn and oats were steady, barley stronger, and rye tame, the recent advance being sustained in the absence of demand. Our receipts of grain were again small, and it was rumored that 50,000 bu of wheat were bought for export on a direct order from Europe. Mess pork closed $1.05 lower, at $17.20@17.25 for May and $17.30@17.32½ for June. Lard closed 20c lower, at $11.10@11.12½ for May and $11.25@11.27½ for June. Short ribs closed 20c lower, at $8.47½@8.50 for June. Wheat closed ½c higher, at $1.04½@1.04⅝ for May and $1.06⅛@1.06⅜ for June. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 43⅛c bid for May and 44⅛c bid for July. Oats closed steady at 35⅛@35⅜c seller May, and 36⅛@36¼c seller July. Rye closed firm at $1.17½ for the month, $1.18@1.19 for May, and $1.12 for June. Barley closed firm at at $1.06 for No. 2 cash, 95c for No. 3, and 90c for No 4. Hogs were dull and 10@25c lower, closing weak at $5.80@6.10 for light and at $5.75@6.50 for heavy. Cattle were fairly active and steady, with sales at $2.50@6.35.

The dry-goods trade continues to display a satisfactory degree of activity. In addition to a very full attendance of buyers there is a large movement in the execution of mail orders. Nothing occurred to disturb the steadiness of values. There was a liberal city and country demand for staple and fancy groceries, and prices were generally firm. Sugars showed increased strength, and coffees were reported slightly firmer. No changes worthy of note took place in the dried-fruit market. Fish were quiet and steady. High grade mackerel and whitefish are scarce. The butter market was fairly active and firm for fine grades, while the less desirable qualities were neglected and weak. There was a steady cheese market. The oil trade was reported fairly active, and prices ruled firm. Extra lard was much stronger, advancing 3c, to 88c. Turpentine was held at 44c, which is an advance of 2c. Coal and pig-iron were quoted as before.

A steady trade continues in broom-corn. Drugs and chemicals are unchanged, with the exception of quinine, which is quoted a little off from last week's price. Eggs were plenty at 14@15c per doz. Grease, hides, wool, and tallow continue dull and lifeless, with only a fitful trading noted. Green fruits are firm, and selling fairly at the high prices asked for sound. The hay market was firm at the rates ruling for the past week. In potatoes the receipts are falling off slightly, and sound lots still command good prices. Poultry and game were unchanged. Seeds were a trifle stronger for timothy, about steady for clover, and steady for flaxseed. Hungarian sold readily at good prices.

Railroad freights are quoted steady. The official rates to New York are 35c per 100 lbs on provisions and 30c on grain. Through freights are quoted at 55c on provisions to Liverpool and 71½c do to Antwerp. Flour freights are quoted at 45⅝c to Liverpool and 52½c to Glasgow.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported for yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Detroit were 125,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 367,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore aggregated 153,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York yesterday included the following: Receipts for twenty-four hours—Flour, 17,175 brls; wheat, 110,650 bu; corn, 79,900 bu; oats, 48,450 bu; corn-meal, 665 pkgs; rye, 1,120 bu; barley, 6,660 bu; malt, 18,000 bu; pork, 600 brls; beef, 303 brls; cut meats, 900 pkgs; lard, 237 tcs; whisky, 322 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 19,000 brls; wheat, 98,000 bu; corn, 114,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending April 16, 1881.	Week ending April 9, 1881.	Week ending April 17, 1880.
Flour, brls	135,000@140,000	70,000@75,000	*90,000@ 95,000
Wheat, qrs	235,000@240,000	65,000@70,000	195,000@200,000
Corn, qrs	150,000@155,000	80,000@85,000	165,000@170,000

*Sacks.

The following are the stocks in six principal cities of the the United Kingdom, as compared with a year ago:

	1881.	1880.
Flour, brls	37,367	9,364
Flour, sacks	536,136	393,228
Wheat, qrs	569,158	902,651
Corn, qrs	95,267	64,735

The aggregate stocks of wheat and flour are about 1,600,000 bu in wheat less than a year ago. This, however, is only in accordance with the modern method of doing business. With a constantly moving stream of breadstuffs towards them, British and French operators do not deem it necessary to keep as large stocks as they used to do. They now save storage charges as a consequence of a closer dependence upon the current supply.

A farmer in Three Rivers, Mich., says the wheat crop in that county is so badly damaged that it certainly will not average over 3 bu to the acre.

Advices from the plains indicate that the stock of murrains or hides of cattle that perished during the extreme cold weather of last winter is not so large as has generally been reported. It is now thought that not more than 15 per cent of the cattle herded along and inland from the Upper Missouri succumbed to the rigors of the frigid temperature prevailing during the closing months of 1880 and the opening months of the present year.

Mackay & Gray report the following statement of exports and values to the four great countries of Europe on through bills of lading from Chicago for week ending Saturday, April 16, 1881:

To Great Britain—75 brls alcohol, 1 box audiphones, 700 tcs beef, 6,792 lbs butter, 8 brls bladders, 87,379 bu corn, 3,626 boxes cured meats, 100,145 lbs cheese, 111,310 lbs canned meats, 4,330 lbs dried apples, 14,987 sacks flour, 2 boxes furniture, 56 brls grease, 26 pkgs hog casings, 100 brls lard oil, 50 tcs do, 3 pkgs merchandise, 351,648 lbs oil cake, 1,252 sacks oatmeal, 355 boxes soap, 1 box stamped ware, 8,000 lbs tallow, 116 brls tongues, 48,000 bu wheat. Total value, $338,523.82.

France and Belgium—340 brls alcohol, 230 boxes cured meats, 200 sacks flour. Total value, $15,696.

Germany—100 tcs beef, 280 boxes cured meats, 25 tcs pork, 38,000 lbs tallow. Total value, $15,674.50.

Holland and other countries—29 boxes cured meats, 400 sacks flour, 1,800 tcs lard oil. Total value, $66,714.60.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very much unsettled and unusually weak. The pork deal was absolutely demoralized by early offerings from the longs, declining about seven-eighths of a dollar per brl in a few minutes, as the impression prevailed that the longs were closing out their deals, leaving the property to be carried by people who have no use for it. The first break brought a great deal of pork from the class known as tailers, who had bought in the wake of the big fish, and were obliged to let go under calls for margins, which came thick and fast as lost souls on the way to perdition. There was a subsequent rally, but the news of the drop brought in selling orders from outside, and they were numerous enough to cause a second break worse than the first. No failures were reported, though the loss was heavy to those who had bought nearly at the top notch in the beginning of the week. Lard was very weak, in sympathy, though reported 9d higher in Liverpool. The market for short ribs also was utterly demoralized by the break in pork, and very large quantities of long stuff were sold out. It is worthy of note that pork lost all the advance that had been gained since a week ago Monday, while lard and meats did not sell so low as then.

MESS PORK—Declined 85c per brl early, reacted 15c, again declined 50c, making a total drop of $1.30@1.32½, and then reacted about 45c, closing on 'Change 92½c below the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 8,500 brls seller May at $17.05@18.00, 115,750 brls seller June at $17.05@18.35; and 9,000 brls seller July at $17.30@18.10. Total 133,250 brls. The market closed at $17.30@17.32½ for round lots, spot or seller May, $17.42½@17.45 seller June, and about $17.52½@17.55 seller July. On the afternoon call June closed at $17.30@17.32½.

LARD—Declined 27½@30c per 100 lbs and closed 20c below the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 16,750 tcs seller May at $11.07½@11.30; 31,500 tcs seller June at $11.17½@11.47½; 11,250 tcs seller July at $11.30@11.52½; 750 tcs seller August at $11.40@11.47½; and 1,500 tcs seller the year at $10.50@10.52½. Total, 61,750 tcs. The market closed at $11.12½@11.15 for round lots, spot or seller May, $11.25@11.27½ seller June, and $11.35@11.37½ seller July. On the afternoon call June closed at $11.25@11.27½.

MEATS—Short ribs declined 35c per 100 lbs, and closed 15c below the latest prices of Tuesday. Other cuts were nominally lower. Sales were reported of 11,900,000 lbs short ribs at $8.25@8.52½ seller May, $8.35@8.67½ seller June, and $8.47½@8.75 seller July; 250,000 lbs shoulders at 5½c; 25,000 lbs do, special cut, at 5⅜c; 250 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 9⅛c for 16-lb averages, 9⅜c for 15-lb do, and 9c for 20-lb do. Prices of leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.40	$5.50	$8.50	$8.75
Do, boxed	8.60	5.70	8.70	8.95
April, loose	8.40	5.50	8.50	8.75
May, loose	8.37½	5.50	8.50	8.75
June, loose	8.50	5.60	8.60	8.85

Short ribs, seller June, closed at $8.47½@8.50. Long clears quoted at $8.30 loose and $8.50 boxed; Cumberlands, 8½@9c boxed; long cut hams, 9¾@10c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9⅛@9¼c for 18@16 average; green hams, same average, 8¾@9c.

Bacon quoted at 6@6¼c for shoulders, 9¼@9½c for short ribs, 9½@9¾c for short clears, 10½@11c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.00@10.25 for mess, $10.75@11.00 for extra mess, and $20.50@21.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was strong, with a fair demand, but no much doing, as stocks are light enough to make holders independent, especially as the spring floods are curtailing the production. Sales were reported of 175 brls winters on private terms; 600 brls and 400 sacks springs, partly at $4.40; and 175 brls rye flour at $6.25@6.50. Total, equal to 1,250 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.25@4.50 for good to choice, and rye flour at $6.37½@6.50.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in light demand, and quoted dull. Sales were reported of 7 cars bran at $13.25@11.50; 4 cars middlings at $13.25@13.75; 1 car shorts at $12.25. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $16.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active, and firm. The market advanced 1c, and closed ⅝c above the latest prices of Tuesday. The British markets were quoted stronger, with an advance of 1s per quarter in cargoes off coast, and stocks in English cities were reported to be small, while New York was stronger, and there were some rumors of an export demand here at full former prices. The weather was clear, but not warm, and advices from the country were far from uniform in promising a good crop next harvest. There was a fair outside demand for futures, and the later easing down was apparently due more to the break in pork than anything else. Cash wheat was in fair demand, No. 2 closing at $1.03 for regular to $1.05¼ bid for gilt-edged receipts. Spot sales were reported of 30,000 bu No. 2 at $1.03@1.03¼; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 98@98½c; 400 bu do at 99c (do in Central nominal at about 94c); 1,000 bu rejected at 88c (do in Central nominal at 77c); and 4,400 bu by sample at 85c@$1.00. Total 47,000 bu. Also 2,400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.06@1.06¼. Seller June opened at $1.06@1.06¼, advanced to $1.06⅝, receded to $1.06¼, then improved to $1.06⅝, fell off to $1.06, and closed at $1.06¼ bid. Seller May sold at $1.04½@1.04¾, and April was quoted at $1.03½@1.04, both closing at the inside. July was more active at $1.05@1.05⅞. August ranged at $1.03½@1.04⅛, and the year at 98@99c. On the afternoon call June closed at $1.06½@1.06⅝.

WINTER WHEAT—Was quiet and firm, with very light offerings. Sales were limited to 5,000 bu No. 2 red (Central) at $1.09; and 400 bu rejected (on track) at $1.00. No. 3 in store was nominal at $1.00@1.01.

CORN—Was fairly active and steadier. The market advanced ⅜c, but closed about the same as on Tuesday afternoon. The British markets were reported 1d per cental higher, with a fair demand, and our receipts were again small, with more firmness in the local wheat market. There was a good shipping demand, which was but partially met by the current offerings, and this helped holders of futures, though the latter seemed to be less wanted than the previous day. Cash No. 2 closed at 43⅛c for regular to 43½c for gilt-edged receipts. Sales were reported of 52,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 43⅛@43½c; 2,000 bu new mixed at 42⅝@42⅞c; 1,000 bu rejected at 41½c; 15,800 bu by sample at 41@44c on track; 1,000 bu do, white, at 44⅛@45c; 400 bu ear at 42½c; and 27,000 bu at 43@44c free on board cars, the outside for white. Total, 98,400 bu. Seller May opened at 43⅛c, sold at 43⅜c, advanced to 43⅜c, and fell back to 43⅛c bid at the close. Seller July sold at 44⅛@44⅜c, closing at 44⅛c bid. Seller the month was quiet at 43⅛@43⅜c. June sold at the same range, and August was quiet at 45@45¼c. On the afternoon call May closed at 43⅛@43⅜c.

OATS—Were moderately active for cash, with little doing in the speculative market. Regular No. 2 was quotable at 34½c and gilt-edged at about 35c. May opened at 35⅛c, and, after selling at 35⅜c, closed at the opening price. June ranged from 35⅛@36c, closing at about the latter figure. July closed at 35⅜c, and August was nominally 29½c. The sample market was fairly active. Cash sales were made of 1,500 bu at 35c for No. 2 fresh in store; 3,000 bu by sample at 34c for rejected mixed, 36¼c for rejected white, and 36@36½c for No. 2 on track; 39,500 bu at 34⅛@35½c for rejected mixed, 35⅛@37c for rejected white, 35½@36c for No. 2, 37¼@38½c for No. 2 white (part to arrive), and 40@41c for barley oats. Total, 44,700 bu.

RYE—Was tame, with little disposition shown to operate. Regular No. 2 was quotable at $1.18, and car-lots free on board sold at $1.22. May sold at $1.18 in settlement. June was nominally $1.12, July 95c, and 82c was bid for August. Cash sales were made of 500 bu by sample at $1.20@1.22 on track; 1,200 bu at $1.22 for No. 2 free on board. Total, 1,700 bu.

BARLEY—Was firm and higher, and a fair business was transacted. No. 2 cash sold at $1.06 (¼c storage), No. 3 at 95c, and No. 4 at 90c. In futures 10,000 bu No. 3 sold at 95c for May. Samples were fairly active. Cash sales were made of 8,500 bu at $1.06@1.06½ (latter in special house) for No. 2, 95c for No. 3, and 90c for No. 4 in store; 1,200 bu by sample at 85c for No. 5, 91@95c for No. 4. Total, 9,700 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.04⅛@1.04⅜ for May, $1.05⅞@1.06⅛ for June, $1.05⅜@1.05⅝ for July, $1.03⅜@1.03⅝ for August, and 98⅞@99c for the year. Sales were made of 885,000 bu at $1.03½@1.04⅛ seller May, $1.05⅝@1.06¼ seller June, $1.05⅜@1.05⅝ seller July, $1.03⅜@1.03⅝ seller August, and 98⅞@99c seller the year. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 43⅛@43⅜c for May, 43⅜@43⅝c for June, 44⅛@44⅜c for July, and 45⅛@45⅜c for August. Sales were made of 270,000 bu at 43⅛c seller May, 43⅜c seller June, 44⅛@44⅜c seller July, and 45⅛@45⅜c seller August. Oats closed unchanged at 35⅛@35⅜c for May, 35⅜@36c for June, 36⅛@36⅜c for July, and 29⅜@29⅝c for August, with sales of 130,000 bu at 35⅛c seller May, 35c seller June, 35⅜@35⅝c seller July, and 29⅜@29⅝c seller August. Rye closed firm at $1.17½ seller April, $1.18@1.19 seller May, with sales of 5,000 bu at $1.17½ seller the month. Mess pork closed 10@12½c lower, at $17.20@17.25 for May, $17.30@17.32½ for June, and $17.37@17.40 for July. Sales were made of 17,750 brls at $17.30@17.35 seller June and $17.37½@17.40 seller July. Lard closed unchanged at $11.10@11.12½ for May, $11.25@11.27½ for June, $11.32½@11.35 for July, and $11.40@11.42½ seller August. Sales were made of 3,300 tcs at $11.12½@11.15 seller May, $11.25@11.27½ seller June, $11.35 seller July, $11.40 seller August, $11.40 seller September, and $10.47½@10.50 seller the year. Short ribs closed 2½@5c lower, at $8.37@8.40 for May, $8.47½@8.50 for June, and $8.57½@8.60 for July, with sales of 1,850,000 lbs at $8.47½@8.55 seller June, and $8.60 seller July.

In the transactions after the call there was little change either in provisions or grain from call prices.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—The market continues steady and firm. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	8 @9
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, do	4½@5½
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	2½@5

BUTTER—The market was without noteworthy change. There was a good demand from the local trade, and for good to best qualities—to which the demand was mainly confined—the feeling was firm. Continued dullness in low and medium grades is noted. We quote:

Creamery, choice	32@33	Dairy, fair to good	20@24
Creamery, fair to good	29@31	Packing stock	15@15
Dairy, choice	25@27	Grease	8@10

BAGGING—In this market there were no changes. There was a quiet movement at the prices that have been current for several weeks past. We still quote as follows:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	12½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	23 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

CHEESE—Prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, and were steady. Not much was doing in the poorer grades. We quote:

Full cream	13 @14
Part skim, choice	10½@11
Part skim, fair to good	9 @10
Part skim, hard	7 @ 8
Low grades	4 @ 5

COAL—Was in light request at previous quotations. The tendency of prices is strongly downward:

Anthracite	$8.50	Blossburg	$6.00
Erie	8.50	Cannel	8.00
Baltimore & Ohio	7.00	Indiana block	5.25
Piedmont	6.75	Illinois	4.25

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—An active order trade is noted at the following rates:

Acid, citric	$ 69	@ 73
Acid, tartaric, lb	48	@ 50
Ammonia, carb	22	@ 25
Borax, refined, lb	14½	@ 16
Blue vitriol, lb	8	@ 10
Cream tartar, pure, lb	34	@ 38
Chloroform, lb	82	@ 85
Glycerine, bulk, lb	26	@ 28
Gum arabic, picked	40	@ 50
Gum camphor, lb	28	@ 35
Gum opium, lb		6.25
Iodine, lb		6.00
Morphia, sulph., oz		4.50
Oil, castor, per gal	80	@ 84
Oil, lemon		3.25
Potassa, chlor, lb	19	@ 21
Potassium, iod., lb	2.55	@2.65
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@2.65
Root, rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.00	@1.35
Salts, Epsom, lb	3½	@ 5
Sulphur, lb	3½	@ 5
Sulph Cinchonida	1.00	@1.05

FISH—There was a quiet and steady market. Whitefish and high grades of mackerel are very scarce, but otherwise stocks are in good shape. We quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 7.00	@ 7.25
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.90	@ 4.00
Trout, per ½-brl	5.00	@ 5.25
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00	@15.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25	@10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00	@ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50	@ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	4.75	@ 5.00
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75	@ 4.00
Bloaters, smoked, per 100		1.25
Halibut, smoked, per lb		11
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	5.75	@ 6.00
Codfish—Grand Bank	4.50	@ 4.75
Codfish—Dressed	7¼	@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50	@ 8.00
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.00	@ 5.25
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00	@ 1.05
Herring—Scaled, per box	30	@ 33
California salmon, ½-brl		8.50

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain as last quoted. Business is good, and both domestic and foreign fruits are fairly firm at the quoted prices:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5	@ 5½
Figs, layers	18	@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	4⅞	@ 5¼
Do, new	6	@ 6½
Raisins, layers	2.10	@2.15
Raisins, London, layers	2.30	@2.40
Raisins, Valencia	9	@ 9½
Raisins, loose, Muscatel	2.15	@2.25
Zante currants	6½	@ 6¾
Citron	18	@ 19

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	8½	@ 9
Apples, Eastern	4½	@ 4¾
Apples, Southern	4	@ 4½
Peaches, unpared, halves	6½	@ 7
Raspberries	27	@ 28
Blackberries	9	@ 9½
Pitted cherries	18	@ 19

NUTS.

Filberts	9	@ 10
Almonds, Tarragona	16	@ 16½
Naples walnuts	14	@ 15
Brazils	6	@ 6½
Pecans	7	@ 9

EGGS—Were in good supply at 14@15c per doz.

GREASE—There is no change to note in the market, which continues dull and weak. We quote:

City white	6¾@7
City brown	4¾@5
City yellow	5½@5¾
Country white "A"	6 @6¼
Country white "B"	5¼
Country yellow	5
Country brown	4

GREEN FRUITS—All descriptions continue firm at the subjoined quotations:

Apples, per brl	$2.00@ 2.50
Cranberries, per brl	5.00@ 6.00
Cranberries, per box	1.25@ 1.75
Lemons, per box	4.00@ 5.00
Valencia oranges, per case	10.00@12.00
Messinas, per box	5.00@ 6.00
Florida oranges, per box	5.50
Cocoanuts, per 1,000	30.00
California bell pears, per box	3.00

GROCERIES—The sugar market was stronger, and a rather firm feeling among holders of coffee was also noted, but the quotations remain as before. Other lines ruled steady. A good demand existed. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾
Rangoon	5¾@ 6¼

COFFEE.

Java	20 @27
Mocha	27 @28
Maracaibo	14 @16
Rio, fancy	16 @16¼
Rio, prime to choice	14¼@15¼
Rio, fair to good	13¼@14¼
Rio, common	12 @12¾
Rio, roasting	11 @11½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10 @10¼
Crushed	10 @10¼
Powdered	10 @10¼
Granulated, standard	9¾@ 9⅞
Granulated, not standard	9⅝@ 9¾
A standard	9⅝@ 9¾
A No. 2	9¼@ 9½
Extra C	8⅞@ 9
No. 1	8⅝@ 8¾
Yellow	8¼@ 8½

SIRUPS.

Corn	32 @36
Sugar	35 @44
Blackstrap	26 @27
N. O. molasses	45 @60

SPICES.

Allspice	19 @21
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	16½@17
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—The market continues firm, with an active local inquiry and a fair shipping demand. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$16.50@17.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	15.00@16.50
Mixed	14.00@15.00
Upland prairie	13.00@14.00
No. 1 prairie	11.50@13.00

HIDES—The market continues dull and lifeless. We quote leading dealers' net buying prices:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8½@ 9
Green-cured, heavy	8 @ 8½
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	6
Green salt bulls	6
Calf, per lb	13¼
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14
Fallen hides	12 @14
Damaged, dry	8
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	30 @35

HOPS—There is an active trade in the medium grades at our quotations:

New York choice to fancy, per lb	24@28
New York fair to choice	19@22
New York low grades	15@18
Pacific Coast choice	22@24
Pacific Coast mediums	18@20
Wisconsins	8@16

LUMBER—Business continues active at the yards, at the recently established quotations:

First and second clear, rough, 1 inch	$ 45.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear dressed siding	25.00
Common dressed siding	15.50
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box boards, 13 inch	43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	24.00@26.00
Fencing, first quality	14.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.00
Common boards, 12@18 ft	14.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.50
Common boards, No. 2, 12@18 ft	12.00
Common dimension stuff	12.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	14.00@18.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	13.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.00
Shingles, standard	2.60
Shingles, extra	3.00
Shingles, clear	3.24

OILS—Lard oil was much stronger, and the price of extra was put up to 88c, an advance of 3c. Turpentine also was higher to the extent of 2c. There was no change in other descriptions, as follows:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 16¼
Carbon, 110 test	10
Carbon, 150 test	11
Carbon, 175 test	14
Carbon, snow-white and W. W.	11¾
Carbon, Wis. and Mich. test, P. W.	11
Carbon, Wis. and Mich. test, W. W.	11¼
Lard, winter-strained	88
Lard, No. 1	65@ 68
Lard, No. 2	51@ 55
Linseed, raw	58@ 59
Linseed, boiled	61@ 62
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter-bleached	67
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	60
Bank oil	50
Straits	50
Turpentine	44
Miners' oil	62@ 65
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	23

POTATOES—Continue firm. Receipts are falling off somewhat. Car-lot prices remain at $1.10 for sound peach blows and 85@95c for early rose.

POULTRY AND GAME—Live chickens sold at 11c and prime turkeys at 16@18c. Game was scarce, with wild ducks selling at $1.00@1.25.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.05
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.85
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.65
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

SEEDS—There was quite an active trade in clover, and the prices of Tuesday were fairly sustained. Prime clover is still quotable at $4.40@4.50, and prime timothy, which was also quite liberally dealt in, sold at $2.55@2.60, with choice seed bringing higher figures. Flax sold to some extent at $1.17 on a basis of pure. Hungarian sold readily at 80c for prime seed. The offerings of all kinds were only fair. Sales were made of 384 bags clover-seed at $3.00 for poor, $4.52½@4.50 for fair to prime, and $4.90@5.05 for mammoth; 5 cars and 600 bags timothy seed at $2.55@2.65 for prime to choice; 2 cars Hungarian at 80c for prime; 4,000 bu flaxseed at $1.18¾; 4 bags millet $1.10.

TALLOW—Was quoted steady at 6@6½c for city and 5¼@5¾c for country rendered, with No. 2 country at 5¼c.

WHISKY—Was nominally unchanged, on the basis of $1.08 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—There is a little more life in the market, prices still ruling low. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	43@46
Coarse and dingy tub	35@42
Fine and unwashed fleece	18@23
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@23
Medium unwashed fleece	25@28
Medium washed fleece	35@40
Fine washed fleece	35@38
Coarse washed fleece	35@38

Mauger & Avery's (Boston) wool circular of April 15 says: "The stock of wool appears to be nearly as large as it was reported on the 1st of January, and we are likely to enter on the new clip with a better supply of fleeces than we have had in a number of years. This fact ought and no doubt will have a tendency to restrain speculation, and cause wool-buyers to act with a wisdom and judgment for which they, as a class, are not notoriously celebrated. The whole clip cannot be bought up in the country within from two to four weeks of shearing time, to the advantage of either farmer or buyer."

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,152	13,165	4,233
Tuesday	5,895	14,281	2,623
Wednesday	4,500	15,000	2,000
*Total	17,547	42,450	8,856
Same time last week	13,797	30,538	4,724
Shipments—			
Monday	3,188	2,247	3,675
Tuesday	2,803	3,006	1,781
Total	5,991	5,253	5,456

Owing to "washouts," no stock was received over the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the arrivals by the Chicago & Northwestern were only nine cars.

In their letter to the *Drovers' Journal*, Chas. Hicks & Co., of London, writes as follows under date of April 2:

Foot-and-mouth disease has considerably abated of late, and the restrictions on the movement of cattle are relaxed in districts where no fresh cases have been reported, and in such the local markets will be permitted; there is, however, no change in the regulations with regard to the great central markets, which will remain closed to buyers outside their districts until the end of April, under present circumstances. Although the occurrences are well known on your side, a review of our trade will be incomplete without mentioning that foot-and-mouth disease has been detected in shipments from the States and from Canada, and that four or five cargoes have been subjected to immediate slaughter on landing. These events are the more unfortunate as they strengthen the case of those who advocate restrictions on imported cattle, and it would be a step towards prevention if the cause of the outbreaks in the respective ships were to be satisfactorily traced.

CATTLE—At the opening of trade the market had a rather bad look. Pretty large receipts were counted on, and as New York was reported lower buyers thought to force a further decline. Their bids were quite 10@15c below the ruling prices of the day before, and for a while it looked as though not much trading would be done except at that much off. But along towards the middle of the forenoon, when it was learned that we were to have no stock over the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and practically nothing by the Chicago & Northwestern, things brightened up. Buyers took hold with more confidence, and by the middle of the afternoon sellers had the yards well cleared.

and that without submitting to any reduction from Tuesday's prices. Sales were reported at prices ranging from $2.50@3.00 for scrubs upward to $6.25@6.35 for extra. Few lots sold below $4.00, there not being many very poor cattle. There was also a light supply of choice, and sales above $5.40 cut a small figure in the day's transactions. Two or three bunches of very fine cattle were offered. Steck & Shearer had two droves of Illinois steers, averaging 1,398 lbs and 1,641 lbs, that sold at $6.25 and $6.35 respectively, but with these exceptions nothing fetched over $5.70. There was a light show of stockers, and the few lots offered were taken at strong rates, or at $3.25@4.25 for poor to good. The market finished fairly firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,530 lbs and upwards	$5.85@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.15@5.40
Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.70@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.65
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@3.00
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.50@6.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price
[illegible]	1,641	$6.35	91	1,230	$4.85
60	1,068	6.25	39	1,380	4.85
28	1,452	5.70	20	1,172	4.85
14	1,455	5.60	18	1,084	4.85
16	1,545	5.60	17	1,246	4.80
81	1,470	5.70	19	1,133	4.75
46	1,410	5.50	95	1,120	4.80
34	1,395	5.50	16	1,164	4.80
[illegible]	1,374	5.45	38	1,109	4.85
18	1,352	5.45	16	1,052	4.70
11	1,315	5.40	14	1,014	4.65
17	1,347	5.40	26	1,180	4.65
16	1,290	5.35	20	1,052	4.65
40	1,336	5.35	16	1,164	4.60
19	1,301	5.30	17	1,177	4.60
51	1,263	5.00	59 Texas	975	4.40
85	1,282	5.27½	19	982	4.50
70	1,241	5.25	20	1,030	4.55
18	1,252	5.30	16	1,010	4.50
60	1,390	5.15	11	1,043	4.35
15	1,161	5.10	101 Texas	1,003	4.40
18	1,254	5.00	30 stockers	819	4.10
16	1,205	5.05	21 stockers	820	4.15
20	1,252	5.00	22 Texas	871	4.25
85	1,171	4.95	42 Texas	912	4.40
19	1,182	4.95	22 Texas	823	4.25
20	1,189	4.95	18 heifers	930	4.25
24	1,232	4.95	3 stockers	819	4.10
28	1,236	4.95	21 stockers	820	4.15
16	1,155	4.90	30 stockers	994	3.80
24	1,192	4.90	11 cows	1,012	3.75
17	1,230	4.90	28 stockers	712	3.62½
27	1,227	4.90	10 cows	1,016	3.60
51	1,140	4.87½	18 stockers	664	3.50
15	1,151	4.85	19 cows	978	3.15
17	1,089	4.85	21 calves	82	3.40

HOGS—The increasing receipts of hogs, and the big tumble in prices of the product caused an exceedingly weak feeling in this branch of the live stock market. Packing grades were specially depressed, as local cutters seemed disinclined to do much trading at any price. The decline in that class varied from 15c to 25c, and averaged not far from 20c. In light weights and heavy shipping hogs the change was less marked,—10@15c covering it. Trade was very dull all day, and even at the decline not all the hogs were taken. Closing quotations were $5.80@6.10 for poor to prime light, and $5.75@6.50 for poor to choice heavy. Sales of mixed packing lots were made at $5.90@6.05. Skips and culls were salable at $4.75@5.50. The market finished weak.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	404	$6.70	26	213	$6.10	55	283	$5.95
46	282	6.40	24	204	6.10	71	262	5.90
21	279	6.55	117	229	6.05	47	248	5.90
80	293	6.50	70	219	6.05	60	263	5.90
44	275	6.50	64	242	6.00	32	271	5.90
71	285	6.45	22	167	6.00	109	272	5.92
20	271	6.50	26	170	6.00	81	173	5.90
45	236	6.35	52	243	6.00	61	192	5.90
29	236	6.35	90	184	6.05	29	273	5.85
61	225	6.25	79	177	6.05	43	212	5.85
70	240	6.30	68	185	6.00	27	234	5.80
103	233	6.25	98	177	6.00	52	280	5.80
38	240	6.20	44	189	6.05	93	138	5.75
60	232	6.25	91	177	6.05	24	233	5.75
85	229	6.15	62	188	6.10	34	163	5.80
69	283	6.15	71	224	6.00	38	144	5.80
54	205	6.15	57	195	6.00	31	129	5.60
55	205	6.15	76	216	6.00	33	1 8	5.60
80	204	6.15	66	184	6.10	59	158	5.45
62	198	6.12½	27	244	6.00	29	125	5.40
42	254	6.10	54	267	6.00	52	143	5.40
46	216	6.10	62	231	5.95	21	143	5.00

SHEEP—Were dull and lower. There was a quite marked decrease in the demand on Eastern account, and holders were obliged to shade prices to the extent of 15@25c to effect sales. We quote poor to choice at $4.75@5.25. A flock of extra, averaging 162 lbs, sold at $6.50 to an exporter. The following were reported:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
12	120	$5.85	67	111	$5.75	240 lmbs	90	$6.25
70	115	5.80	75	112	5.75	122	162	6.50
81	89	5.50	74	85	5.15	81	111	6.00

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 20.—BEEVES—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 4,300; buyers holding back for lower prices; extremely heavy common to prime steers, 9¼@11½c; a few prime and extra steers sold at 11¾@12c; exporters used 25 car-loads; shipments, 485 live cattle and 100 live hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 7,200; market fair; $5.75@7.25 per 100 pounds for unshorn sheep; $4.50@6.00 for clipped; two car-loads of Colorado sheep, 82 average, $5.75.

SWINE—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 6,100; none alive for sale; firmer; nominal range, live hogs, $6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—CATTLE—Receipts 3,000; shipments, 750; active but lower; decline on shipping grades, 10@15c; on mixed butchers stuff, 15@25; exporters, $5.75@6.00; fair to good shipping, $5.10@5.60; common to medium, $4.00@5.00; Colorado steers, $4.00@5.25; wintered Texans, $4.35@4.50. Indian and southeast steers, $3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, $3.70@4.40; feeding steers, $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,300; shipments 300; steady; good demand; $4.50@6.00.

HOGS—Fairly active and lower; Yorkers and Baltimores $5.85@6.10, mixed packing $5.80@6.00; choice to fancy $6.20@6.30; receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 2,800 head.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 20.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 782 head of through and 34 of yard stock. Total for two days, 985 through and 179 local. Everything sold out at about Monday's prices. No possible change. Best shipping grades, $6.00@6.50; fair to good butchers' stock, $4.80@6.00; common and light, $4.25@4.50; stockers, as to weight and quality, $3.60@4.00; bulls and fat cows and stags, $3.50@4.50. Sales to-day, 181 head. Total for two days, 482.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 530 head; total for two days, 1,980. Philadelphias, $6.40@6.60; Yorkers, $5.90@6.15.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head. Total for two days, 7,000; selling, wooled, $5.25@6.50; clipped, $4.25@6.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 20.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 700; market dull, and prices a shade lower; a few sales of good to choice steers at $5.40@5.60; light steers, $4.50@5.00; still-fed bulls, $4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,800; market dull and tending downward; supply liberal; offerings generally good quality; sales of fair to good Western sheep at $6.00@6.65; choice to fancy, $6.85@7.00; Western lambs quotable, fair to good, $6.25@6.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,200; market dull, buyers and sellers apart; light Yorkers, $6.00@6.10; good to choice, $6.20@6.30; good medium, $6.40@6.50; pigs, common to good, $5.00@5.60; choice stock pigs, $5.75@6.00.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports: Receipts, 886; shipments, 711; demand fair but market weak; native shippers, $4.25@5.75; native stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.25; native cows, $2.60@4.00. HOGS—Receipts, 6,352; shipments, 2,072; market lower; choice, $5.75@5.80; light shipping and mixed packing, $5.50@5.70.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—HOGS—Active and firm. Common, $4.50@5.35; light, $5.60@6.00; packing, $5.50@6.00; butchers', $6.00@6.30; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 600.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 7d. Corn—New, 5s 4¼d; old, 5s 6½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 68s. Lard, 58s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—BACON—Long clear, steady at 44s; short clear, steady at 45s 6d. Turpentine spirits, dull at 33s; turpentine spirits, London, dull at 33s 9d. Wheat—No. 1 white, steady at 9s 7d. Corn—Mixed steady at 5s 6d for old, 5s 4½d for new.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—Evening.—COTTON—Moderate inquiry; 5 15-16@6d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500; American, 6,800.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 58s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 44s 6d; short clear, 45s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 20.—PETROLEUM—20f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Wheat in good demand and tending upward; red winter, 9s 8d; No. 2 spring, 9s 6d; No. 3 do, 9s. Corn firmer at 5s 4d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in good demand, and the advance fully paid and more asked; No. 2 spring advanced 1s; red winter and California advanced 9d. Corn in fair demand and firm at 6d advance. To arrive—Wheat firmer; No. 2 spring advanced 9d@1s; California 1s, and red winter (at London) 9d. Corn firm, and a shade higher. Pork, 68s. Lard quieter, at 57s 9d. Bacon—L. C., 44s 6d; S. C., 45s 6d. Tallow, 33s. Cheese, 69s. Beef, 75s. MARK LANE—Wheat in fair demand and firm. Corn firm. Country markets firm.

LONDON, April 20.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong. Corn firmer. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmer and held higher; fair winter, No. 2 spring, 47s; fair average red winter, 48s@48s 6d; fair average California, 48s 6d@49s. Corn in fair demand and a shade higher; fair average American mixed, 26s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat tending upward, parties apart. Corn hardening. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 48s 6d; nearly due, 48s 6d. Fair average quality of American spring wheat for prompt shipment, 45s 6d; do American red winter do, 46s 3d; do for shipment during the present and following month, 45s 9d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 25s 6d. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat 800,000 qrs; corn, 370,000 qrs. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 3,000 qrs. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat none. Country markets for wheat—English firm; French unchanged. Paris—Wheat and corn a shade higher.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Rallying from the depression of last evening winter wheat advanced quite generally in the option line ¼@¾c a bu through the earlier trading, No. 2 red as the favorit grade gaining most on an active business, chiefly speculative. Western reports were of a stimulating tenor, as indicating renewed buoyancy. Through the afternoon values on the option list weakened again slightly, but left off rather more steadily, though very tamely. Export purchases fair, though checked in part by the somewhat firmer range of ocean freights, especially on berth-room by steam for British ports. Continued firmness was noted in spring wheat as scarce and wanted. Sales No. 1 red at $1.30, closing at $1.30; No. 2 red at $1.25½@1.26, mostly at $1.25¾, closing at $1.25¾; do free on board at $1.25; do April at $1.24½@1.25, mostly at $1.24¾, closing at $1.24¾ asked and $1.24⅝ bid; do May at $1.22@1.22¾, closing at $1.22¾; do June at $1.21⅛@1.21½, closing at $1.21½; do July at $1.18¾@1.19¾, chiefly at $1.19¼, closing at $1.19¼ bid; do steamer quality at $1.22@1.22½; No 3 red at $1.22@1.23, mostly at $1.22½@1.22⅞; do steamer grade at $1.19; ungraded red at $1.14@1.27¼, as to quality; No 2 Chicago spring at $1.24½; New York No 2 spring, to arrive, at $1.24½; New York No 3 spring at $1.18.

Oats—Again quoted a shade dearer on a fairly active business, mostly speculative, the May option on No 2 having been the favorite. Sales, mixed western ungraded at 56@63c, as to quality. New York steamer mixed, early deliveries, at 59@59½c, chiefly at 59c, closing at 59c bid; do April quoted nominal; No. 2 white, car lots, at 62c; steamer white at 58½c; New York yellow at 60c; round yellow at 59c; yellow Southern, on dock, at 58c. Oats—Prices generally weakened, perceptibly in the instance of mixed, receding on early deliveries as much as ½@¾c, and on May and June options on No. 2 ¼@1½c a bu, leading an active trade, largely speculative. Sales of white Western, ungraded, at 45@48½c, as to quality; mixed do at 44@45½c; white at 48¼@50c; mixed State nominal: No. 2 Chicago quoted at 45c. Rye held very firmly, but without reported movement. Barley very quiet; quoted heavy; No. 1 Canada bright at $1.16 asked and $1.14 bid.

PROVISIONS—A further decline noted in the line of hog products, under a continued pressure to place supplies, chiefly in the speculative interest, on a tamer movement, little animation having been apparent outside of the options on Western steam lard. Western mess pork held about as before for early delivery, leaving off at $16.25@16.50 for old mess pork, as to quality, and $18.00 for new do, but very dull, and in the option line without important inquiry, though quoted lower and irregular, with April options quoted nominal, May closing at $17.75@18.00, June at $18.00, July at $18.00@18.10, and August nominal. Western steam lard again met with a limited inquiry for early delivery, and further declined about 17½c per 100 lbs, closing at $11.60 bid for contract grades, and in the option line a fairly active speculative movement reported, but prices have again yielded 10@17½c per 100 lbs, with April closing at $11.60, May at $11.65, June at $11.62½, July at $11.67½, August at $11.82½, and year options at $10.85 bid.

TALLOW—Steady, with sales noted at 6 7-16@6 9-16c.

SUGARS—Raw more active and a shade firmer, with fair to good refining muscovado quoted at 7¾@7⅞c. Refined in moderate request, with cut-loaf closing at 9¾c, crushed at 9¾c, powdered at 9¼@9⅜c, granulated at 9⅛c, standard A at 8⅞c, off A at 8⅜@8⅝c, white extra at 8¼@8⅜c, yellow extra at 7⅝@7¾c, C at 7⅛@7⅜c, and yellows at 6⅞@7c.

FREIGHTS—More inquiry noted for accommodation, chiefly in the berth freight line, and rates by steam for British ports have shown more steadiness in instances and on grain freight a slight improvement, otherwise continued irregularity. For Liverpool the reported engagements by steam embraced flour at 1s 9d@2s (mostly through freight and forward shipment), and by outport steamers as low as 1s 9d; wheat at 4½d; provisions at 16s 3d@22s 6d, largely through freight and forward shipment, part by outport steamers as low as 16s 3d@17s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 20.—COTTON—Quiet; 10⅞@11c; futures steady; April, 10.52c; May, 10.57c; June, 10.68c; July, 10.75c; August, 10.80c; September, 10.50c; October, 10.15c; November, 10.04c; December, 10.04c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 17,000 brls; exports, 19,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; receipts, 110,000 bu; exports, 98,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.24½; ungraded, $1.14@1.27¼; No. 3 do, $1.22@1.23; steamer do, $1.16; No. 2 red, $1.25¾@1.26; steamer do, $1.22@1.22¾; No. 1 red, $1.29¼@1.3 ; mixed winter, $1.22¾@1.23; ungraded white, 121; No. 2 do, $1.21⅜@1.21¾; No. 1 do, $1.22¾@1.23; steamer do, $1.19; No. 2 red, April, 124¼@1.25; May, $1.22@1.22⅜; June, $1.21⅛@1.21½; July, $1.18⅜@1.19¼. Corn quiet; receipts, 86,000 bu; exports, 14,000 bu; ungraded, 56@60c; No. 3, 56@56½c; steamer, 5 @59¼c; No. 2, 59¼@6 ¼c; No. 2 white, 62c; round yellow, 59c; No. 2, April, 59½@59¾; May, 5 @6¼c; June, 55¼c. Oats heavy; receipts, 48,000; Western mixed, 44@45c; white do, 45@48½c.

HAY—Steady; moderately active; 90@95.

HOPS—Quiet but steady; yearlings, 12@18c; Eastern and Western, 14@22c; New York State, 12@25c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; fair to good refining, 7¼@7⅝c. Molasses—Demand fair and market firm; refining quoted at 34c. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm; United, 82⅛c; crude, 6⅜@7⅛c; refined, 7¾c.

TALLOW—Firm; 6 7-16@6 9-16c.

RESIN—Lower; $1.60@1.65.

TURPENTINE—Strong and higher; 41½c.

EGGS—Firm; 18@19½c.

LEATHER—In fair demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 22@25c.

WOOL—Dull and weak; domestic fleece, 33@45c; pulled, 20@40c; unwashed, 14@32c; Texas, 14@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; old mess, $16.25@16.75; new do quoted at $18.00@18.25. Beef was steady; India mess, $21.50. Cuts meats dull and lower; long clear middles, 8¾c; short do, 9¼c. Lard steady; prime steam, $11.65@11.75.

BUTTER—In buyers' favor; 10@30c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; 10@12½c.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged. Ingot lake, $19.00@19.12½. Pig-iron dull and nominal; Scotch, $21.00@24.00; American, $20.00@25.50; Russia sheeting, 13@15c. Nails, cut, $3.05@3.15; clinch, $4.50@5.00.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—There were 14,671 bu wheat shipped to New Orleans by river to-day, and 8,868 by rail. There were 89,356 bu of corn shipped by river and 45,629 bu by rail. Freight on wheat 8¼c, and on corn 8c.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher, but closed a weak; No. 2 red, $1.08¼ cash, $1.08¾@1.09@1.08⅝ May and June, $1.04⅞@1.05@1.04⅞ July, $1.02⅞@1.03¾@1.02⅝ August, $1.01⅞@1.02@1.01⅛ year; No. 3 do, $1.04½; No. 4 do, $1.00 bid. Corn higher at 42¼@42c cash, 42⅝c April, 42⅝@42¼c May and June, 42⅞@43c July, 43⅝c August, 44⅛c September. Oats higher at 35@35¼c cash, 35¼@35½c May, 34½@35c June. Rye nominal. Barley unchanged.

LEAD—Nominally lower.

BUTTER—Lower; dairy, 16@23c.

EGGS—Quiet at 12c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; jobbing at $17.50@17.75. Dry salt meats lower at $5.80, $8.50, $8.75; nothing doing. Bacon dull and lower at $6.00, $9.25, $9.50. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 98,000 bu; oats, 38,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 231,000 bu; corn, 130,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Two hundred and twenty-six thousand bu wheat and 115,000 bu corn, for export, left here last evening for New Orleans by river route.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 20.—The Milwaukee produce markets to-day were generally firmer, and wheat closed at $1.08 for No. 2 hard, $1.03¾ for No. 2 spring, $1.04¼ seller May, and $1.06⅛ for June. Flour and mill-stuffs were dull and unchanged. Coarse grains closed at 34½c for oats, 43½c for corn, $1.21¼ for rye, and 96c for barley. Hogs were 10c lower, ranging at $5.60@6.10. Provisions dropped 20@25c per 100 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 20.—FLOUR—Fair demand and held firmly.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened ¼c higher, closed unsettled; No. 2, $1.03¾; April, $1.03½; May, $1.04¼; June, $1.06¼; July, $1.06¾; No. 3 Milwaukee nominal; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn nominally unchanged; No. 2, 44½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 34½c. Rye unsettled; No. 1, $1.21. Barley unsettled; No. 2, May, 98c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $17.15 cash and May; $17.30 June. Lard—$11.15 cash and May; $11.27½ June.

HOGS—Lower at $5.50@6.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,300 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; oats, 2,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 2,900 bu; oats 6,500 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 20.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier, closing firm; No. 2 winter red, spot and April, $1.22¼@1.22½; May, $1.21¼@1.21½; June, $1.20½@1.20¾; July, $1.17; August, $1.14¾@1.15¼. Corn—Western easier; mixed spot 57⅞@58⅛c; April, 57¾@57½c; May, 55¾@55½c; June, 55¼@55⅝c; July, 55½@55⅝c; steamer, 56@56⅛c. Oats steady; Western white, 47@48c. Rye steady and firm at $1.25.

HAY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Unsettled and in buyers' favor. Mess pork, old, $18.00; new, $19.00. Bulk meats, packed, 6¾@9⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib sides, 10¼c. Hams, 11@12c. Lard—Refined, 12¼c.

BUTTER—Dull.

EGGS—Lower and weak at 16@16¼c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 8¼c.

GROCERIES—Coffee easier, but dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair, 10@11¾c. Sugar strong.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.09½@1.10 for job lots.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer quiet; cotton, 3-16@¼d; flour, 2s 3d per ton; grain, 5½@6d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 740 brls; wheat, 97,990 bu; corn, 26,305 bu; oats, 3,100 bu; rye, 100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 304,250 bu; corn, 171,415 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; $3.00; XX, $3.75@4.00; XXX, $4.75@5.75; high grades, $5.25@6.12.

GRAIN—Corn steady, 63@64c; oats weak, 47½@48c.

CORN-MEAL—dull and lower; choice quoted at $2.75@2.85.

HAY—Quiet, prime quoted at 28@29c; choice, 30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong, old, $17.75; new, $18.50. Lard scarce and firm; tierce refined, 12⅛@12¼c.

Bulk meats strong; shoulders, packed, 6½c; clear ribs, 8⅝@8¾c; clear, 9c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6¼@6⅞c; clear rib, 9⅝c; clear, 10¼c. Hams, sugar-cured, steady, with a good demand; canvassed, 10¼@11⅛c.

WHISKY—Steady; western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 10@12⅜c. Sugar strong; common to good common, 6@6⅜c; fair to fully fair, 6⅝@7¼c; prime to choice, 7⅜@7¾c; yellow clarified, 8¼@8⅝c. Molasses in good demand; inferior, 15@18c; centrifugal, 20@37c; common, 25c; fair, 28@33c; prime, 38@40c; fermenting, 25@30c. Rice in fair demand; ordinary to prime, 4¼@5¾c.

BRAN—Quiet; 95c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 20.—COTTON—Quiet, 10⅜c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, $1.15. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 48@48½c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Rye easier; No. 2, $1.35. Barley stronger; No. 2 fall held at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $17.50. Lard dull, weak and lower; $11.25. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, $8.60. Bacon easier; shoulders, 6⅞c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 9⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.05.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 20.—GRAIN—Noon Board—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.08¼; amber do, $1.12¾; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.12¾; May, $1.12⅝; June, $1.12¼; July, $1.08⅝; August, $1.05⅝; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.10¼. Corn firm; high mixed, 47⅝c; No. 2, spot and April, 47⅛c; May, 46¾c; rejected, 4 c. Oats dull and nominal.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; prime mammoth, $5.25; old do, $4.90; prime, $4.5 ; old, $4.30; No. 2, $4.25.

AFTERNOON CALL—Wheat—No. 2 red, spot, $1.12¾; June, $1.12¼; July, $1.08⅝; year, $1.04¾.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 79,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts, 5,500 bu; shipments, 8,167 bu; market firmer; No. 3 cash, 92c asked; April, 91½c; No. 2 cash, 94⅛c; May, 94c; No. 1 cash, 96c; April, 99c. Corn—Receipts, 8,039 bu; shipments, 1,800 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, 34⅛c; April, 34⅜c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 20—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Rye flour, stock light; $5.00@5.37½.

GRAIN—Wheat—In fair demand on speculative account; rejected, elevator, $1.13; mixed, elevator and grain depot, $1.15@1.17; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.21¼; No. 2 red, April, $1.21⅜@1.21½; May, $1.20⅞@1.20⅜; June, $1.19⅝@1.20; July, $1.17@1.17¼. Corn steady; steam, on track, 57½c; sail mixed, April, 57⅝@58c; May, 55⅝@56c; June, 54¾@55c; July, 55¼@55⅝c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 white, 49@50c; No. 2 do, 47@47¼c; No. 3 do, 46c; mixed, 45c.

PROVISIONS—Less active and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; 17½@18c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; creamery, 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,700 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 2,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 35,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 20.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn steady; steamer mixed and yellow, 60@62c; choice yellow, 63c; no grade, 58½@60c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye scarce at $1.30@1.25.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 32@34c; choice ladle packed, 21@23c; fair to good, 17@20c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 17½@18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls, 6,500 sacks; corn, 49,000 bu; wheat, 17,000 bu; oats, 9,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 142 brls.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, April 20.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 43@43½c; mixed, 43@43¼c. Oats inactive but firm; No. 2 white, 37¼@37½c. Rye dull and nominal; at $1.30.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,825 bu; corn, 41,875 bu; oats, 11,800 bu; rye, 900 bu; barley, 3,550 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 30,600 bu; oats, 15,750 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,300 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 20.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white, $1.08¾; April $1.08¾; May, $1.08¾; June, $1.08⅜; No. 2 white $1.06⅜; No. 2 red, $1.12. Receipts, 17,000 bu; shipments, 38,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 20.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive. Corn dull; car-lots mixed Western at 51½c. Oats scarce; wanted; no sales in consequence. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, April 20.—GRAIN—Wheat firm. Corn firm; high mixed, 59c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 8c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 21.—PETROLEUM—Fairly active; crude irregular; United certificates, 82⅜c; refined, 7⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 20.—PETROLEUM—Oil opened at 81¾c; highest, 82½c; lowest, 81¼c; closed, 81⅞c; shipments, 43,422 brls; charters, 30,595; runs, 91,700.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Business continues moderate in all branches of trade, heavy fancy cassimeres receiving more attention from the clothing trade; cotton goods in irregular demand at first hands; prints and lawns sluggish, but ginghams in steady request; dress goods quiet. The *Bulletin* says: "Large quantities of canton matting selling at auction at fair prices."

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—COTTON—Easy; middling, 10⅛c; low middling, 9¾c; good ordinary, 8¾c; net receipts, 7,865 bales; gross, 8,117; exports to Great Britain, 1,850 France, 3,585; Continent, 2,300; coastwise, 2,700; sales, 4,000; stock, 38,840.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 20.—At the regular sales of the Cedar Rapids Dairy Board of Trade to-day 146 tubs of butter were sold at from 25c to 30c; 80 cheeses were sold at 16¾c for full cream, and 11c for three-fourth skims.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, April 20.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 40c.

USURIOUS MORTGAGES.

Privileges of the Mortgage—A Case Where There Can Be No Indictment for Larceny.

There came up yesterday morning, in the Criminal Court, before Judge Hawes, the case of Francis F. Cole and James Vickery, who were indicted some time ago for grand larceny. The charge was that a Mrs. Hamilton borrowed of Cole $500 for six months, giving him a mortgage on her household effects. She agreed to pay 5 per cent a month interest, and gave him six $25 interest notes. At the end of the third month she refused to pay any more usurious interest, and the day before the mortgage expired made, it is alleged, a tender of the amount legally due to Cole, which he refused to accept, though defendant denies any offer. By the terms of the mortgage—it is the customary form—the mortgagee is authorized, if he believes that the mortgageor is going to remove the goods, to swoop down on them and take them without any process of law. This Cole did, alleging that the goods were to be taken to Michigan, and the goods, the value of which one side puts at $6,000 and the other at $600, were seized and sold, and have never since been found. A writ of replevin was sued out, but the Sheriff could not discover the goods, Cole refusing to surrender them on the ground that the replevin bond was worthless.

The day was consumed in fine legal argument as to whether the mortgagee of personal property

COULD BE HELD IN LAW FOR LARCENY

when he took the goods under cover of his mortgage. In opening the case to the jury, Col. C. S. Cameron, who, with Assistant State's-Attorney Thomson, appeared for the people, stated that it would be shown that the defendant Cole had a mortgage for $625 upon the household furniture in No. 14 Eldridge court, owned by Mrs. Hattie M. Hamilton. The amount of money loaned was, in fact, $500, the remainder of the amount secured by the mortgage being for interest at the exorbitant rate of 5 per cent per month,—60 per cent a year. After making three interest payments, Mrs. Hamilton consulted an attorney, and made tender to Cole of the amount due on the mortgage at maturity—namely: the principal and interest at 10 per cent per annum. Cole declined the tender, and that same day sent men and teams to her house and removed the entire furniture as well as her wearing apparel, even to underclothes. A writ of replevin was gotten out, but he secreted the property and no part of it had ever been found. It would be shown however that a pretended sale of it had been made to Vickery, who, it was claimed, would be shown acted in collusion with Cole, they being relatives. Col. Cameron claimed it would be made manifest that the intent was to plunder Mrs. Hamilton, whose property, to the value of between $5,000 and $6,000, was, under the pretended foreclosure, stolen by the defendant.

For the defense Mr. A. S. Trude claimed that the case was merely one brought for collection-purposes. It belonged in the civil court. A branch of it was pending there now. The property had been taken under the mortgage, because the money had not been paid according to contract. As for there being $5,000 or $6,000 worth of it, the proof would show there was no such amount.

Mr. Trude entered into a lengthy explanation of the rights of Cole as claimed under the mortgage, and was particularly severe upon Mrs. Hamilton for her attempt to evade payment according to her contract. The case was simply one in which the jury would be asked to send a man to the Penitentiary for trying to collect usurious interest.

When the statement of counsel had been concluded, Judge Hawes said before proceeding to the trial of the case it would be well to determine whether, upon the case as stated for the people,

ANY CONVICTION COULD BE SUSTAINED.

The question of guilt in the case depended upon the judicial construction of a written contract,—whether it gave the defendant, Cole, a right to take possession of the property mortgaged. On its face the mortgage gave him that right. The question was whether the Court should go behind the writing and let it be shown that the mortgage was illegal because it was usurious. Unless that were permitted to be shown, no case could be made out. He inclined to the opinion a question of larceny could not be made depend upon that of usury, and that the prosecution therefore could not be sustained. After argument, the question was taken under advisement, the jury being discharged until this morning.

It may be stated, without any reference to this particular case, that under the terms of these cutthroat chattel mortgages, the mortgagee is allowed to do just what he pleases. If he believes, or fancies he believes, that the mortgageor is going to defraud him, he can seize the property, dispose of it, and pocket the proceeds, be they great or small. Under the ruling of the Judge, there can be no indictment for larceny, because the mortgagee is simply taking his own property as allowed by the mortgage. There is therefore, it appears, no remedy in such cases except the illegal one which Miss McKee used in dealing with Constable McElligott.

IS HE OUR BROTHER?

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 19.—Nebraska Judges have not reached that degree of human benevolence when they are willing to accept "Poor Lo" and his descendants as men and brothers. A case in point was decided yesterday, wherein a Winnebago Indian was plaintiff in the sum of $6,000 damages against Charles Nilkins, a judge of a city election at Omaha, for refusing to allow said Indian to vote. The case was argued at the January term of the United States Court before Judges McCrary and Dundy by the Hon. A. J. Poppleton and J. L. Webster, of Omaha, in behalf of the Indian, and United States Attorney Lambertson and G. W. Simeral, of Omaha, for Charles Nilkins. The argument came up on a demurrer to plaintiff's petition, and the question was discussed at great length by counsel as to whether an Indian, by severing his tribal relations and without being naturalized, becomes a citizen of the United States under the Fourteenth Amendment, and, therefore, under our State Constitution entitled to vote. The Court yesterday morning sustained the demurrer to the petition, holding that the Indian had no claim for damages against the judges of elections. The opinion of the Judges has not yet been filed.

Itching, scaly an d scrofulous humors speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the Cuticura Remedies when all other human agencies fail. Who can doubt them after reading the authenticated cures daily published in this paper?

MARINE NEWS

The Flood in the River Causes Tugs to Suspend Towing.

A Large Fleet of Vessels and Barges in the Ice Off Chicago.

Record of Disasters at Various Points—Ice and Navigation.

Launch of the Albert Soper at Grand Haven—Miscellaneous Notes.

HOME GATHERINGS.

THE FLOOD GATES.

The water in the river and its branches continues at floodtide, with a current so strong that it is hazardous to attempt to move vessels. The tug managers became impressed with this fact yesterday, and generally declined all offers of tows except from steam crafts. All the yards in the Mud Lake lumber district were submerged yesterday, but none of the pine products were swept away. While coming out of Gashouse Slip, in the afternoon, the steam-barge Norman was thrown athwart the channel and held between the opposit banks for some time. It required the united efforts of the tugs Mosher, Constitution, and Commodore to release her from the predicament. Afterward the Commodore and Mosher had an unenviable task guiding the Norman down the South Branch and main river. The water in the South Branch rose to such an extent that it began to flow over the gate of the Chicago Company's West Side dry-dock; whereupon the dock was promptly flooded to prevent damage. Extra precaution was taken by the company managers to prevent damage to their South Side dock, which contains the schooners B. F. Wade and Minnie Mueller.

Reports from the outlying districts last evening represented the waters to be slowly falling. This would seem to indicate that the worst of this flood business has been experienced.

THE ICE BLOCKADE.

Yesterday afternoon the Goodrich Line propeller Oconto succeeded in forcing a passage through the ice-fields blockading this harbor, and reached her dock. Shortly thereafter the steam-barges Granite State and Tempest, striking the wake of the Oconto, managed to pull through also. At dark there were fast in the ice at a distance of between three and five miles from the harbor a fleet of six schooners, four barges, the propellers New Era and Champlain, and the steam-barge S. C. Hall. The two last named are outward bound. Of the schooners and barges in the ice the names of the following are known: Schooners Montpelier, Winnie Wing, and Guido, and barges Apprentice Boy, Mary Amanda, C. O. D., City of Erie, and C. F. Allen. The tug Commodore was last night to have made an attempt to tow the vessels through the ice one by one. It is doubtful, however, whether she accomplished anything. Yesterday afternoon Capt. McKee reported that the ice had again grounded around the crib.

JOTTINGS.

The Chicago Dry-Dock Company are supplying the schooner Minnie Slauson with seven stanchions on the port side, near the fore-rigging, which were broken by the steam-barge R. G. Peters on Monday while coming out of one of the South Branch slips.

The tug Flossie Thielcke was in the Ben Eyster boxes yesterday for repairs.

On her present trip the steam-barge Norman will tow the schooner R. C. Crawford to Ludington, to load with lumber.

The propeller Skylark went into dry-dock at Miller Brothers' shipyard yesterday to receive a new wheel. Her old one was broken in the ice at Benton Harbor last fall.

Yesterday the tug Constitution was engaged in cleansing the bottom of the main river and South Branch with a drag.

Two sneak-thief sailors stole a coat from the hold of the schooner B. F. Wade yesterday. It belonged to the Captain of the vessel.

The current yesterday afternoon detained the steam-barges Tempest and Granite State half an hour each in the draw of State street bridge.

DISASTERS.

A STEAMER CAPSIZED AND SUNK.

The steamer Desoronto, owned by H. B. Rathbun & Son, of Desoronto, which ran last season between Picton and Trenton, Ont., has been undergoing alterations at Desoronto during the winter. She has had fifteen feet added to her length and one foot to the depth of her hold, with the intention of putting her on the same route this season. She started on her trial trip Saturday afternoon when a very high wind was blowing. She got as far as Robin's wharf in safety, and turned around with the intention of returning to Desoronto, but she was rolling greatly, and people from the shore could see the red paint on her bottom. She finally made a lurch to one side, but righted again, and then turned completely on her side and remained so, and as the engine was not stopped she ran for about half a mile and struck a shoal near Bongard's wharf, where she righted and sank, the top of her smoke-stack just being visible above water. The life-boat on the side that struck filled and sank with the steamer, but the other boat which was hanging on the davits struck the water and floated. As there were only seven persons aboard they all got in this boat and reached shore in safety. They worked at her all Saturday night, and had her afloat Sunday, buoyed up between two schooners, in which manner she was towed to Desoronto."

VESSELS DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The schooner F. L. Danforth, which wintered at Buffalo alongside the Lehigh Valley Coal Company wharf, caught fire Saturday afternoon from some shavings on the stove in the cabin, but the fire was extinguished by Capt. Comeford and some painters working on board before the firemen reached the scene. The damage is estimated at about $100.

The steamer Pilgrim, owned by Messrs. H. R. Rathbun & Son, of Desoronto, took fire in the woodwork around the boiler about midnight Friday last at Napanee, Ont., and would have been destroyed had not the tug Sherwood, which lay close to her, rendered assistance and succeeded in putting out the fire. A hole was burned in the deck and the woodwork considerably damaged.

OTHER DISASTERS.

The tug Buffalo filled with water and sunk in a slip at Bay City during Saturday night. She has since been raised.

The schooner Mary Grover reached Toronto on Sunday minus her mainsail, which was blown away in a squall off Port Hope on Friday night.

The damage by the flood at Racine may be summed up thus: Schooner Belle, damaged to the extent of $1,000; yacht Undine, totally wrecked; scow Forst, deprived of her bowsprit, jib-boom and head gear, and a flat scow valued at $500 swept out into the lake.

SCHOONER NORTH DAMAGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—This afternoon, while the tug Coe was endeavoring to tow the schooner C. North from the lumber market to the Menomonee, the line parted upon striking the current at the confluence of the two rivers, and the schooner started down stream. After losing her jibboom by contact with the east approach to East Water street bridge the vessel forced open the structure, passed through and brought up broadside against the protection-pier of Broadway bridge. Here she was captured by the Coe and Welcome and towed to her dock. The North sustained considerable damage in addition to the loss of her jibboom. There are several holes in her bulwarks, and on one side the rail and covering-board are broken and the planking crushed in nearly down to the water-line.

DAMAGED IN THE ICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, April 20.—The steamer Milton D. Ward arrived here this morning, and left for below. She did damage to her wheels, and broke her forefoot in the ice last night.

ICE AND NAVIGATION.

GENERAL REPORTS.

Mr. A. Mosher, now in Chicago, reports the ice in Saginaw Bay as very solid yet.

At Buffalo, on Monday, the tug W. R. Crowell made a run through the ice which extends outward from the south breakwater. She carried only fifty pounds of steam, and, striking into the field about 400 feet from its inner edge, succeeded, without much effort, in moving completely around the pier. Capt. Thorp was surprised to find how much the ice had weakened within a week, and was enthusiastic in the belief that after six or eight days more of favorable weather a steamer would have a good show for getting up the lake. Fishermen still report two or three feet of solid ice a few miles out in the middle of the lake.

The ice in Green Bay still shows no signs of weakening, and is as firm as at any time this winter. Less than half a mile out from the mouth of Fox River there is over two feet of solid ice. The weather since Sunday has begun to tell on the coating of snow some, and that is now beginning to disappear.

Parties with teams from Detour and Drummond Island report the ice in Mud Lake and Sault River as solid as at any time during the winter. The snow on the ice has melted off, but the ice is over two feet thick. The river here is gradually opening, owing to the strong, rapid current. There is open water from Round Island and Point aux Pins to Top Sail Island.

A lumber camp party from Perry's camp, a little this side of Grand Marias, Lake Superior, report no open water to be seen on Lake Superior, except at Two Heart River, twenty-five miles above Whitefish Point.

The steamer Chieftain, with a barge in tow, passed through Burlington piers Monday, on her way to Hamilton, Ont. Burlington Bay being still frozen over, she had to cut her way through the ice, which she apparently accomplished with ease.

The ice has left the Bay of Quinte as far as Bath, Ont.

LAKE ST. CLAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, April 20.—The steamer Milton D. Ward, of the Star Line, arrived this morning from Detroit,—being the first vessel of the season from below Lake St. Clair. The Ward encountered a great deal of ice in the lake and lower part of St. Clair River, and had considerable difficulty in working her way through. After a short stay at Port Huron she departed for Detroit.

THE STRAITS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 20.—Cold northeast wind to-day; weather pleasant. Wind west to-night, clear and cold. The ice remains the same.

LAKE HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PENTANGUISHENE, April 20.—The ice is fast disappearing from the bay, and small boats are now able to cross.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

LAUNCH AT GRAND HAVEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., April 20.—The Soper & Pond Company's new steam-barge, named the Albert Soper, was successfully launched at 4 p. m. in the presence of a large crowd. She is of the following dimensions: 145 feet keel, 155 feet over all, 28 feet beam, 10 feet 2 inches depth. Engine, 24 by 30, built by Robert Tarrant, of Chicago. Her capacity is 300,000 feet of lumber. She is to run between Chicago and Muskegon, to carry lumber, etc., for her owners' lumber-yard. She will be ready to go to Muskegon to load as soon as the ice is out of Muskegon Lake, which will be about May 1. James Hogan, formerly master of the George Dunbar, is to be her master, William Coleman mate, and Frank Strong engineer.

THE MILWAUKEE BUDGET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Considerable uneasiness is felt to-night by owners of vessels moored in the main river over a report that the dam at Barton had been swept away and the augmented rush of water could be expected before morning. The current in the river is on the increase.

Vessels desiring to leave the harbor are cast loose from the dock and allowed to rush down stream with the current, a tug hanging on behind to keep them straightened up. This forenoon the steamer John A. Dix reached the lake stern foremost in this manner. The start was made from Goodrich's dock, and in the distance of over one mile five bridges were passed through without damage. Some idea of the power of the current may be obtained from the fact that the tug Stark Brothers could not stem it in the draw of East Water street bridge with the tug Holton lashed alongside. The latter was being shifted to paint, and in order to get her to the desired dock the tug Coe had to assist the Stark Brothers. Vessels were towed at their own risk, the tugs refusing to assume any responsibility.

The propellers City of Ludington and Nashua were unable to stem the tide above East Water street bridge, and had to be assisted to their docks by the tug Welcome.

A special to the *Sentinel* from Manitowoc states that the railroad bridge there had broken in two, and that the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson had a narrow escape from being swept out into the lake.

Edward Mitchell, of Oswego, has sold the schooner John R. Noyes, now here undergoing repairs, to M. Murray for $12,000.

Record was made at the Custom-House to-day of the sale of a one-third interest in the schooner Spy by James Anderson to Hans Hansen for $1,000.

At the shipyards the schooners G. Barber and Odin are in dry-dock, and the schooner Henry Berger is being supplied with a new mainmast. The new schooner Walhalla came out of dock to-day.

PORT HURON GOSSIP.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 18.—Marine matters are very brisk at this port. Farwell's new barge at Dunford's yard is being put together in fine shape, and will be launched in two weeks. The propeller Maine is now complete, and makes a fine appearance.

Capt. Dennis Sullivan, of the schooner Moonlight; Capt. Tom Conners, of the Watertown; Capt. James Van Slyack, of the G. C. Finney; Capt. John O'Donnell, of the Reed Case; Capt. P. Boyle, of the John Tibbetts; Capt. P. Kinney, of the tug A. J. Smith; Capt. Hogwood, of the barge Sunshine; Capt. Charles Marsdon, of the Missouri; and Capt. Murry, of the Gallatin, are here looking after the interests of those vessels.

The ice that has come down the river lately shows some effects of the sun and rain. Should the prevailing winds continue to the north and east, vessel-men may depend that they will have trouble at the rivers with ice.

FROM MICHIGAN CITY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MICHIGAN CITY, April 19.—The steam-barge T. W. Snook took out the first clearance of the season to-day. She is also credited with the first arrival in 1880, on March 3. There was a large field of ice in the offing, but she has plowed her way through, and has arrived at Grand Haven all right.

The scow South Haven has been undergoing extensive repairs, and has received an outfit of new sails. She has clearance for Chicago, where she will go into dry-dock and put in a new centre-board.

The city docks are being repaired, and docking on the inside harbor extension has commenced. The city dredge has been rebuilt at an expense of $3,500, and is nearly ready for her machinery. Her dredging capacity is about 650 yards per day, and for her size she is probably the best on the lakes.

FRANKFORT HARBOR.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FRANKFORT, Mich., April 16.—Our harbor is open, with 12½ feet of water on the bar. The balance of last year's appropriation, over $3,000, will be expended on dredging as soon as a dredge can be got here. The $10,000 appropriation of last session will be expended this season on extending the piers, etc.

The schooners Restless and Mechanic cleared from this port this week. The schooner Ellen G. Cochrane has arrived from Manitowoc. The schooners W. H. Dunham, J. W. Wescott, Honest John, and Una are yet in port.

FROM DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 20.—Captains have been appointed as follows for the Star Line steamers: M. D. Ward, Capt. Kenyon; Saginaw, Capt. Tebo; Evening Star, Capt. John Hayes.

The steamship Wocoken arrived here this morning from Cleveland. She has come for general repairs, which will be done at the Detroit dry-dock.

The tug Winslow leaves to-night at 6 o'clock with the schooner A. G. Maxwell for Cleveland.

Wind—Northwest, light.

MOVEMENTS AT CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, April 20.—The steam-barge Rhoda Stewart arrived to-day from Detroit with the George H. Ely in tow. The schooner Selkirk, in tow of the James Amadeus, left Marblehead this morning and arrived to-night. The steamer Northwest leaves to-night on time. The tug Forest City, with the schooners Card and Kimball in tow, left for Marblehead to-day.

The new steam-barge Republic will be launched to-morrow.

THE JOHN BEAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., April 20.—The tug Lizzie Frank went to Holland this morning, and after breaking ice about twenty inches thick for nearly 200 yards got a line to the schooner John Bean, on the beach in Holland Lake all winter, and towed her to Grand Haven, where, after receiving a new centreboard, she will load for Chicago.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, April 20.—W. Ellis, Superintendent of the Welland Canal, says that, unless he receives orders to the contrary from Ottawa, he will let water into the canal on Saturday, the 23d inst.

TO BE REPAIRED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, April 20.—The schooner Mary Merritt, Capt. Neil Murray, arrived from Kingston to-day. She will proceed to St. Catharines, when the water is let in the canal, to be repaired.

GOOD FISHING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, April 20.—The fishboats brought in 2,000 pounds whitefish and trout to-day, the biggest haul of the season.

EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, April 20.—The propeller City of Concord, from Toledo, is expected here to-night.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

AT CHICAGO.

No charters for the grain trade have been made here for some days. The readjustment of rail rates has given decided tone to the feelings of carriers, and they will hold for pretty full rates. A few additional course freight charters have been made since Monday, but there is no change to note in rates.

ELSEWHERE.

The scow Onward has a contract for five cargoes of lumber from Toronto and Port Hope to Wilson and Oak Orchard at $1.50 per 1,000 feet for bridge timber and $1.25 per 1,000 feet for lumber, with privilege of the season.

The schooner Young America has been chartered for four cargoes of hard lumber from Cross Village, Mich., to Buffalo at $4.50 per 1,000 feet, delivered on rail.

The steam-barge Tecumseh has been chartered to take ties from Cockburn Island to Chicago at 10 cents each, and cedar posts at 6½ cents each.

Two and one-half cents is offered at Toledo on wheat to Erie.

The steam-barge Iron Age and consort Iron Cliff take coal from Cleveland to Milwaukee at $1 per ton free, the steam-barge Iron Duke, coal from Black River to Milwaukee at $1 free.

The schooner R. Hallaran will load coal at Cleveland for Milwaukee at $1 per ton; she will afterward make five trips with iron ore from Escanaba to Ashtabula at $1.50 per ton.

At Detroit, yesterday, 7½ cents per bushel was offered on wheat to Kingston.

Toledo shippers say they cannot afford to pay but 5 cents on wheat to Kingston, considering the markets, Montreal being too low or Toledo too high; but vessel men ask 8 cents.

The rate on grain from Canadian Lake Ontario ports to Oswego continues to be 2 cents per bushel.

CHARTERS AT CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—Charters: Propeller Tuttle and consort Ely, coal, Black River to Milwaukee, $1 free; schooners Daniel E. Bailey and Ellen Spry, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, $1 free; schooner Two Fannies, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, $1 free.

MILWAUKEE ENGAGEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Charters: Schooners L. M. Mason ties from Pentwater, Anna Maria ties from Bailey's Harbor, Pierrepont ties from Sturgeon Bay, all to this port at 6 cents; schooner Napoleon, hard wood lumber from Pentwater to Kenosha at $3 per cord.

AROUND THE LAKES.

A TIMELY WARNING.

Messrs. Rodgers & Brown, vessel agents at Buffalo, have issued the following circular to owners, masters, and agents of vessels:

"We have for some time been thinking of calling your special attention to a subject of great importance, particularly to vessel-owners. It is a well-known fact, as you, of course, know, that masters, agents, and, in some cases, owners of vessels are more or less in the habit of signing blank bills of lading to be left with the shippers to be filled up, and this before a bushel of grain is put on board the vessel. This is all wrong and very unsafe. Such a bill of lading could be filled up by the shippers, who might obtain money on the same of a third party, and if the vessel should in any way fail to get the grain she and her owners would be liable to said third party, and it would be the first lien on the vessel and ahead of mortgages, supplies, etc. Therefore, when bills of lading are handed to you to sign don't sign them till you compare and see that they are right."

NEW SCHOONER YACHT.

A Lockport exchange gives the following account of a yacht building at that place which, when launched, will be brought to Buffalo to fit out. She is being built by Joan L. Carrier and William Bartholomew for Ald. John H. Darrison, an old salt-water mariner, who proposes to make a round trip of 10,000 miles in her. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all is 59 feet; breadth of beam 11 feet and 9 inches; depth of hold 5 feet 2¼ inches. She is schooner rigged, and 35 tons burden. The cabin is 9 feet square, finished in black walnut and maple, and is to be upholstered. The cock-pit is finished in cherry and ash, with improved steering apparatus. The hull is constructed of the best white oak, and put together with galvanized spikes and bolts. The mainmast is to be 30, and the foremast 28 feet high, with 25 feet lift; bowsprit and main boom 20 feet each. The yacht is to be christened Gargling Oil.

LAUNCH OF A TUG.

At Buffalo last Saturday there was launched a new tug built last summer by Mr. Samuel Gibson, who subsequently disposed of the hull to Messrs. Sutton & Wood, who completed her and then sold her to Capt. A. Briggs, Capt. George R. Hand, and Capt. Austin Hand. The tug measures 67 feet over all, with 18 feet beam, and 8 feet 6 inches hold, and is painted black, with green rail and pilot-house, to correspond with the other boats in the line. As she touched the water she was christened the George R. Hand. Her engine will have an eighteen-inch cylinder, with twenty-inch stroke, to which steam will be supplied by a boiler twelve feet six inches long and six feet five inches in diameter, both constructed by Messrs. Sutton & Wood.

VESSEL SALES.

Meyers Brothers, of Buffalo, have sold to Mr. J. J. Bennett, of Vermilion, O., the small schooner Watts Sherman, which wintered at Port Robinson; consideration $2,000. The Sherman is a rather ancient specimen of lake marine architecture, having been built at Buffalo by F. N. Jones in 1846.

Buffalo papers announce the sale of the scow Onward by John Mouly to Capt. Charles Talbott, of Buffalo, for $2,500 cash. The scow is now at Wilson, N. Y., is 2 years old, and can carry 160,000 feet of lumber.

TOLEDO HARBOR.

The Toledo harbor improvement will consist of the removal of 175,000 cubic yards, more or less, of mud, clay, sand, etc., from the natural channel through Maumee Bay, between the City of Toledo and deep water in Lake Erie. The channel, when completed, will be 250 feet wide at the surface, 200 feet at the bottom, and the depth to be gained will be sixteen feet. The depth of cutting will vary from one and one-half to two and one-half feet.

WHY THE NORWAY WAS LOST.

One of the causes of the disaster on the 7th of November to the schooner Norway has just been discovered. The rudder post was found to be twisted, which rendered the steering-gear of no use; this, of course, caused the vessel to broach to and fill with water. The schooner was made nearly ready for service again before the defect was discovered. She will have a new post put in and the steering apparatus thoroughly repaired.

BREVITIES.

The steamers Riverside and Gazelle will run between Detroit and Amherstburg during the season.

Dunlap's Reef, better known as the "Middle Ground," in Sturgeon Bay, has been sold to the United States Government as a suitable location for a new lighthouse, to be built this season.

The Canada Southern Railway ferry transport will soon go to Detroit for repairs.

Bay City lumber mill owners have purchased a Worthington duplex steam-pump, costing $1,100, placed it on Capt. Armstrong's tug, the C. M. Farrar, and now have a first-class fire tug in case of a lumber fire on the wharves.

It is expected that the mammoth new schooner David Dows will be launched at Toledo this afternoon.

The scow Jessie has been libeled at Perrysburg, O., for an unpaid supply bill.

The steam-barge M. R. Hunt, sold at Kaukauna, Wis., in satisfaction of a mortgage, was bought by the mortgagee, Mr. J. McDonnell, of Green Bay. After a thorough overhauling she will be employed in the lumber trade between the Bay and points along the river.

Three canal-boat loads of wheat have been removed from the schooner Atmosphere, which was stranded during the freshet in Maumee River last January.

Capt. G. W. McGregor will not command the propeller Saginaw Valley this season. The Saginaw Transportation Company had a private meeting at Bay City on Friday, and it was decided that the Saginaw Valley should be commanded by some other man.

Buoys have been placed in the western channel at Toronto.

The water will be let into the Rideau Canal on the 29th inst.

Buffalo coal shippers and vessel-owners have not come to any understanding about freights, and will probably not do anything until navigation shows some prospects of opening.

The propeller Lowell is being converted into a steam-barge at Port Huron.

Capt. J. Carlisle has been selected to succeed Capt. W. H. Rounds as commander of the Western Transportation Company's propeller Milwaukee.

The spars have been removed from the steam-barge Hackett, at Detroit, in order that she may be double-decked.

The steam-barge Iron Age left Detroit for Cleveland last evening. The Iron Duke and Iron Cliff will follow on Saturday night. The owners think these boats will be able to get to Milwaukee and discharge their coal in time to reach Escanaba as soon as the ice breaks up in Green Bay.

A fisherman at Southampton, Ont., has fourteen miles in length of nets.

The barge Richie, which has been entirely rebuilt, came out of the Bay City dry-dock Monday.

Capt. Crossthwaite, builder of the steam-barge Queen of the West, and now engaged in constructing her consort, will build three more boats of exactly the same dimensions, all of them for John Kelderhouse, of Buffalo.

The tug Mollie Spencer will return to Buffalo from Bay City on the opening of navigation.

The schooner Barbarian, lying at Fitzgerald's shipyard, Port Huron, has had a new cabin and three spars put in. She is owned by Chicago parties.

The steam-barge Lothair is receiving a new wheel at Port Huron. She will run during the season between Cleveland and Parry Sound.

The barge Mariner, which was pushed up on Mitchell & Rowland's dock at Toledo by the ice during the great flood, is ready for launching.

The steam-barge Sanilac will be run between Oscoda and Cleveland this season in the timber trade.

Repairs on the schooner Pierrepont at Milwaukee have raised her rating half a grade. She is now classed as A2½.

At Milwaukee John Wick is building a steam yacht of forty feet keel, ten feet beam, and four and one-half feet hold, for Pewaukee Lake.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Granite State, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Oconto, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Jacksonport, 200 bushels of oats and sundries.
Schr Herschel, Jacksonport, light.
Schr L. B. Shepherd, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Metropolis, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Ludington, light.
Schr Bertie Calkins, Ludington, light.
Schr Julia Larson, Pentwater, light.
Schr Dan Hayes, Ahnapee, light.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Ahnapee.
No sailings to-day.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Arrivals—Schooners Evelyn, C. North, Ashtabula, Ellen G. Cochrane; scows Christe, J. A. Johnson.

Cleared—Schooners R. P. Mason, Boaz, Pierrepont, and W. L. Collins.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., April 20.—Arrived to-day—Tug Quickstep, Sandusky; propeller J. P. Donaldson, Marine City; schooner Annie Craig, Rondeau.

Cleared to-day—Propeller Donaldson, Chicago, light; barge P. Gardner, Bay City.

GRAND HAVEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., April 20.—Arrived—Propeller Gracie Patterson, from Manistee. Cleared—Schooner Leo for Racine.

BAKING POWDER.

Made from Professor Horsfords' Acid Phosphate.
Recommended by leading physicians.
Makes lighter biscuit, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powder.
In cans. Sold at a reasonable price.
The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free.
Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.
A. D. ENSIGN, Agent, 812 Fairmount-st., Cleveland, O., and 83 Lake-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Indian Supplies and Transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, March 22, 1881.—Sealed proposals, indorsed Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, &c. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster Street, New York will be received until 11 a. m. of Monday, May 2, 1881, for furnishing for the Indian Service about 800,000 pounds Bacon, 40,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 128,000 pounds Beans, 70,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,300,000 pounds Corn, 750,000 pounds Coffee, 8,300,000 pounds Flour, 212,000 pounds Feed, 300,000 pounds Hard Bread, 75,000 pounds Hominy, 9,000 pounds Lard, 1,650 barrels Mess Pork, 235,000 pounds Rice, 11,300 pounds Tea, 72,300 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 200,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 1,250,000 pounds Sugar, and 839,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton goods (consisting in part of Ticking, 36,000 yards; Standard Calico, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 25,000 yards; Duck, free from all sizing, 175,000 yards; Denims, 17,000 yards; Gingham, 50,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 25,000 yards; Satinet, 4,500 yards; Brown Sheeting, 215,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 9,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 12,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 5,000 yards; Winsey, 2,000 yards), Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c., and for 475 Wagons required for the Service in Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian Territory, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, and Wisconsin, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Sioux City.

Also, Transportation for such of the Supplies, Goods, and other articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities in gross of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster Street, New York; William H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New York; and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Leavenworth, San Francisco, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal.

THOMAS M. NICHOL, Acting Commissioner.

Proposals for Harbor Improvements.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, 427 Milwaukee-st., MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 21, 1881.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. on the 18th day of May, 1881, for improvements as follows—namely:

ONTONAGON HARBOR, MICH., pier extension, 9 cribs and 250 linear feet of partial superstructure.

MANISTIQUE HARBOR, MICH., dredging 4,000 cubic yards.

MENOMONEE HARBOR, MICH., pier extension, 6 cribs and 200 linear feet of partial superstructure.

GREEN BAY HARBOR, WIS., dredging 30,000 cubic yards.

KEWAUNEE HARBOR, WIS., pier extension, 300 linear feet of pile-pier. Material partially on hand.

TWO RIVERS HARBOR, WIS., pier extension, 4 cribs and 1,000 linear feet of superstructure.

MANITOWOC HARBOR, WIS., pier extension, 200 linear feet of superstructure.

SHEBOYGAN HARBOR, WIS., pier extension, 750 linear feet of pile-pier.

PORT WASHINGTON HARBOR, WIS., pier extension, 8 cribs.

The U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders must expect to furnish satisfactory evidence of capacity and good faith.

No contracts will be entered into until after the appropriations made by the River and Harbor act of March 3, 1881, have been made available.

For all information apply at this office.

Proposals should be indorsed on the envelope, thus: "Proposals for —— Harbor," specifying the name of the harbor in each case.

They should be made separately for each work, and addressed to

MAJ. HENRY M. ROBERT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Proposals for Military Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, ST. PAUL, Minn., April 15th, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office and at the office of the purchasing Commissary of Subsistence at Chicago, until 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1881, at which time and places they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing for the Subsistence Department U. S. Army, delivered at such places in Chicago or St. Paul as may be required, on or before May 12th, 1881:

300 barrels pork, mess and light mess.
42,000 pounds bacon, short clear sides.
31,000 pounds beans, white, medium, hand-picked.
3,000 pounds peas, split.
40,000 pounds rice, white, plump, clean.
16,000 pounds soap, dry, hard, laundry.
17,000 pounds salt, dry, fine, dairy.
700 pounds bacon, breakfast, canvased.
2,300 pounds salt, table, in 3 and 10-lb pockets, dry, fine.

Samples of all articles, except salt meats, must be furnished, and must equal the standard samples to be seen at the offices mentioned above.

Full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, kinds of packages required, blanks for proposals, etc., will be furnished on application to this office or to the office of the purchasing Commissary of Subsistence at Chicago.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts.

The right to diminish the amount to be purchased is reserved by the Government; and, with the consent of the bidder to whom an award is made, it may be increased.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for ———," (name the article), and addressed as follows: For deliveries in Chicago to Major J. W. Barriger, C. S., U. S. A., for deliveries in St. Paul to the undersigned.

M. R. MORGAN, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

Proposals for Improvements on the Upper Mississippi River.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 20, 1881.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 2 p. m. on the 20th day of May, 1881, for work at the following places on the Upper Mississippi River:

1. Constructing Brush and Stone Dams and Shore Protections between Reed's Landing and Wabasha, Minn.
2. Construction of Stone Dams and Shore Protections above Winona, Minn.
3. Dredging in the Galena River.
4. Constructing Brush and Stone Dams and Shore Protections at Andalusia, Ill.
5. Completion of a Dam and Shore Protection of Brush and Stone at Alexandria, Mo.
6. Dredging in Quincy Bay, Ill.
7. Constructing Dams and Shore Protections of Brush, Stone, and Gravel, and Dredging at Hannibal, Mo.
8. Constructing Dam of Brush and Stone at Louisiana, Mo.

No contract will be entered into until after the appropriations made by the River and Harbor act of March 3, 1881, have been made available.

Blanks on which proposals must be made, containing specifications and detailed information, may be obtained on application.

A. MACKENZIE, Captain of Engineers.

Improvement of the Chicago Harbor.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 25 HONORE BUILDING, CHICAGO, Ill., April 16, 1881.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Thursday, May 19, 1881, for furnishing and placing stone, for sinking and filling cribs and superstructure of the exterior breakwater at Chicago, Ill., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

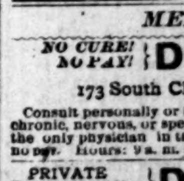
It is proposed to build 2,500 lineal feet of breakwater, and the amount of stone required will approximate 12,500 cords.

For specifications, blanks for proposals, and all information, apply at this office.

Parties applying must satisfy the undersigned that they are bona fide independent bidders, properly qualified for doing the work.

G. J. LYDECKER, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

PRIVATE DISPENSARY, DR. LUCAS,
135 South Clark-st.
Chartered by the State of Illinois for the "special, scientific, and speedy cure" of private, nervous, chronic, and urinary diseases. Consultation free. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5, and 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only.

MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

CONKLING.

The New York Senator's War upon the President.

Lord Roscoe's Terms—Why He Is Playing Sorehead.

Wants the Custom-House for Patronage and Blackmail of Importers.

What President Garfield Should Do in Self-Defense.

Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.).

We are truly sorry the President of the United States cannot get along with the distinguished Senator from New York, Mr. Conkling, without trouble.

But it is not certain that any number of humiliating concessions to the Senator would be fruitful of peace. The probability is, that no one can be at peace with Conkling without submitting to his bidding; and that we presume the President is not expected to do.

The course of the Senator from New York has been very singular, and in a smaller man might for some years have been termed at once

CROOKED AND SENSATIONAL.

It was understood that he was not in favor of the Electoral Commission, or of any of the steps taken by which the election of Tilden was disputed and Hayes made President.

If he ever permitted himself to be within reach of the friendship of President Hayes, the fact is unknown; and he never seemed to move without the potent help of imposing influences in New York, not Republican.

The vehemence with which he was assailed by John Kelly's newspapers after the Tammany's Chief lost the Controllership of New York, seemed to point to ties that had been strong and tender rudely sundered.

Mr. Conkling appeared as the champion of the third term, and was arrogant in assuming defeat impossible. In Chicago he had 300 followers, not 10 per cent of them from reliable Republican districts.

The strongest Republican districts from the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois were for Blaine. The most inveterate third-termers were from the hopelessly Democratic States.

After the third-term defeat,

THE SENATOR SEEMED INCONSOLABLE,

and was opposed to the nomination of one of his own friends as Vice-President. It was difficult to reconcile him to the candidacy of Arthur, and he thought a little pleasantry by Charley Foster a mortal affront.

When he entered into the campaign he did it with so many reservations and formalities toward Gen. Garfield as to advertise to the country that he was not cordial; and usually, during his Western speeches, he said so much for Arthur, and so little for Garfield, as to make the contrast offensive.

He was taken to Mentor by Simon Cameron and Gen. Grant, who had great difficulty in getting him to the house of the candidate. No other two men in America, it is believed, could have accomplished the task. He kicked all the way.

It is claimed that Garfield could not have been elected without the help of Senator Conkling. The same thing may be said with equal truth of several other men. New York could not have been carried without Conkling and his friends,

OR WITHOUT THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

There were more Conkling men than Liberals, but both were required to make up the Republican majority.

Throughout the campaign there was an undertone from the New-Yorkers following after Conkling that an Ohio man was a poor sort of candidate anyhow; that Garfield was "another Hayes"; that he had taken a ride of half a mile in a carriage with Carl Schurz,—a circumstance that might cost him 40,000 New York votes; and an infinit assortment of frivolous irritations of which children should have been ashamed.

After the campaign but one thing was heard from Conkling, and that was that he must name the Secretary of the Treasury. He wanted L. P. Morton for that office. It was opposed to the President's policy to put a New York man in that place, or a man who represented a personality not his own. He was attached to Morton as a gentleman, but believed him ineligible.

Senator Conkling could have had anything else, but he would not indicate anything. He had use for the Treasury Department, but for nothing beside. He prevented the formation of

A STRONGER CABINET THAN WAS CONSTRUCTED,

by preventing Morton from taking the Secretaryship of the Navy.

He has the credit of the present Postmaster-General, one of his old friends, but he had nothing to do with the appointment of James. He stood afar off as to Arthur for the Vice-Presidency and Platt for the Senate. Arthur, Platt, James, and Woodford are all reputed to be friends of Conkling, and all are in high positions; but he has not taken the initiative in helping either of them, and the nomination of his friend Morton to be Minister to France has not given him the slightest consolation.

The President was disposed to have peace—ready to do anything for peace with the exception of making the Treasury Department the Senator's perquisit. The President had too high a sense of duty, too clear a comprehension of his accountability, to do that; and therefore it seems that, as Senator Conkling is constituted,

PEACE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

One of the great patronage Departments, the Post-Office, is in the hands of a man who, since his appointment, has taken occasion to tell the country he was proud of always sustaining Senator Conkling; but it is well known that the Postmaster-General conducts his office on business principles. We hope his appointment is not on that account unsatisfactory to the Senator, but it appears to be so.

The Treasury Department is very important in New York politics, for two reasons: first, there is an army employed in the Customs service; and, second, the possession of the Custom-House would mean, in the hands of one less a business man than a partisan, opportunity to squeeze out of the importers a quarter of a million dollars a year for campaign purposes.

We suppose the President of the United States ought to have some discretion in respect to the Treasury Department, as he has a great deal of responsibility; and, after appointing one of Conkling's friends in the Cabinet and giving another a foreign mission,—and bestowing other offices so that there was a shout from those who made an occupation of the celebration of Conkling's virtues and triumphs, that he was having everything his own way,—the Robertson appointment was made.

This was pursuant to the policy of the

MAJORITY OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,

who nominated Gen. Garfield instead of Gen. Grant at Chicago; and the appointment received immediately the extraordinary indorsement of the unanimous vote of the General Assembly of New York.

Of course this appointment made plain the fact that it was not the policy of the Administration to provide that Senator Conkling should have the use of the Custom-House for his personal purposes; and that is accepted as a declaration of war. If it is so, let us have it hot and heavy, as it could not come in better shape or time for the Administration.

Now we find the Senate tied up in a hopeless contest on behalf of Mr. Mahone, of Virginia. As long as there can be a pretext made of fighting the Democracy on the great principle of the rule of the majority, the President's appointments are not acted upon. One must be dull not to note the manifestations of the New York machine in this. They are

CHARACTERISTIC AND FLAGRANT.

The Democrats in the Senate are ready at any time to go into the public business, but the Republicans are anxious to take advantage of Mahone's vote to secure the offices of the Senate; and this thing is worked up in caucus, to defer action on the nominations of Judge Robertson and others,—a game of obstruction, played with the acuteness and obstinacy of a desperate ward politician.

At the same time the same influence at the State Capital at New York prevents the passage of a law that would result in the cleaning of the streets of New York City unless it can be made a machine job, and the city is absolutely in a pestilential condition. If the right man cannot make money enough by cleaning the town, it must not be cleaned, though it is dirtier to-day than Constantinople, and deadly fevers are already developing and promise a summer plague.

Senator Conkling is a man of great ability and of many merits,—among them certainly the one of having the courage of his convictions and the will-power of a leader; but, if the Republican party is entirely dependent upon his caprices for its harmonious and effective existence, the foundations are insufficient.

If he wages war upon the Garfield Administration in the spirit in which it has been opened by the journals that made a specialty of the third term, it is the duty of the President to use his whole power to

TEACH THE SENATOR THE VIRTUE OF DISCRETION.

Our idea of Civil-Service reform would be, if Senator Conkling continues implacable, to use the machine for his destruction. If he wants peace on terms becoming reasonable beings with responsibilities, he can have it without trouble; but, if he is resolved upon war if he cannot use the Treasury Department of the United States as his pig-pen and corn-crib, then the Administration owes it to the country, and the Republican party, and its own self-respect, to defend and sustain itself by instant, incessant, and relentless aggression, and the full employment of the war-club and the scalping-knife. Let it be understood that there is to be that sort of war, if war it is, and we shall have peace.

THE WEST TOWN.

Collector Schillo Turns Over the Two Per Cent Under Certain Conditions.

The Board of Auditors of West Chicago met yesterday afternoon. There were present Justices Scully, Morrison, Walsh, Demars, Miller, Supervisor Nordhem, and the newly-elected Clerk, W. M. Jones. The outgoing Clerk, Neil S. Graves, was also present, and introduced his successor to the Board. A communication from Collector Schillo proposing to the Board that, in view of the dispute long existing between the town and the Collector regarding the 2 per cent which the Collector has been in the habit of receiving from all city collections and the expense to the town of litigation in this matter, he would place in the hands of the Supervisor his check for $7,668.64, being the amount collected during his term of office, subject, however, to the following conditions: If the Supreme Court shall decide that the money belongs of right to the town, he will relinquish all claim to it; but if, on the contrary, the Court shall decide that the Collector is entitled to it, it shall be paid to Mr. Schillo or his heirs, and also that a resolution should be inserted in the minutes of proceedings of the Board binding the present Board and their successors to a faithful performance of their part of the agreement.

The communication also stated that the North Town Board had, in view of the increased labor of the Collector, voted a certain sum over and above the usual $1,500, and recommended that they do likewise.

The Supervisor stated that Mr. Schillo had paid over into his hands the 2 per cent, and Justice Morrison moved the passage of a resolution complying with the Collector's request, also tendering him the thanks of the Board for his action.

The Finance Committee also reported that they had examined the pay-roll of the Collector and Assessor and found the same correct, and recommended its payment. They further recommended that the Deputy Collector be paid $5 per day and $3 per night, that all the deputies and clerks in the office be paid the same, and that the cash-boy be paid $1.50 per day, and that no salaries be paid unless the statement of time be sworn to and properly certified.

The bill of the Clerk, amounting in the aggregate to $602.20, was discussed, some objection being made to several items by which the Town was asked to pay for the filing of affidavits and qualifications of candidates for petty offices.

Justices Morrison and Scully claimed that if such persons were too penurious to pay for their own qualification they ought not to hold the offices. It was finally agreed to pay the bill. The Assessor's bill of $2,000 for extra services was laid over till the next meeting, with the request that he itemize the same.

On motion of Justice Scully, it was resolved that all distinctions of Head Clerk should be abolished in the Collector's and Assessor's offices, and that the clerks be paid according to the value of the service rendered.

Mr. Michael W. Ryan, through his attorney, Mr. Prendergast, served a notice on the West Town Canvassing Board that he intended to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus directing that they proceed to canvass all the returns for, among others, the office of Collector.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

Quarterly Meeting of the Directors.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Washingtonian Home was held Tuesday evening, President Case in the chair. The committee appointed to employ an expert to examine the books and papers and ascertain the exact financial status of the Home, were not present, but a communication from R. W. McChesney, the expert employed, accompanied by a statement made up to Jan. 12, 1881, and showing that the treasury had been overdrawn to the amount of $80.43, was read and referred back to the Committee. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Wilce, was then read, and showed receipts as follows:

Jan. 17 to 31	$ 600
Feb. 1 to 28	2,546
March 1 to 31	1,800
April 1 to date	539
Total	$5,486
Disbursements	4,422
Balance	$1,064

It was referred to the Auditing Committee.

The report of the Assistant Secretary showed

Total expenses for quarter ending March 31	$4,220
Received from inmates	1,824
Deficit	$2,395

Inmates in the Home Jan 1. 65; April 1, 58.

	Received.	Discharged.
January	28	34
February	31	35
March	35	42

During the quarter 51 have been regularly discharged, 8 for drinking in the Home (two of them twice), 13 by the Committee, 25 without notice, 3 with notice, 3 for violating the rules, 2 to hospital, 1 to the insane court.

The physician reported that he had treated 97 cases, 36 in January, 29 in February, and 32 in March.

The records of the Executive Committee were read and approved.

The President stated that the debt had been reduced to $10,000, and the amount in the treasury would pay all the expenses of April, and perhaps one-half of May.

A discussion arising as to the collection of the outstanding debts due to the Home, it was resolved that the Committee on Loans and Investments be again requested to proceed to obtain a final settlement of the Morey claim.

The Board thereupon adjourned.

Prohibition in Kansas.

Frank Manny, a Kansas brewer of beer, writes as follows to his friend, Mr. William J. Lemp, of St. Louis:

"WINFIELD, Kas., April 14, 1881.—*Mr. William J. Lemp, St. Louis, Mo.:* Herewith I send you a car-load of barley, which please sell for me and remit proceeds after deducting all expenses. I have tried my best to dispose of it in our neighboring towns, but have not succeeded. I have invested over $20,000 in my brewery, and I do not believe I could get $500 for it now on account of the Prohibition law. I have over $1,000 worth of beer in my vaults, and am not allowed to sell a drop. My barley and malt cost me 95 cents a bushel, but I cannot get 50 cents for it now. You have no idea how our people are upset by the new law. A year ago our town was prospering, not a house nor store to be had, and now you will find 100 to 150 houses vacated. Stores that brought $50 a month rent are empty. The state of affairs is such that even our Prohibition people are getting scared and regret what they have done. If you should find anything for me there please let me know. Yours truly,
"FRANK MANNY."

The St. Louis *Brunswicker* (German), whose editor recently made a visit to Kansas, thus tells how the new Prohibition law works in that State:

"In Wyandotte, Kas., the street-cars were crowded with men coming over into Kansas City, Mo., to get their beer. They would fill up and return the next trip, and thus it went on all day long. We were reliably informed that many of the most substantial business-men among the Germans in Topeka, Atchison, Wyandotte, and other places were going to sell out their stores, butcher-shops, bakeries, and shoe-shops, with a view of leaving Kansas to come to Missouri, where they can enjoy the rights of a citizen without so much Prohibition. The Kansas Legislature, by passing the Prohibition act, have done more to retard immigration to that State than all the grasshopper-plagues with which she has been cursed in the past."

More Than 100 Lives Lost.

London Telegraph.

Unhappily the loss of life at the recent disastrous fire which destroyed the Opera-House at Nice is far more serious than was at first supposed. Already upwards of 100 charred and disfigured corpses have been taken from the smoldering ruins, and identification has in many cases been impossible except from some familiar article of clothing or trinkets belonging to the unfortunate victim. Recent details that have been received are most shocking. Whole families have perished, and in this respect the disaster sadly reminds us of the dire misfortune some two or three years ago when the steamer Princess Alice was run down on the Thames. In one instance, out of a family of seven not one remains but a little child, two years of age, left behind in the care of a neighbor. At first it was believed that all the occupants of the lower seats in the theatre were saved and that those in the upper galleries alone perished, owing the panic which caused a block and rendered escape impossible. But this does not appear to have been the case, since, for instance, crouching in a corner of one of the grand tier boxes was found the body of a young man disfigured beyond recognition, though, strange to say, in a pocket of his coat was recovered the large sum of 8,000 francs in notes.

NO MORE SMOKE.

The Ordinance for the Abolition of This Nuisance.

All Telegraph and Telephone Wires to Be Put Under Ground by May, 1883.

An Absurd Regulation in Reference to Getting On and Off Street-Cars.

The revised ordinances, which go into effect on the 1st of May, will make some radical changes in our municipal laws.

One important matter will be

THE ABOLISHMENT OF THE SMOKE-NUISANCE,

the sections for which provide as follows:

"The emission of dense smoke from the smoke-stack of any boat or locomotive, or from any chimney anywhere wherein the city, shall be deemed, and is hereby declared, to be a public nuisance: *provided*, that chimneys of buildings used exclusively for private residences shall not be deemed within the provisions of this ordinance.

"The owner or owners of any boat or locomotive engine, and the person or persons employed as engineer or otherwise in the working of the engine or engines in said boat, or in operating such locomotive, and the proprietor, lessee, and occupant of any building who shall permit or allow dense smoke to issue, or be emitted from the smoke-stack of any such boat or locomotive, or the chimney of any building, within the corporate limits, shall be deemed and held guilty of creating a nuisance, and shall, for every such offense, be fined in a sum not less than $5, nor more than $50.

"It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Health and the Superintendent of Police to cause Secs. 1,643 and 1,644 of this article to be enforced, and to make complaint against, and cause to be prosecuted, all persons violating the same."

Under the revised ordinances

NO MORE TELEGRAPH WIRES

can be strung upon poles. The section in regard to this matter compels the laying of all the present wires under ground within two years. Here are the sections in regard to this subject:

"No person shall hereafter erect, construct, or put up any telegraph pole, telegraph line or wire, or electric conductor, in any street, avenue, or alley within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago, under the penalty of $100 for each and every offense. And each and every day any such telegraph pole, line or wire, or electric conductor shall be continued and maintained after the first conviction shall constitute a new and separate offense.

"No person, company, or corporation to whom permission and authority has heretofore been given to erect and maintain telegraph poles and lines in the City of Chicago shall, from and after the first day of May, 1883, maintain or use any telegraph pole, telegraph line or wire, or electric conductor in any street, avenue, or alley in said city, under the penalty of $50 for each and every day such person, company, or corporation shall maintain or use any such telegraph pole, line or wire, conductor, after said day and year last aforesaid.

"From and after the 1st day of May, 1883, every telegraph line, or wire, or electric conductor used and operated within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago shall be laid under the streets of said city, and at such depth from the surface that the necessary excavation incident to laying or repairing the same shall not expose or endanger any water or gas-pipes, sewers, or drains, or any parts thereof.

"Such wires or conductors shall in no case be placed at a greater distance from the curbstone separating sidewalks from carriageway than four feet, except in crossing streets, running transverse to the direction of the said lines, when such crossing shall be made in the shortest straight line, or in making necessary connections with buildings and stations.

"The method employed in laying said conductors shall be such that it will at no time be necessary to remove so much of the pavement, or to make such excavation, as to materially impede traffic or passage upon sidewalk or street during operation of laying or repairing said conductors, except when in crossing streets tansversely, where it shall be permitted to remove the pavement for a width not exceeding two feet, and in the nearest straight line from corner to corner. In no case during the general hours of passage and traffic shall passage be interrupted thereby for a longer period than one hour.

"The work of removal and replacement of pavement in any and all of the streets, avenues, highways, and public places in and through which the wire of any telegraph company shall be laid shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Commissioner of Public Works. Excavation, in any and all of the improved streets, avenues, highways, or public places shall also be subject to like control and supervision.

"The space selected for placing said wires, in every case being limited as to direction and general position by the foregoing provisions, shall not exceed two feet in width by two feet in depth."

STREET-CAR STOPPAGES.

One absurd proposition which found its way into the revision is on the subject of street-cars. The rule of the North and West Side Companies is at present that a car shall stop only at the farther crossing. On the North Side the rule is also that there shall be no stoppage between the blocks between Madison and Division streets. This amendment to the ordinances provides that the cars shall stop wherever the passenger wants to get off or on, be it at the farther or the nearer crossing, or in the middle of the block. If one passenger wants to get off at No. 160 North Clark street, and another at No. 168 and another at No. 180, the car has to stop. The only exception to this rule is between the hours of 6 and 8 in the morning, and 5 and 7 in the evening, when the companies are authorized to make such regulations as they see fit. The reason for stopping a car at the farther crossing—a rule which seems very harsh to some women—is in order to avoid accidents in case of cars meeting. Where two cars meet at a street now, each has its own crossing which it stops at; and there is no possibility of one car interfering with the other. Under the new rule, however, two cars will be stopped at the same crossing, to the great risk and annoyance of passengers. The North Side rule prohibiting the stopping of cars between streets was made for the purpose of saving time and saving stock. There is a constant clamor on the part of passengers to have the time shortened. One way to do that is to diminish the number of stops. If a car stops only at each street-crossing it can make much better time than if it is compelled to stop once between every two streets. And while these half-way stoppages are a convenience to lazy people who don't want to walk half a block, they are a great inconvenience to scores of other people who want to get home as early as possible. The labor thrown upon the horses by the greater number of starts is also excessive. But the principal reason the Company had in shutting down on these frequent stoppages was in order to make time. If it is required now to stop wherever every passenger pleases—to stop between Erie and Huron streets in order to let a passenger on, and then to stop at the corner of Huron street to let a passenger off, when the whole business might just as well have been done at Huron street, the passengers will have to resign themselves to longer trips and to vexatious delays.

A Rich Bostonian's Will—A Million and a Half to a Friend's Wife and a Thousand Each to His Sisters.

Boston Correspondence Hartford Courant.

The Eben Wright will is the social sensation in Boston. Eben Wright was a very wealthy old bachelor, who had inherited a good deal of money, which he had more than doubled by his own business success. He was not an amiable man; neither was he fond of his relations. He had favorits outside of them, but they were not many. One of his neighbors at his seaside country resort was Gen. Charles A. Whittier, a Boston broker. Mr. Wright took a fancy to him and to his family. They are among the most respected of our Boston people. Mr. Wright was fond of visiting them and having them visit him. Mrs. Whittier was kind to the old gentleman, and a pleasant friendship existed between them. He probably confided in her more than any one else. This spring he went to Florida in a poor state of health. He grew worse there, and, his case becoming critical, he telegraphed to Mrs. Whittier that he should like to see her. She started at once for the South, and took with her a Boston physician, whom, it is said, she engaged at the rate of $100 per day. Mr. Wright did not live long after she reached him. When he died it was found that he had made a will soon after her arrival, in which, after bequeathing $200,000 or $300,000 in legacies, he had given her the entire balance of his fortune, amounting to probably $1,500,000. Such an immense bequest, as you may suppose, has astonished every one. It is a stupendous result from an old man's fancy. Mr. Wright's own relatives have been cut off with very little. Two of his sisters have but $1,000 each. The proceeding seems to have been a freak of a man with unamiable as well as sympathetic impulses. No very great pecuniary hardship grows out of the will in most cases, as Mr. Wright's relations are generally well off in the world. I hear, however, that this is not the fact as regards one of his sisters. On the other hand, neither does Mrs. Whittier need the money. Her husband is a very bold and successful operator in stocks, and is said to have made $300,000 in the last year. He is a partner of Mr. Henry L. Higginson, who I told you last week had guaranteed so much money to the new musical enterprise in Boston. The general inquiry now is as to whether the will is to stand or be contested. Nobody knows anything on the subject. Mr. Wright's relations are entirely reticent. One rumor is to the effect that Gen. Whittier had decided that he would not receive the money. Another, and a more probable one, is that he is in negotiation with the relations, and has made propositions to yield up to them $1,000,000 and accept the rest. He is to sail for Europe Saturday in company with one of Mr. Wright's nephews, which looks like a good understanding here. Mr. Wright was, it is said, in an unhappy frame of mind toward almost every one in his last days in a Southern hotel; but whether there is enough in this and in his eccentric will to prove him of unsound mind is the point to be settled.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Congressman Calkins Tells What He Knows of It—He Claims, the Victory Was Won on Sunday.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., April 18.—Gen. Sherman's speech at the army reunion recently is but a repetition of his account of the battle of Shiloh as given in his "Memoirs." Why this discussion should again break out afresh is inexplicable to me. His views have long been known and published to the world. The true history of that battle has never been given. It never will be. It never can be. It was the bloodiest battle fought during the War. There was not a rifle-pit, a breastwork, nor the semblance of protection to either army. Each man stood up in open field and literally bared his breast to the storm. It was fought without generalship, and won because of the stubborn bravery of the rank and file. I assert that the battle was won on Sunday. Scan the following facts and figures: The battle commenced Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, at between 6 and 7 o'clock. We had about 32,000 men, consisting of McClernand's, Prentiss', Hurlbut's, W. H. L. Wallace's, and Sherman's divisions, all of whom became engaged in action at an early hour of that day. The battle raged till dark, and was renewed the next morning, principally by Gen. Buell's army.

Our total loss in the two days' fighting was 12,217. Gen. Grant's army lost 10,050. Gen. Buell's army lost 2,167. Gen. Grant lost in prisoners 3,022, leaving 7,028 killed and wounded. As Gen. Grant's army nor any part of it was much engaged on Monday, it follows that the loss above given occurred on the first day. Buell lost no prisoners. The Confederate loss, as given by Beauregard, was 10,699. He lost less than 400 prisoners, consequently his loss was in killed and wounded. On the second day's fight he says his loss was slight as compared to the first. It probably was about the same as ours—viz.: 2,000. The loss in Buell's army nearly equals our loss on Monday. We have, then, in the first day's fight over 15,000 men killed and wounded on both sides. Beauregard had 46,000 men engaged on that day, according to his official report. Our loss equals one in every four and a half, and his one in every five and a half. A loss of 15,000 men in killed and wounded out of 78,000 engaged tells its own story. I do not recall any other battle during the War with so large a comparative loss.

Now it may be, with Van Dorn's fresh troops, that Gen. Beauregard could have renewed the attack on Monday, but I don't believe it. His losses had been too severe; besides we had Gen. Lew Wallace's division of fresh troops to offset Van Dorn's. But, be this as it may, my purpose is to discuss the question as to whether the attack upon our army was a surprise.

Now the effect on an army surprised is confusion and rout. It takes a far better disciplined army than ours was at Shiloh to recover from a surprise; and especially from such an onslaught as was made by the Rebels on that day. It must not be forgotten that the bulk of that army was composed of raw, green, undisciplined troops. Many of them had never fired a musket in their lives, and but few of the regiments had ever seen a brigade drill, much less participated in one. A surprise to an army of this kind must have ended in utter rout.

Again, if that surging, impetuous Rebel army had not met with stubborn resistance, how long would it have taken them to have reached the landing? It was not more than three and a half or four miles from the Shiloh Church, when the battle opened, to the landing, where our base of supplies was, yet at nightfall the nearest point they had reached was fully two miles away.

If the army had been surprised and "bayoneted in their beds," and the like, as some of the newspaper correspondents would have the public believe, how inevitably different would the result have been. How easily would the army have been driven into the river, or have been surrendered to their assailants. But such was not the case. When night set in it found our army in a bad enough condition, it is true, but fully 18,000 men were still in line and ready for a renewal of the combat. Lieut. Wallace, with 8,000 fresh troops, had arrived, and was ready for the next day's fight. The Rebels had lost one man in every five, had nearly exhausted their ammunition, and their ordnance-wagons were many miles in the rear, stuck fast in the mud; their gallant leader had been slain, and the first day's impetuosity spent. Those of us who fought them know what that means. Their first attack was always the most severe.

This, in short, was the condition of things at the close of the first day's fighting, saying nothing of the arrival of Buell's army.

I ask now in all candor is it possible that a surprised army—a fleeing, panic-stricken, disorganized, and routed force—could have inflicted such punishment on its adversary and presented such a front, after twelve hours of the severest fighting ever known?

The fact is that every private soldier knew of the presence of the Rebels in force in their immediate front. It is true that they did not know how large the force was, nor did they expect the enemy would offer a pitched battle on the ground selected by ourselves; but they did expect to be ordered into line every minute for several days preceding the attack, and did expect the order "Forward to Corinth." This had become a camp phrase, which could be heard any time of day in any camp or in any regiment. It was equally as well understood and believed that every inch of ground between our camp and Corinth would be disputed and that the Rebels in our front had boldly come out to dispute our onward march. Outposts, pickets, and vedets had been stationed at all proper points, and every precaution had been taken, as if a battle was imminent. All this indicates that there was nor could have been no surprise in the attack.

When the attack came, the Rebel army were in close column. They struck Sherman's division obliquely and pushed it back somewhat in disorder; next they struck Prentiss' left and knocked it to pieces. At this juncture Gen. Tuttle's brigade of W. H. L. Wallace's division came into line—having "double-quicked" two miles—and checked the Rebel advance. The Rebels then turned upon Wallace's division and made three separate assaults upon it, but the heroes of Fort Donelson were invulnerable to their attacks, and thrice the ranks of the assaulting columns were repulsed. Later in the day, and, as I recollect, about 3 p. m., they massed in front of Prentiss, pierced his centre, rolled the two wings of his division backward till his right wing was fighting with their backs to ours. In the meantime they swarmed through the breach thus made, bagging the right wing of Prentiss' and left wing of Gen. W. H. L. Wallace's divisions. It was here that Wallace was killed in trying to check the Rebel advance. The rest is known and need not be repeated.

I have always thought the only man surprised at the attack was Gen. Grant. Clearly he did not expect it, else he would have been on the field. But the army was not surprised, as the circumstances which I have detailed abundantly demonstrate. Neither was Gen. Sherman, as his reports on the 4th and 5th of April show. If it was a surprise, judged by the damage it did its adversary, it would have been better for the country if some of the other armies had been in a like manner surprised.
W. H. CALKINS.

An Interesting Statement from Gen. Prentiss—He Fought Desperately Till Four in the Afternoon.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., April 16.—*To the Editor of the Globe-Democrat:* My attention has been called to the different expressions recently made concerning incidents of the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and particularly to an article published in the *Globe-Democrat* of April 15, copied from the *State Register* of Illinois. You will permit me to say that article is calculated to do great injustice to many brave soldiers engaged in that terrible engagement. It says "that the troops were not in line of battle when the Rebel assault was made, and that amidst the confusion Gen. Prentiss and several thousand men were captured before they could be organized for successful resistance."

I do not seek to assail or disparage the efforts made by the officers or soldiers engaged in battle on that day. Justice to myself and those captured in battle demand that I should state truly the time and circumstances of our capture. This I do now, from the fact that there have been so many attempts made to falsify concerning it. You may thus understand that my purpose is to correct reports circulated concerning the capture of myself and comrades. The facts are that my division was in line of battle near one-fourth of a mile in advance of the color line, and received the assault of the enemy at an early hour of the morning of April 6, 1862 [as early as half-past 6], and held them in check for hours, until the enemy appeared in our right rear, and, as I learned afterward, aided by the misconduct of a regiment not of my division.

After being flanked and forced to retire I met Gen. Hurlbut with a portion of his division advancing to our support. With the aid of officers I reformed in the rear of Hurlbut's right and immediately on the left of the division commanded by the gallant Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, of Illinois, sending a request to Gen. Hurlbut to move to the left, which request was complied with immediately, so that my right was on Wallace's left and left on Hurlbut's right. This was accomplished at about 9:30 a. m., and during the balance of the day successfully resisted the numerous and desperate attacks of the enemy until 3:30 or thereabouts, when the right of Gen. Hurlbut's division, commanded by Gen. Pugh, was being sorely and severely pressed by the enemy en masse. It was evident to me that Gen. Hurlbut was being pressed very hard, and I knew that he successfully resisted until overpowered and compelled to retire, as I now recollect, about 4 p. m.

Then it was that Gen. W. H. L. Wallace came to me while under fire of enemy (his right not then engaged) and consulted as to the condition of affairs. I remember that we agreed that it was best to hold our position till night, if possible. He left me for the purpose of sending support from his right to my left, and was fatally wounded while returning. At 4:30 completely surrounded by numbers so numerous the gallant officers and soldiers, with myself, were compelled to surrender. We were prisoners of war for seven months, then exchanged, and learned for the first time that we were captured in the early morning.

Now, Mr. Editor, as I was there and remained on the field under fire from early in the morning till after sundown, then taken to Gen. Beauregard's headquarters, and with Col. Jordon and others of his staff staid all night in tents on the field. I have confidence in the belief that an intelligent public will believe this to be the correct statement as to the capture of Gen. Prentiss and others with him at Shiloh. Trusting the day will come when cowardly creatures who skulked at Shiloh will cease to manufacture excuses for themselves and give credit where due, and that you will give this communication the same publicity as the extract from the *State Register* of Illinois; and assuring you that I am content with the efforts made on that day (doing all I could), and regretting that the article from the *Register* was so far from true as to cause me at this day to send this explanation to be published, I am, yours respectfully,
B. M. PRENTISS.

The Complete Surprise of the Union Troops—Letter from an Officer of Gen. Prentiss' Division.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18.—*To the Editor of the Globe-Democrat:* I was much gratified to read the statement of Gen. Prentiss in to-day's *Globe-Democrat* in regard to the part taken by his division in that sanguinary battle, and his final surrender. As an eye-witness and participant in that battle from the time the first gun was fired till between 4 and 5 o'clock p. m. Sunday, April 6, when Gen. Prentiss surrendered, I am amused to see the effort made by certain Generals to make it appear that they were not surprised by the enemy, but ready and eager for the fray. There is but one—and he the commanding General, U. S. Grant—who bears the honor of the great blunder well. In fact, he was so completely disgruntled and disgusted with the way in which he allowed his enemy unexpectedly to bounce him that he has not even had the heart to make an official report of the great battle,—I suppose on the principle that the least said about it the better. I was Assistant Surgeon of the Eighteenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Col. Madison Miller. Our regiment belonged to Gen. Prentiss' division, which was in camp considerably to the left and a little to the rear of Shiloh Church, on the outer line. Sunday, April 6, 1862, was a beautiful morning. The sun arose in all its splendor; the leaves of the white-oak trees were about the size of a squirrel's foot; there was a peculiar stillness in the atmosphere; the birds were flitting and singing through the branches; all animated nature apparently was unconscious of the terrible scenes about to be enacted. I had received no orders to have the sick removed from camp, no orders to get ready for battle from any one (the senior surgeon was sick at this time, therefore I was in charge). The sick-call was had at the usual hour; the sick assembled at the hospital tent, officers and men throughout the camp cooking and eating their breakfast as usual; in fact, some were yet in bed. I took my seat at the hospital tent, commenced examining and prescribing for the sick; my hospital and ambulance boys were near me ready for any duty I might wish them to do. When I had got about half through with my sick-call my ears were greeted with the anxious and animated call and command of "Fall in!" "fall in!" Men were rushing to and fro, getting their arms and ammunition. The same confusion was noticed in the Sixteenth Wisconsin Regiment, which was camped to our right. Before the soldiers got fairly into line, bullets from the Confederate skirmish line were cutting through the hospital tent over my head, yet no orders from any one to get ready for battle. Acting upon my own judgment, the sick were ordered to make their way to the rear, and ambulances were ordered to be got in readiness. The wounded commenced coming in,—ambulances loaded with them. Our line of battle hastily formed in sight of our camp. One concentrated, deadly fire from the well-commanded solid columns of the enemy, and our bewildered and hastily-formed troops scattered like chaff. Through the efforts of Gen. Prentiss and other officers, the soldiers were rallied and formed in line of battle about a quarter of a mile to the rear. This was about 9 o'clock. While our scattered troops were being reformed after the first repulse was the time that the cavalry was sent out to reconnoitre to see if there really was an enemy in our front. There must have been at least 5,000—in fact, the woods were full of them—noble men, well mounted and equipped. They had gone but a short distance when they rode up to the solid line of Confederate infantry, who deliberately rose as one man and poured a deadly volley into the Federal cavalry. Such a stampede I never witnessed again during my whole experience in the War. Horses riderless, men with one foot caught in the stirrup, their bodies dragging and being torn to pieces as their horses in terrible fright dashed to the rear. The frantic stampede only temporarily confused the new line of battle formed by Prentiss' men,—it was closed up and made compact. The Confederate line of battle cautiously and determinedly advanced, elated and encouraged by the successes already won. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, I think it was, their advance got within gunshot range of our line. They came on in a charge. The earth seemed to open; no one gunshot could be distinguished; it was one continuous roar, like a mighty torrent. I was a short distance in the rear of our line of battle—to dress the wounded as they fell and send them to the rear. The terrible fire of the new line of battle was more than the bravest of the brave could withstand. The enemy fell back, but closed up into line and came again. For about two hours, with short intervals, this fierce contest lasted. I counted five distinct charges of the Confederate forces on Prentiss' division alone at this point. After this there was a lull. The enemy seemed to withdraw from our immediate front. We soon found out that the Federal line of battle to our right and left had been driven back, and the enemy was flanking us. Gen. Prentiss then commenced a retrograde movement, but it was too late—we were confronted on all sides by a deadly fire, and but two alternatives now remained—to die or surrender. Twenty-seven hundred of us surrendered to the enemy between 4 and 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 6, 1862.

The above is a rough sketch of the part Gen. Prentiss' division took in the battle of Shiloh. Gen. Prentiss' article is, in the main, correct. However, he fails to state the unprepared and hurried manner in which his troops were first put into line of battle. Gen. Sherman and all the other Generals—even Gen. Grant—may state to the world, in as strong terms as they please or can, that they were not surprised at the battle of Shiloh, yet it will not convince to the contrary the thousands of brave men who fought at a terrible disadvantage that day.
S. B. HOUTS, M. D.,
Late Surgeon Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteers.

CLEVELAND LIBEL-SUIT.

A Remarkable Impairment of Hearing—Certain Tones and Sounds Never Heard.

The Cleveland *Sunday Sun* gives a report of an interview one of its reporters had with Mr. Cowles of the *Leader*, in reference to his suit for libel against Sweeney & Scripps, publishers of the *Penny Press*. The suit grew out of an article published in the *Press* as one of a series thus outlined in that paper:

The *Press* has begun an enterprise which, before it gets through with it, will probably cost mints of money, great personal exertion, and the loss of life of scores of editorial staffs. This work is no more than the collection of an immense gallery of paintings of all the modern great men of Cleveland. When it is taken into consideration that beside the cost of painting and framing these pictures, the costs of innumerable lawsuits (for libel), commenced by dissatisfied originals, will have to be paid, and rank after rank of reporters slain by the friends who object to the peculiar coloring used in delineating some of the characteristics of the great men, then the magnitude of this task will be appreciated and the public spirit of its undertakers applauded.

The report of the interview with Mr. Cowles is as follows:

"Why did you not institute suit before when they were attacking you so constantly every since that penny sheet was established?"

"Simply because their attacks were merely blackguardism, and I did not care for them. Some of their scurrilous articles were libelous, but I paid no attention to them because of the source from which they emanated. I commenced this suit because the vile insinuation contained in the article of Friday is so villainous, so low, that regard for my character and reputation required me to take the step I did. Ever since I was born I had the misfortune to have a very peculiar deafness, which affected my pronunciation. A stranger, who did not know me, reading the libelous article, and noticing my impediment of speech, would very naturally think there was foundation for the foul charge contained in it, and that is what makes the libel so atrocious."

"How can your hearing affect your pronunciation, if I may be allowed to ask the question?"

"The answer to that question will surprise you and your readers. My deafness is somewhat of the nature of color-blindness. There are certain sounds I never hear. I have never heard the sound of the bird since I came into this world, and until I grew up to manhood I had always supposed the music of the bird was a poetical fiction. You may fill this room with canary birds, and they may all sing at once, and I never would hear a note, but I would hear the flutterings of their wings. I never hear the hissing sound in the human voice, consequently not knowing of the existence of that sound, I grew up to manhood without ever making it in my speech. A portion of the consonants I never hear, yet I can hear all the vowels. I never could distinguish the differences between the hard sound of the letter 's' and the soft sound, consequently I frequently mix these sounds in a sad manner. It is the same with the soft and hard sound of the letter 'g.' It was only by accident, after my marriage, that I discovered the existence of the hissing sound of the human voice. I was then taught arbitrarily how to make it, but I never hear it in my own voice, consequently I frequently miss making that sound in my speech without knowing it. Owing to its having become second nature to me to omit the sound of the letter 's,' when I do make it I labor in doing so, which in a great measure gives my pronunciation the peculiarity it has. There are words which I pronounce literally according to the spelling, which gives an additional peculiarity to my speech. For instance, I used to pronounce the word 'parochial' just as it is spelled until I was corrected, when I now pronounce it 'parokial.' I cannot hear the difference between the sounds 'ch' and 'k' when embodied in a word. All these examples will give an idea how it is that my peculiar deafness affects my speech. Before I was taught to make the hissing sound my pronunciation sounded the same to everybody that theirs did to me! About a quarter of the sounds in the human voice I never hear, and I have to watch the motion of the lips and be governed by the sense of the remarks in order to understand what is said to me. I have walked by the side of a policeman, going home at night, and seen him blow his whistle, and I never could hear it, although it could be heard by others half a mile away. I never hear the upper notes of a piano, violin, and other musical instruments, although I would hear all the lower notes. I can hear low conversation, but cannot as a general rule understand a public speaker in a hall. Now you will understand how it is that my impediment of speech is owing entirely to my extraordinary hearing. I have consulted the most eminent surgeons, physicians, and aurists in the country in regard to my hearing, and they all tell me that there is not another case like it in the book. The difficulty I labor under is, people do not know the cause of the peculiarity of my pronunciation, and when they come to read the horrible libel in the penny paper, they would naturally think that the cause of my impediment was produced by a loathsome disease."

"What course do you intend to pursue in reference to this suit?"

"I shall follow up this suit to the bitter end. I will sacrifice any amount if necessary to vindicate my reputation. If I had not the misfortune of having an impediment in my speech which might give plausibility to the charge of the penny sheet I would care nothing for it, for my speech would then give the lie to the infamous slander."

"Would you be willing to state your version of the insinuation in reference to the watch and horse?"

"All about that is simply this: Some seventeen years ago I had a horse and carriage stolen one evening from the front of the *Leader* office, and I never heard from it since. It was a matter of notoriety through the whole office that it was so stolen. Some years ago, while attending a State convention at Columbus, I occupied a room in the Neil House with the Hon. William McKinley, of Canton; Mr. Russell, the reaper and mower manufacturer, of Massillon, and another gentleman, whose name I have forgotten. This last person got up early in the morning and went out and left the door unlocked. Some thief came in while we were asleep and stole my watch and wallet, and also stole Mr. Russell's watch. Somebody I am told, has twisted the story so as to make it appear that the theft took place at some disreputable resort. The proprietors of the penny sheet will have an opportunity to prove anything improper connected with the story of the watch and horse. Last Wednesday a reporter of that sheet called and impudently showed me the manuscript of an article attacking my financial credit, and which was afterwards published in the disreputable sheet. In answer to my inquiry why he called to show the article to me, the fellow said that he was sent to find out whether the article was correct as to figures, and, if they were correct, he did not know but I might arrange to have it suppressed. Of course my self-respect was aroused, and the fellow went almost headlong down two flights of stairs."

WHEAT IN 1881.

Eli Perkins Predicts a Great Crop—Winter Wheat Fine—Chances for Spring Wheat Never Better—News from Dakota, the Red River, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 19.—After examining the wheat crop during the last three weeks, from Tennessee to Dakota, I am prepared to place my judgment on record, as I have in previous years, and say that the prospects for both winter and spring wheat are as good as I have ever seen in this country. I believe the next crop of wheat will be 525,000,000 bushels. Last year I estimated in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE the coming crop at 475,000,000 bushels. It finally measured up 480,849,723 bushels.

The wheat production in 1880 by States, was:

States.	Wheat, bu.	States.	Wheat, bu.
Maine	388,135	Arkansas	1,167,6[illegible]0
New Hampshire	204,525	Tennessee	9,309,[illegible]
Vermont	520,060	West Virginia	4,651,140
Massachusetts	15,006	Kentucky	5,347,120
Rhode Island	....	Ohio	37,792,800
Connecticut	43,72[illegible]	Michigan	30,705,000
New York	12,981,23[illegible]	Indiana	48,341,980
New Jersey	2,473,974	Illinois	53,767,200
Pennsylvania	22,200,056	Wisconsin	[illegible],484,000
Delaware	1,320,040	Minnesota	40,752,000
Maryland	7,485,800	Iowa	36,098,400
Virginia	9,322,350	Missouri	30,688,[illegible]
North Carolina	3,470,08[illegible]	Kansas	19,850,000
South Carolina	[illegible]0,72[illegible]	Nebraska	10,208,000
Georgia	2,582,37[illegible]	California	45,760,000
Florida	....	Oregon	12,920,000
Alabama	946,62[illegible]	Other States and Territories	18,005,000
Mississippi	374,00[illegible]		
Louisiana	....		
Texas	3,901,59[illegible]	Total bu	480,849,723

I make my estimate of the coming wheat crop, not from any official sources, for no official estimates have been given, but from actual observations of the growing wheat and the acres of wheat yet to be sown in the different States. I have compared carefully the crop of winter wheat, as it now stands, with the crop in 1880. Unless some National calamity overtakes us we can not fail to produce 45,000,000 bushels more wheat this year than last.

The average yearly increase in the acres of wheat sown in the last ten years has been 1,600,000 acres. That is, in 1870 we had 19,943,893 acres in wheat, while in 1880, we had 36,037,050 acres in wheat. So the natural increase of the wheat product of this year over last, counting thirteen bushels to the acre, would be a little over 20,000,000 bushels.

Now, where are we to gain the other 25,000,000 bushels?

I will answer: The increase in acreage for the last ten years has occurred in new territory. This year there is a large increase in the acres of winter wheat sown in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Indiana. Thousands of acres heretofore used as corn land in Middle Illinois are in wheat this year. Hog cholera and the low price of corn, in connection with the high price of wheat, has made this change.

I almost regret that so much winter-wheat has been sown, because it is sown at the expense of other products.

Now how does the winter wheat look?

I say to all the croakers that I have never seen it look so uniformly well in ten years. I do not think there are 500 acres of bad winter wheat in all Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, and Indiana. In Kansas and Missouri the growing crop never looked so well. Throughout Indiana it could not look better. In Southern Illinois and up to the spring-wheat line it could not be improved. Ohio never fails. Southern Iowa is all right.

In Wisconsin to-day, though it is not a winter-wheat State, I saw the winter wheat looking finely.

Now how about spring wheat?

The spring wheat forms a small percentage of the 550,000,000 bushels, but it is in regard to the spring wheat that the bear croaker is doing most of his croaking. There have been local snows near Chicago and out in Dakota, but not to hurt the coming crop. All complaints about the spring-wheat crop being conditional are utterly groundless. In a word, I wish to say that all this bear grumbling is wicked, and has no bottom in it. It is utter humbug. The spring is as early in Minnesota and Wisconsin as usual. To be sure there is a belt of snow from a little above Chicago to Milwaukee, which narrows to forty miles wide from Janesville and Beloit to Belvidere. This belt grows still narrower as it approaches the Mississippi. Then it extends about thirty-five miles wide out through Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota to Sioux City and Yankton. Even in Iowa they are now sowing wheat on this snow-belt, the snow having melted.

And how is it up in Wisconsin?

Why, the dust is flying from Portage to St. Paul. One hundred and fifty miles north of Camp Douglas the farmers are now sowing wheat. All along the old West Wisconsin Road from Elroy to St. Paul the wheat is sown or being sown. At Rochester, Red Wing, Zumbrota, and Winona, the season is earlier than usual. I saw them sowing wheat yesterday near Portage, Tomah, Eau Claire, and Hudson. This afternoon I came down through the snow belt from Janesville to Chicago. The snow was passing away like a dream, leaving the ground mellow and frostless, ready for the plow.

I saw a man from Watertown, Minn., and Sioux City to-day. When I asked him about the chances for spring wheat, he said:

"They were never better. The frost is all out of the ground. The soil is very mellow. Many farmers are plowing now. In a week there will be no snow to hinder."

"How is it up on the Northern Pacific?" I asked Mr. Austin, the Registrar of the Land Office at Fargo.

"We are seeding as fast as we can from Fargo west towards Wheatland. We don't want better weather in Northern Minnesota nor on Red River," was the answer.

"Is the snow all gone on Red River?" I asked.

"Certainly. It is warm as summer there, and plows are running from Duluth to Bismarck."

Mr. Canfield, a large wheat-raiser upon the Northern Pacific, tells me the weather is delightful for putting in wheat all over Minnesota.

Mr. W. J. Kountz tells me that in 1874 they had heavy snows in Minnesota on the 29th of April, and still they raised a splendid crop of wheat that year.

A gentleman having 4,000 acres of wheat around Fargo tells me that he has sowed wheat in former years as late as June 10, and got thirty bushels to the acre.

Now in regard to the average yield:

This year the wheat is almost all drilled. The ground was in better condition last fall than usual. The snow has protected the winter wheat. Last year the wheat in many localities was very poor. The crop only averaged thirteen and one-third bushels per acre. Now the average yield per acre of wheat in Europe and the United States has been as follows:

Country.	Wheat, bu.	Country.	Wheat, bu.
United States	12.3	Bavaria	20.2
Great Britain	29.9	Belgium	27.9
Austria	15.6	France	17.1
Hungary	12.6	Spain	16.1
Prussia	17.6		

This year, with improved drilling and tillage, I believe the crop will average fourteen bushels per acre.

The damage done to railroad property by the crop-croakers is enormous. If the brokers in New York could see the wheat-fields along the Illinois Central Railroad in Iowa, along the Northwestern in Iowa and Minnesota, and along the St. Paul, those stocks would go up 5 per cent in a day. These roads will have all they can do to haul out the wheat crop of 1881.
ELI PERKINS.

RADWAY'S READY REL

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.
2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.
3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.
4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.
5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.
6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.
7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.
8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhoea and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

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